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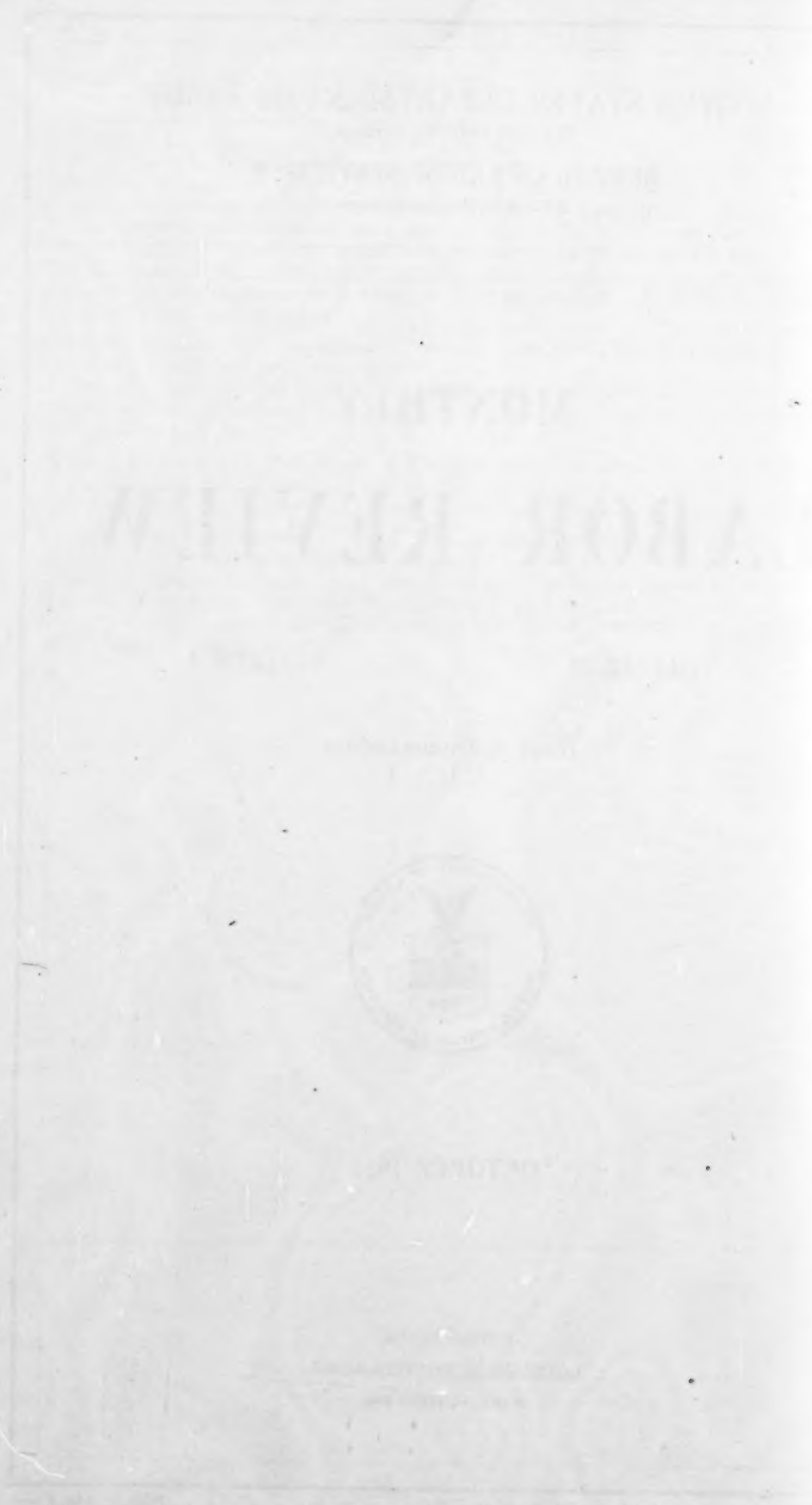
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JANUARY 12, 1908
REPORT
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IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1907



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Contents

	Page
Special articles:	
British health-insurance system, by Estelle M. Stewart.....	823
First year's work of the United States Employment Service.....	847
Employment conditions and unemployment relief:	
Earnings and living standards of railway employees during the depression.....	853
Employment created during one year by public works.....	856
Unemployment in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, Pa., 1934..	860
Unemployment-relief methods in Germany.....	866
National Recovery program:	
Administration of Recovery Act placed under board system.....	870
Establishment of a textile labor relations board.....	870
Development of apprentice-training program.....	872
Further regulations for posting code labor provisions in establishments..	873
New code grouping under National Recovery Administration.....	874
Extension of Hawaiian exemptions from codes.....	874
Summary of permanent codes adopted under National Industrial Recovery Act during August 1934.....	875
Old-age pensions:	
Public old-age pensions in California, New Jersey, and New York, 1934.....	881
Old-age pensions in Canada, 1933-34.....	882
Industrial and labor conditions:	
Conditions of seamen at the port of Liverpool.....	883
Employment conditions in decasualized English ports.....	886
Civil-service status of Government employees in Mexico.....	895
Labor laws:	
German labor law for the civil service.....	899
Workmen's compensation:	
Compensation of employees for injuries sustained through vaccination..	901
Industrial accidents:	
Accident rates in British industries, 1928 and 1932.....	906
Education and training:	
Emergency educational projects, February 1934.....	908
Occupations of former pupils of secondary schools.....	910
Industrial disputes:	
Industrial disputes in the United States in August 1934.....	913
Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in August 1934.....	917
Settlement of industrial disputes in Italy.....	922
Labor organizations and congresses:	
Labor program of International Conference of American States, 1933..	923
Aims of the Asiatic Labor Congress.....	928
New scale of dues for members of German Labor Front.....	929
Labor agreements, awards, and decisions:	
Agreement in meat-packing industry of Indiana and Iowa.....	932
Recent decisions of National Labor Relations Board.....	932

Housing:	Page
Building operations in principal cities of the United States, August 1934.....	942
Improved housing in Apache Indian camps.....	960
Minimum wage:	
Minimum wage rate in New Hampshire laundries.....	962
Wages and hours of labor:	
Wages and hours of labor in the cigarette- and smoking- and chewing-tobacco industries in Virginia and North Carolina, July 1934.....	963
Average wage and salary payments in the "service" industries in Ohio, 1916 to 1932, by Fred C. Croxton and Frederick E. Croxton..	970
British Honduras—Wages and working conditions.....	983
Canada—Legalization of wage agreements in the building trades in Quebec.....	985
Denmark—Hourly wages of industrial workers in 1932 and 1933.....	987
Great Britain:	
Revision of railway wage scales.....	988
Wages and working conditions in motor transport industry.....	989
Japan—Wages in Tokyo, June 1934.....	991
Trend of employment:	
Summary of employment reports for August 1934.....	992
Unemployment in foreign countries.....	997
Increase of employment in Canada.....	1001
Retail prices:	
Retail prices of food, August 1934.....	1002
Retail prices of coal, August 15, 1934.....	1010
Retail prices of food in the United States and in certain foreign countries.....	1015
Wholesale prices:	
Wholesale prices, 1913 to August 1934.....	1020
Publications relating to labor:	
Official—United States.....	1032
Official—Foreign countries.....	1035
Unofficial.....	1038

This Issue in Brief

Great Britain since 1912 has maintained a compulsory contributory health-insurance scheme covering medical care, illness, and invalidity for manual workers between the ages of 16 and 65 and for nonmanual workers whose incomes do not exceed £250 per annum. An article on page 823 describes the operation of the system and gives statistical data on the number of workers involved and the annual cost of the different benefits.

During its first year the new United States Employment Service created by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, with the assistance of 18 cooperating State employment services, registered, interviewed, and classified 12,634,974 applicants for work throughout the United States, and found jobs for 6,951,523 of them in Government and private employ (p. 847).

Hourly earnings were less than 30 cents an hour in July 1934 for 51 percent of the employees in the cigarette industry, 40 percent in the smoking-tobacco industry, and 55 percent in the chewing-tobacco industry, covered by a survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for six occupations in these industries in Virginia and North Carolina. The 8-hour day and 5-day week were in effect in all of the establishments included in the study. Data for the individual occupations are given in an article beginning on page 963.

Average annual earnings of wage earners in the "service" industries in Ohio decreased from \$1,180 in 1929 to \$939 in 1932. The decline for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks was from \$1,732 to \$1,365. This represents a change of 20.4 percent for the first group and 21.2 percent for the second. These figures are based on annual reports to the Division of Labor Statistics of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations from establishments employing three or more workers, analyzed in an article beginning on page 970.

A study of 980 representative railway workers indicates that in 1932 the earnings of 38 percent amounted to less than \$1,000, two-thirds earned less than \$1,500, and only 18 percent made as much as \$1,750. The study was made by the Department of Labor in cooperation with 18 of the important railway unions and a technical advisory committee. Many of the workers included in the survey were highly skilled employees. Short time, irregular employment, periodic shut-downs, loss of overtime, and demotions were the major factors ac-

counting for the unfavorable showing in 1932. The outstanding features of the study are given on page 853.

An employment survey made by the Emergency Relief Board of Pennsylvania showed that in February 1934, 32.6 percent of the employable persons in Philadelphia were without jobs, and in Pittsburgh, 36.5 percent. In Philadelphia the percentage of unemployed was slightly smaller for males than for females, while in Pittsburgh the percentage was larger for males. These figures are from preliminary press releases. The survey covered the whole State, but complete compilations are not yet available (p. 860).

Only a small proportion of the pupils of full-time secondary schools close their formal education when they leave such institutions, according to a recent bulletin of the United States Office of Education. About 40 percent were found to have continued their education on a full-time basis, about half of these going to a college or university. Approximately half of the boys and a third of the girls went directly to work after leaving the secondary schools, but the majority of those who left early availed themselves of part-time education (p. 910).

The right of a majority to be recognized as the exclusive bargaining agency for the whole of a group of employees was declared to be the intention of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by the National Labor Relations Board in its decision in the Houde Engineering Corporation case on August 30, 1934. The Board states that this decision does not deny any employee or group of employees the right to present grievances, to confer with their employers, or to associate themselves and act for mutual aid or protection. It does not compel employees to join the organization representing the majority, nor does it establish a closed shop, that being a matter for negotiation. A digest of this decision is given on page 932.

The International Conference of American States at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December 1933, devoted a considerable portion of its program to social problems, including unemployment, housing, the position of intellectual workers, working-class conditions, and the establishment of an inter-American labor institute. The action taken by the conference in regard to these matters is shown in an article in this issue (p. 923).

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British Health-Insurance System

By ESTELLE M. STEWART, OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR
*STATISTICS

COMPULSORY contributory health insurance covering medical care, illness, and invalidity for manual workers between the ages of 16 and 65 and for nonmanual workers whose income does not exceed £250 per annum, has been in operation in Great Britain since 1912. Changes and modifications called for by experience under the system have been made from time to time by amendments to the original act, and conditions created by two major disturbances during the life of the act—the World War and the current economic depression—have had to be met. But basically the system now in operation is that introduced in 1912, so that its history extends over 22 years. In 1925 the widows', orphans', and old-age contributory pension scheme was made essentially part of the health-insurance system, the compulsory contributions being divided between the two funds.

Contributions

BOTH contributions and benefits are flat rates and are not conditioned upon or adjusted to either wage rates or age. Contributions come from three sources—employers, workers (called employed contributors), and the Government. Table 1 shows the present normal compulsory rate per week:

TABLE 1.—NORMAL RATE OF COMPULSORY WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HEALTH INSURANCE AND PENSIONS SYSTEMS IN ENGLAND

[Par value of shilling=24.33 cents; of penny=2.03 cents]

Normal weekly rates payable by—	Men			Women		
	For health insurance	For pensions	Total	For health insurance	For pensions	Total
	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.
Employer.....	4½	4½	0 9	4½	2½	0 7
Employee.....	4½	4½	0 9	4	2	0 6
Total.....	9	9	1 6	8½	4½	1 1

The Government's share is the payment of one-seventh in the case of men and one-fifth in the case of women of the total cost of benefits

and the local administrative costs, and the entire cost of the central administrative machinery.

Administration

THE system is administered by central governmental machinery under the Ministry of Health, and by local units under the supervision of the central agency. These local units are:

(1) Approved societies, which are the insurance carriers, and to one of which each insured worker normally belongs.

(2) Insurance committees operating in each county and county borough. Membership may not be less than 20 nor more than 40, distributed thus: Three-fifths represent insured persons and are elected by the approved societies from among their number resident in the county or county borough; one-fifth, of whom at least 2 must be women (in the case of larger committees), are appointed by the council of the county or county borough; of the remaining one-fifth, 2 are medical practitioners appointed by the local medical committee, 1 is a medical practitioner appointed by the county or county borough council, and the remaining members (of whom at least 1, in committees of 25 or more, must be a practicing doctor and not less than 2 must be women) are appointed by the Minister of Health.

(3) Local medical committees, made up of doctors of the county and county borough, both private and insurance practitioners. These committees must be consulted by the insurance committees on all questions affecting the administration of medical benefits.

(4) Panel committees, composed entirely of doctors, three-fourths of whom must be insurance practitioners. This is chiefly a consultative and review board.

(5) Pharmaceutical committees, composition of which is identical with that of the medical committee, with respect to pharmacists.

The central administrative agency consists of the Ministry of Health for England, headed by the Minister of Health, with broad administrative and regulatory powers, the Welsh Board of Health, the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Ministry of Labor for Northern Ireland. A coordinating body representing each of these four agencies, called the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, acts on matters common to all, especially with regard to the actuarial aspects of the system. The post office also plays a part, in receiving and remitting the money paid by contributors.

Benefits

BENEFITS provided under the national health-insurance scheme are:

Medical benefits.—Medical treatment by a practicing physician, including drugs and such medical and surgical appliances and supplies as may be permitted by the regulations.

Sickness benefits.—Weekly cash payments during absence from work because of illness, beginning on the fourth day of illness and continuing to a maximum of 26 weeks.

Disablement benefits.—An extension of the sickness benefit after 26 weeks, at a reduced rate. It is payable as long as the insured person's incapacity for work continues, or up to age 65, at which time an old-age pension becomes payable.

Maternity benefits.—Cash payments payable to the wife of an insured worker, an insured married woman, and an insured unmarried woman upon confinement.

Additional benefits.—These are not a statutory right. In kind and degree they depend upon the amount of money in the funds of each approved society available for the purpose.

This, briefly, is the structure of the national health-insurance system. The following more detailed treatment of the place of each of the component parts in its structure deals only with the normal operation of the plan. Variations, exceptions, and modifications, of which there are many, are taken up later.

Normal Operation of Plan

The Employer's Part

WEEKLY contributions of 1s. 6d.¹ for each male employee and of 1s. 1d. for each female employee, 16 years of age and over, are in the first instance the obligation of every employer who has in his employ workers of the classes covered by the act (i.e., all manual workers, either full time or part time, and nonmanual workers whose annual income from employment does not exceed £250).

Ordinarily he meets the obligation by purchasing from the post office health-insurance stamps in sufficient amount to cover his pay roll. These stamps are affixed to the insurance card which is the personal property of each insured employee, and the amount due from the employee in payment of his contribution is deducted from his wages. To facilitate the clerical work involved, cards may be stamped in half-yearly periods.

Failure to make contributions, fraudulent practices in the deduction of amounts due on the worker's account, and noncompliance with any of the provisions of the act or regulations of the system, are subject to fine. If an employer's default in the payment of contributions results in loss of insurance benefit by one of his employees, the injured employee or his society on his behalf, may recover summarily from the employer as a civil debt the amount of the benefit lost and any expense incurred through loss of medical benefit.

¹ Par value of pound = \$4.8665; of shilling = 24.33 cents; of penny = 2.03 cents.

The Worker's Part

When a worker takes a job in an insured occupation he automatically comes under the law, and for every week during which he is employed he must pay 9d., up to a total of 50 weeks in each contribution year.

He applies for membership in an approved society, which may be the union of his trade or any one of many forms of benefit and fraternal associations which had been an important factor in British social life for years before the adoption of national health insurance. He is enrolled in the society and given a contribution card which becomes his record of his payments under the system. He also receives from the insurance committee of his district a medical card which gives information concerning his rights under the law and instructions on procedure. His society provides him with a list of insurance practitioners ("panel doctors"); these lists are also posted in the post offices. He chooses as his physician anyone whose name appears on his list and who practices within his district, and presents his medical card to the insurance practitioner he selects. If this doctor accepts the insured worker as a patient, which he is not obliged to do, he signs the worker's medical card and returns it to the insurance committee. This committee then adds the name of the insured worker to the practitioner's list and sends him an official record card for his use in treating his new patient.

As a rule an insured worker has no preference in the matter of doctors, and while it is his privilege to make his own selection from the entire panel, frequently he does not in fact do so. Instead he is assigned by the insurance committee to the panel doctor whose location, extent of insurance practice, or other circumstances make him a logical or convenient choice. An employed contributor may change doctors, and be dropped by his doctor, upon notice to the insurance committee.

Medical benefit.—Right to medical benefit begins as soon as a worker becomes an employed contributor and is retained as long as he remains in insured employment; it is not affected by arrears and continues after the insured worker becomes a pensioner at the age of 65. By a special arrangement, the worker keeps his right to medical benefit even though the nature of his employment is such that he has no permanent location.

Medical benefit, under the national health-insurance scheme, does not entail any cash payment to the beneficiary. It is in effect the right to free medical attendance and treatment by a practicing physician and, also without charge, to the medicines and other curative agencies which the physician prescribes. It does not include hospital care, or any extraordinary service or treatment requiring highly specialized skill, and it does not include care of eyes or teeth. It

provides, in short, general more or less routine treatment of acute, recurrent, and chronic illnesses by a general practitioner using the customary drugs and appliances, which are obtained by the patient from the insurance druggists. The medical benefit is not included in the insurance system of Northern Ireland.

Sickness benefit.—Sickness benefit, which takes the form of periodical payment in money to compensate for the loss of wages during illness, is in addition to the medical service to which the insured worker is entitled.

This benefit is paid for any illness, except a compensable occupational disease or disability due to industrial injury, which results in incapacity for work for more than 3 days. Payment begins after the third day and continues for the period of total incapacity, up to a maximum of 26 weeks. To qualify for the receipt of sickness benefit, however, an employed contributor must have been in insured employment and have made payments for a period of 26 weeks, and, for full benefit, for a period of 104 weeks.

The amount of benefit, which is a flat rate, is 9s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women, after 26 weeks but before 104 weeks in insurable employment; and 15s. for men, 12s. for unmarried women, and 10s. for married women, after 104 weeks in insurable employment and 104 contributions.

These rates are subject to reductions if the employed contributor is in unexcused arrears. Contributions are not required, however, during weeks of illness for which benefit is paid.

If, after 3 days of illness, an employed contributor is still unable to work by reason of specific disease, or physical or mental disability, he reports that fact to the approved society of which he is a member, and obtains from his doctor a "first certificate of incapacity for work." In this certificate, which is an official form, the doctor states the illness or cause of disability. Eight days later, if the illness continues, the doctor gives the patient a second or intermediate certificate testifying that in his opinion the patient is still unable to work, and for each week during which the disability continues the intermediate certificate is used to state that fact. Upon recovery the doctor certifies that the patient will be able to return to work the day following his last examination.

Meanwhile the patient is under observation by his society and subject to its rules governing behavior during illness. These rules dictate his whereabouts during the period for which benefit is claimed (if not confined to his home or bed), prohibit work of any kind unless as part of his treatment, and stipulate that the patient must obey all instructions of the attending doctor and shall not be guilty of conduct which might retard his recovery.

If the illness is one **which** requires treatment in a hospital or similar institution supported by charity, voluntary subscription, or out of public funds, the benefit is not paid direct to the employed contributor while so confined. It may be paid, in whole or in part, to his dependents, or if he has none, it may be applied, with his consent, toward the discharge of continuing obligations, such as rent. It may also be paid direct to the institution on **the** patient's account. In any of these cases, any unexpended balance is payable to the patient upon his discharge from the institution. An employed contributor absent from Great Britain is not entitled to sickness benefit.

If an employed contributor exhausts his full 26 weeks' sickness benefit during a contribution year he is not entitled to further sickness benefit until 12 months after the end of the 26 weeks. On the other hand, any subsequent illness occurring within a period of 12 months during which sickness benefits have been paid is regarded as a continuation of the first illness, whether or not the diagnosis is the same. In that case, assuming that the first illness did not consume the entire 26 weeks' allotment, benefit begins at once and continues until the expiration of the 26 weeks.

When a disabling illness lasts more than 26 weeks, the benefit payable changes from the sickness benefit to the disablement benefit.

Disablement benefit.—Disablement benefit is a continuation of the sickness benefit at a lower rate, i.e., 7s. 6d. a week for men, 6s. for unmarried women, and 5s. for married women.² It is subject to the same conditions and regulations as those governing sickness benefit, and is paid in the same manner.

It has two aspects. One merely affords some slight protection in cases of prolonged illness that could not reasonably be carried by the sickness funds. While this period may be indefinite, it presupposes ultimate return to working capacity and insurable employment. Twelve months after such return the employed contributor is again eligible to sickness benefit. At the same time, the disablement benefit may become, in case of permanent disability, an invalidity pension to which the beneficiary is entitled without change in rate or conditions, until at the age of 65 he becomes eligible to the old-age pension.

Maternity benefit.—An additional statutory benefit conferred upon all employed contributors, male and female, under the national health-insurance system is the payment of a lump sum of 40s. as a maternity benefit, which becomes payable after 42 weeks in insur-

² Until 1933, sickness benefits were 12s. for women irrespective of marital status, and disablement benefits were 7s. 6d. in all cases and for both sexes. The 1930 survey of the finances of the system by the Government actuaries, however, showed that sickness and disablements benefits paid to women were seriously in excess of actuarial provisions and were steadily increasing. Demands upon the funds were much greater for married than for unmarried women. Benefit rates for women were accordingly reduced by act of Parliament in 1932.

able employment and after the payment of 42 contributions. In the case of a male employed contributor this benefit takes the form of outright payment to his wife upon the birth of a child. When payment is made to the husband he is required to give it to his wife, as the money is regarded as the property of the mother for the benefit of the child, although paid, in the case of a male employed contributor, as one of the obligations of the system to him. If the wife is an employed contributor she receives the 40s. due her in her own right and that due her husband as well, or £4 in all. An insured married woman whose husband is not insured also receives the double benefit, the second sum being met by her society.

Insured Women

Up to the point of marriage or childbirth, the relation of an insured woman worker to the national health-insurance scheme does not differ from that of a man, except that her contribution is somewhat less (6d. instead of 9d.), and her benefits are lower. This difference is in consideration of her lower earning power, both with respect to the amount of her contribution and the amount she receives in lieu of wages. Substantial reductions have recently been necessary in the amount of benefits paid to women, however, as experience has established them as materially greater risks, with consequent drains on the insurance funds. Between 1923 and 1927 the sickness benefit claims of a large representative group of unmarried women increased 29 percent and disablement benefits increased 54 percent; sickness benefits to married women increased 42 percent and disablement benefits 87 percent.

When an insured woman worker marries she must notify her society to that effect within 8 weeks. She may be penalized for failure to observe that requirement. If she continues at work her status is in no way changed except that in the event of childbirth she is entitled to maternity benefit in her own right as well her husband's, if he is an employed contributor, and she is not entitled to sickness benefits for 4 weeks following confinement. Most societies rule that a woman member may not return to work for 4 weeks following childbirth.

If the insured woman worker gives up her job when she marries or if, within the first year of her marriage, there is a period of 8 consecutive weeks during which she has had no insurable employment, she is considered as no longer an employed contributor under the act. She then comes under a special group known as "class K", the benefits of which are—

(1) Sickness benefit, subject to the usual regulations and payable at the customary rate, for a maximum of 6 weeks after transfer to

class K. This right expires 12 months from the end of the 8-week determinative period.

(2) Medical benefit during these 12 months, and until the following June 30 or December 31, whichever occurs first.

(3) Maternity benefit in her own right for the first confinement, if it occurs within 2 years of the date of marriage.

If after transfer to class K a married woman returns to insurable employment, she has the status of a worker coming under the plan for the first time. Unless her reemployment occurs within 2 years of her marriage she loses her membership in her society, but if during the third year she returns to insurable employment, her society must readmit her to membership, provided she makes application immediately.

An unmarried insured woman worker who gives birth to a child is entitled to full maternity benefit of 40s., and as in the case of the insured married woman, is not allowed to draw sickness benefits for the 4 weeks following confinement, unless it can be proved that the incapacity is not connected with the birth of the child.

The Doctor's Part

Any registered physician has a right to be placed on the panel of insurance practitioners, except one who has been removed for cause by the Minister of Health. A doctor who desires insurance practice merely files an agreement with the insurance committee of his district after which he is automatically placed upon the medical panel of the district in which he practices. In his contract with the insurance committee he pledges himself to give "all proper and necessary medical services other than those involving the application of special skill and experience of a degree and kind which general practitioners as a class cannot reasonably be expected to possess." These general duties are outlined and defined by the Minister of Health in regulations which form part of the contract between the doctor and the insurance committee.

Thus the system contemplates the kind of medical care usually understood by the term "general practice." However, cases frequently arise which require an interpretation of that term, and of the extent of the doctor's obligation under his contract. The point is important to both the employed contributor and the insurance practitioner, because if any necessary service to a patient is outside the range of the practitioner's contract, he is entitled to charge a fee for it. Hence machinery has been set up for deciding the question in specific cases.

In the first place the doctor makes a detailed report of such service to the insurance committee. If the service has already been given, which is usually the case, the doctor must produce evidence to show

that he was qualified by training and experience for the skillful execution of the specialized work he undertook. The insurance committee considers his statement and refers it to the local medical committee, composed of representatives of the entire medical profession of the district, private physicians as well as panel doctors. The local medical committee states its opinion on the question and if that coincides with the position taken by the insurance committee a decision is announced. If the two committees disagree the case goes to the Minister of Health, who must refer it to a tribunal of three appointed by him, consisting of two doctors and a lawyer. The decision of the referees is final and binding. The Minister has the right to refer a case of disputed jurisdiction to referees even though agreement is reached by the local committees. In a number of cases referees have liberalized, in the interest of the employed contributor, decisions of local committees in the matter of the doctor's responsibilities under the terms of his contract.

Cases in which the range of medical service called for by the act and official regulations is called into question have been sufficiently numerous during the life of the system to establish a large body of opinion and precedent that tends to clarify and standardize one of the most difficult administrative problems. One of the most seriously controversial aspects of the whole system, in fact, is the question of the extent of medical service it should make possible. Popular and medical opinion agree that the limitations of general practice set by the official regulations are too severe and that in the interest of personal and public health they should be very materially relaxed and expanded to provide the degree and kind of comprehensive preventive and curative treatment to which the act presumably aspires.

The national health-insurance system embraces approximately 16,000 panel doctors. No practitioner may carry an active list of more than 2,500 insured workers unless he employs a permanent assistant, when he may add such additional names, not to exceed 1,500, as the insurance committee of his district may approve. The consent of his committee is also required when an assistant is employed for the purpose of handling insurance cases, and if two or more assistants are employed in insurance practice the consent of the Minister of Health must be obtained.

In addition to his professional duties which, as already shown, consist in the discharge of the responsibilities of a general practice, an insurance doctor has definite administrative duties. These include keeping case histories and records on standard forms supplied by the insurance committee, and issuing the certificates of incapacity for work upon which the employed contributor's claim for sick benefit is based (see p. 827). Doctors in rural and isolated districts where

pharmacy service is inadequate may, and frequently do, dispense drugs and supplies.

The point must be emphasized that an insurance doctor is a private practitioner and not a public official, but that in taking part in a governmental enterprise he is acting, within the limits of his insurance practice, in the capacity of a public servant and to the extent of that service is paid out of public funds. Hence some supervision of his activities is necessary in the public interest. An official report expresses it thus:

He is not, as in a military medical service, subordinate to a superior medical officer responsible for distinguishing good work from bad. To secure efficient service some reliance is placed on the power of the patients to change their doctors at any time, but it has also been necessary to devise a special disciplinary procedure for dealing with complaints made against practitioners either by insured persons in respect of alleged neglect, or by approved societies in respect of alleged defective certification, or otherwise.³

Supervision is provided through local medical service subcommittees which each insurance committee is required to create. This committee is composed of an equal number (usually three) of medical practitioners appointed by the local medical committee and of persons appointed by the insurance committee from its membership. The chairmanship of the committee is held by an insurance committee member who may not be an insured person, an officer of an approved society, a doctor, or a pharmacist. The duty of the local medical subcommittee is to investigate all complaints referred to it and to report to the insurance committee its findings as to the facts in the case. Unless the subcommittee's report is protested the facts are regarded as established by the investigators. Disciplinary measures open to the insurance committee upon receipt of an adverse report concerning the professional conduct of an insurance practitioner include the restriction of the number of persons for whom he may assume responsibility; withholding part of the remuneration due him; recovery of money in case of unauthorized fee charging; reference to the Minister of Health for further study and action; and, in extreme cases, recommendation to the Minister that the doctor's name be removed from the medical list. Appeal may be taken against a committee decision to the Minister of Health, whose decision is final. In instances involving removal from insurance practice, the Minister summons an investigating committee composed of a practicing lawyer and two practicing physicians who report facts and their deductions from those facts to the Minister. The Minister makes his decision in the light of the facts as presented by this committee of inquiry.

³ Great Britain. Ministry of Health. Memorandum on the English scheme of national health insurance, with special reference to its medical aspects, by G. F. McCleary, M.D. London, 1930, p. 16.

Review of an insurance practitioner's work is also possible through the regional medical staff attached to the Ministry of Health. This staff, organized into 5 regional divisions, consists of 33 regional medical officers and 21 deputies under the direction of 1 divisional medical officer for each division. These are full-time salaried officials whose chief duty is to examine insured persons referred to them by the approved societies or by the insurance doctors.

Cases are referred to the regional medical officers in one of two circumstances: (1) Where doubt of incapacity for work exists in the view of the insurance carrier (the approved society), or of the doctor handling the case, or both—that is, where suspicion of malingering enters—in which case the patient is referred for a second medical opinion; (2) to give the doctor on a case of admitted incapacity the advantage of consultation with the staff doctors for assistance and advice in diagnosis and treatment, in the interest of the patient and his recovery, and for the relief of the society carrying the burden of benefit payments for prolonged illness.

When a patient is referred to the regional medical officers to determine his capacity for work, his doctor is required to submit, on a form sent him for the purpose, a statement of the case history and treatment given. The doctor is penalized for failure or refusal to do so. The attending doctor is also invited to be present at the examination of a referred patient by the regional medical officers if he desires.

Regional medical officers inspect the medical records of insured persons which the panel doctors are required to keep, and act on complaints of excessively expensive prescriptions brought against doctors by the societies or the insurance committees.

Panel doctors receive their fees for their services to insured workers out of health-insurance funds.

The number of insured persons entitled to medical benefit in any year is estimated in the last quarter of the previous year by the Government Actuary on calculations based on the number of health-insurance stamps sold and other relevant data. The number so calculated is multiplied by 9s. * * * and the resulting sum forms the "central practitioners' fund", which is devoted to the remuneration of the insurance practitioners. In addition, there is a fund, the "central mileage fund", which is devoted to defraying the cost of traveling incurred by country practitioners in visiting patients living at a considerable distance. * * *

The two central funds are distributed among the various insurance committees by the Minister on the advice of a distribution committee, appointed by him, on which insurance practitioners are represented; and the sum allocated to each insurance committee is distributed among the individual practitioners of the area in accordance with a scheme prepared jointly by the insurance committee and the panel committee and approved by the Minister, the distribution being

based on the numbers of insured persons on the lists of the respective practitioners.

In addition to these sums, a special fund is made available for the assistance of doctors practicing in sparsely populated rural areas in circumstances of special difficulty. The assistance is given for certain objects, for example, to enable the practitioner to maintain a motor car, to open a branch surgery, to provide a telephone, or attend a post-graduate course. Special attention has been given during recent years to the provision of facilities for post-graduate study.

* * *

Practitioners in rural areas who supply medicines and appliances to their insured patients receive in respect of this service an annual and inclusive sum of 2s.3d. per person on their lists, and other practitioners receive a sum of 1s.3d. per 100 persons on their lists to defray the cost of those medicines and appliances, e.g., hypodermic injections, which ordinarily are administered personally by doctors, or are needed for immediate administration.⁴

The need for economy in the administration of national health insurance occasioned by the reduction of contributions because of unemployment made necessary in 1931 a 10 percent reduction in the remuneration of insurance doctors and druggists. The reduction is still in force.

The system assures to each insurance doctor a substantial income over and above his earnings from private practice. To illustrate, a doctor with 1,000 patients on his insurance lists would be guaranteed a fee of 9s. a year for each of them (subject at present to a 10 percent reduction), payable quarterly. At the standard rate of exchange, that would mean, in terms of American money, that a doctor with an insurance list of 1,000 patients would receive \$2.19 a year for each of them, and would thus realize, even with the 10 percent reduction, an assured income of nearly \$2,000 a year on his insurance practice alone. Moreover, he would have none of the difficulty of collection which sometimes attaches to private practice.

Pharmaceutical Panels

The administrative relation of druggists to the health-insurance system is practically identical with that of the doctors. Any registered pharmacist is entitled to become a panel druggist, and insured workers may patronize any druggist on the list. The administrative machinery deals particularly with control of prices, which must conform to the schedule of drug prices issued monthly by the Ministry. The price for each prescription is fixed not by the druggist who fills it but by the insurance committee. The druggist submits the insurance prescriptions dispensed by him to the insurance committee as his vouchers of services rendered. The committee then fixes the cost of filling each prescription on the basis of the current wholesale price

⁴ Great Britain. Ministry of Health. Memorandum on the English scheme of health insurance, with special reference to its medical aspects, by G. F. McCleary, M.D. London, 1930, p. 19.

of the ingredients, and adds a dispensing fee to cover establishment and service costs, the total being the amount due the druggist.

Supervision, complaints, and discipline are handled as in the case of the insurance doctors, pharmacists being duly represented on the various committees and subcommittees.

The Approved Society's Part

The approved-society system came about by adapting to the plan of compulsory health insurance for workers machinery which for many years had functioned in the field of voluntary insurance. Literally thousands of organizations scattered throughout the United Kingdom—fraternal and mutual benefit associations, friendly societies, trade unions, religious, provident, and benevolent societies—had been dispensing insurance of various kinds for years when health insurance as a public responsibility was inaugurated. It was estimated at that time that fully one-third of the working population held membership in organizations of that nature. Because of their long experience and the representative character of their memberships, they were regarded as the logical, if not indeed the inevitable, medium through which the wider compulsory plan should be administered.

These existing agencies were given statutory recognition in the act and became part of the national system upon the approval of their constitution and aims by the Minister of Health. This approval was conditioned upon two main points: First, that the society should not be conducted for profit; and second, that its constitution must provide that its affairs be subject to the absolute control of its members. Certain rules and regulations must be adopted and observed, and the accounts of approved societies, insofar as they concern compulsory insurance, must be kept in a prescribed form and must be audited at statutory intervals by Government auditors. The amount of money a society may assess against its funds for administrative expenses is limited by the regulations.

A society is the sole judge of its own membership except in one important respect—it may not refuse membership to any applicant solely on the ground of age. Otherwise it may be as selective or as inclusive as it chooses. About 900 self-governing approved societies, some of which have branches totaling 6,000, are identified with the movement, and their membership shows extraordinary variance, from as low as 50 to as many as 2,000,000. There is no necessary connection between the location of a society and the residence of its members.

No insured worker may hold membership in more than one approved society for insurance purposes, but he has the right to transfer

from one to another by paying a transfer fee of 2s., unless objection is raised by the society and sustained by the Minister of Health. A society may also expel a member if the action taken is in due conformity with its rules and procedure. The dismissed member has the right of appeal against the society's action.

These approved societies are the insurance carriers. They report to the Ministry of Health all the required information concerning their individual members, and this information is transmitted from the office of the Ministry to the insurance committees in whose districts the members of the respective societies live. Each society is credited in the national health-insurance fund with the amount of money represented by the stamps on the contribution cards of its members. This credit is drawn upon for the payment of benefits and the administrative expenses of the society, to both of which the national treasury makes a proportionate contribution of one-seventh the amount due on the account of payments to men, and one-fifth to women.

From each contribution received by a society a deduction is made for the purpose of discharging liabilities in respect of "reserve values" (the capital sums credited to societies to enable them to meet the estimated liabilities in respect of members admitted at the age of 17 or over), and for building up certain funds known as the "central fund" and the "contingencies fund."

The purpose of the central fund is to make good deficiencies found on the valuation of approved societies which cannot be made good from the societies' contingencies fund. * * *

Sums to the credit of societies which are not immediately required for the payment of benefits and the cost of administration are available for investment in certain trustee securities, either by the society or on its behalf.⁵

The specific statutory benefits—sickness, disablement, and maternity—are paid by the societies in accordance with procedure already outlined. As a rule, immediately upon receipt from one of its members of a certificate of incapacity for work, the society dispatches a visitor or committee to call upon the patient. Sick visits are more or less routine and frequent during the illness, and the sick visitor is often the medium through whom the sickness-benefit payment is made. The visitor is relied upon to secure observance of the society's rules of conduct during illness for which benefit is claimed, and his judgment is sometimes needed if malingering is suspected.

Additional benefits.—Probably the most vital work of the approved societies in connection with the national health-insurance plan relates to the additional benefits which, under the act, are permitted when the quinquennial audit shows that a society has surplus funds to its credit. The form which these additional benefits may take is outlined in the

⁵ Cohen, Percy. *The British system of social insurance*. London, Philip Allan, 1932, p. 49.

law; the kind and extent are determined by the society and are more or less elective on the part of the membership, within the limits of the available funds. Usually, membership in the society for at least 5 years is a condition of eligibility to additional benefits.

Additional benefits fall into two general classes: (1) Increases in the amounts payable under the statutory benefits, and other liberalizing features, such as payment from the first day of illness instead of the fourth; and (2) treatment not provided for in the act—dental, ophthalmic, surgical, hospitalization, etc. The dental benefit is the most usual and apparently the most popular.

Treatment benefits are frequently only a contribution toward the total cost of the treatment elected, but the minimum amount of the society's obligation must be fixed. The amount of money available for each class of treatment benefits must be spread evenly over the period, usually 5 years, contemplated by the scheme, so that when the yearly sum appropriated for any one benefit is exhausted, that particular form of treatment is not again open to members until the beginning of the following year.

One of the serious criticisms directed against the approved-society method of administration is the resulting inequalities in the matter of additional benefits. Differences in the financial condition of the various societies, as developed by the quinquennial audits, the fourth of which is now in progress, may grow out of a number of conditions—differences in the nature of the risks, for example, or more efficient supervision and administration in one society than in another. In any event, inequalities admittedly exist. All employed contributors pay exactly the same amount of money to the fund, but not all benefit equally. One employed contributor may belong to a society whose financial condition permits generous additions to the statutory cash benefits, or through which he is able to have his dental work done, or have his eyes treated, or receive a substantial contribution toward a major operation or a needed rest in a convalescent home. His neighbor, a member of a society which may show a deficit instead of a surplus, is able to secure only the minimum statutory requirements, although his contribution is precisely that of the more fortunate insured worker.

Because of this situation, which naturally causes dissatisfaction and a feeling on the part of members of the poorer societies that they are victims of discrimination, pooling of surplus funds is advocated as a means of securing more equitable distribution of the advantages possible under the system.

Supervision of approved societies.—The degree of control over the activities of the self-governing approved societies by the central administration of the national health-insurance scheme is not great. The governmental audit of their finances is made every 5 years, and

the societies are, in all their relation to the insurance system, subject to regulations issued by the Ministry of Health. The Minister has power to institute inquiries into the operation and activities of any approved society on his own initiative or upon legitimate complaint from members. Approval may be withdrawn from any society for cause.

Deposit Contributors' Fund

WHILE identification with the national health-insurance system is required of everyone whom the law makes liable, membership in an approved society is not compulsory. Accordingly, provision is made for those employed contributors who for any reason do not or cannot acquire membership in an approved society. The organization created to handle such cases is known as the Deposit Contributors' Fund. Administration is through the local insurance committees.

This fund consists of two sections, with differing benefit features. The fund proper covers persons who from choice or from reasons other than ill health are not members of approved societies. The amount of cash benefit payable to these deposit-fund members is only such as has been deposited to their credit, with the addition of the usual State grant (i. e., one-seventh for men and one-fifth for women). The State grant, moreover, is decreased by the amount of administrative costs. The benefits payable to any deposit contributor cease when these actual money contributions are exhausted. He is not entitled to additional benefits.

To take care of insured workers who are refused membership in the approved societies because of poor health, a second division of the deposit contributors' fund has been created as the deposit contributors' insurance section. Membership in that section entitles an employed contributor to all the statutory benefits on an equal footing with society members, but not to extrastatutory privileges. Administration of the fund and payment of benefits are part of the duties of the insurance committees.

The number of deposit contributors has never been significant; it averages less than 250,000, although in recent years the number of women who are becoming deposit contributors shows a tendency to increase. Membership in the fund, as distinct from the insurance section, is not stable, as it frequently represents itinerant or intermittent employment, or some irregular factor making society membership unimportant to the individual worker, and furthermore, movement from fund membership to society membership is constant. The insurance section, which because it represents the poor risks refused by the societies necessarily has a more stable membership, accounts for more than one-third the entire membership of the deposit contributors' fund.

Other Special Classes

SPECIAL provisions in the act cover men in the Army, Navy, and Air Forces who are not members of approved societies and for whom a Navy, Army, and Air Force fund serves in the same manner as the deposit contributors' fund. Other regulations affect masters, seamen, and apprentices in the mercantile marine, and in the fishing service.

Provision for Arrears and Unemployment

THE organic act and various amendments before 1928 dealt in detail with deductions on account of arrears and for redemption of arrears, provisions for periods of unemployment, and for insured persons who cease to be liable under the act, either by reason of reaching the age limit of 65 (originally 70), or of taking employment not covered by the act. These regulations were based upon an assumption that irregularity of payment was a passing phase to be treated as such. Arrears were considered derelictions which carried their own punishment in the form of reduced benefits, but redemption was made possible on generous terms, particularly for elderly workers. A man of 60 or a woman of 55 who had been in continuous insured employment for 10 years could pay up arrears at the rate of 2 weeks' cancelation for each week of full payment after 26 payments had been made. An amendment of 1928 established the principle that no payment was required for weeks in which the insured worker was unemployed. Such weeks were written off as excused and benefit status was not affected.

However, after unemployment became general and threatened to become chronic, revision was necessary both to protect the benefit rights of unemployed workers and to safeguard the funds. Since 1932, only half credit has been allowed for periods of unemployment. Thus the worker remains liable for the other half, so that he must either redeem his standing by some means or suffer reductions in all benefits except the medical and maternity benefits.

Unemployment, for health-insurance purposes, means proved genuine unemployment, a status which is attained by certification by the public employment exchange that the unemployed person has registered at the exchange, is looking for work, is available for work, and is unable to obtain it. The public employment exchange stamps his health contribution card to that effect. In this manner the health-insurance system is brought into relation with the unemployment insurance and public employment exchange systems of Great Britain.

In order to assist employed contributors to redeem the arrears due to genuine unemployment, special cards called "arrears installment cards" have been devised and circulated, which insured persons may

stamp at any time during the contribution year, and thus avoid having to pay the whole of their arrears in a lump sum after the contribution year has terminated.⁶

Since then, according to the 1933-34 report of the Ministry of Health, a new additional benefit has been planned which will provide payment of sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits, in whole or in part, to an employed contributor so greatly in arrears on account of unemployment as to be ordinarily deprived of benefit rights.

Though the additional benefit takes the form of payment of cash benefits at rates higher than would otherwise have been applicable, the giving of credits for contributions unpaid on account of genuine unemployment is the precedent and essential provision in order to confer title to the benefit. Thus, for the appropriate higher rates of benefit to be paid in the benefit year 1934, the necessary allowance for arrears must be made in the period of grace following the end of the contribution year in July 1933. As a further help to insured persons in these times of unemployment, the period of grace within which arrears can be redeemed was specially extended from the normal termination on November 30, 1933, to March 31, 1934.⁷

Employed persons may redeem their weekly arrears by paying only the equivalent of the health-insurance portion of the insurance scheme; that is, 9d. for men and 8½d. for women.

Extended Periods

Revision has also been necessary with regard to expiration of benefits after termination of employment. Amendments to the original act adopted in 1928 provided for an insured person ceasing to be employed a period of free insurance varying from 18 months to 2 years, depending upon the date on which employment ended, during which period his status for insurance purposes did not change. If he remained continuously unemployed his insurance was extended 1 more year, at a reduced rate of benefit. Prolongation of insurance acts have been successively adopted, extending the insurance status of unemployed persons each year. The latest of these provided for the extension of health insurance only to December 31, 1933. After that the right of a continuously unemployed person expires, but he keeps his pension status until December 31, 1935.

Regulations governing reentry into insurable employment of persons on extended insurance were adopted in 1932 which liberalized requirements for attaining full insurance status in a number of important particulars, and provided further that an insured person returning to insurable employment during his extended period acquires fresh title to the statutory period of free insurance when he has been employed for at least 8 weeks in 2 consecutive half years.

⁶ Great Britain. Ministry of Health. 14th annual report, 1932-33. London, 1933, p. 222. (Cmd. 4372.)

⁷ Idem. 15th annual report, 1933-34, p. 255. (Cmd. 4664.)

Voluntary Contributors

ALTHOUGH primarily a compulsory system, the national health-insurance scheme permits voluntary contributions from certain persons not compulsorily covered. According to the latest official report, the number of voluntary contributors is increasing yearly in England, but that seems not to be true of Scotland. The pension system is generally conceded to be the more attractive feature of the two, so far as voluntary participants are concerned, and accounts in large part for the increase in membership. A voluntary contributor pays the full amount of the combined health and insurance pension contribution, both the employer's part and that of the employed contributor. If his total income exceeds £250 he is not entitled to medical benefit, although he receives other benefits on the same terms as compulsory contributors. The extended period of free insurance is also granted him.

Those who may become voluntary contributors are: (1) Persons who have been employed contributors for at least 104 weeks and who cease to be insurably employed; (2) persons employed in any excepted employment who are given special permission by the Ministry of Health to become voluntary contributors; (3) exempt men, whose employers have paid at least 104 contributions, who cease to be insurably employed; and (4) uninsured men who marry insured women.

The estimated total of voluntary contributors in England at the end of 1933 was 460,000 (398,000 men and 62,000 women) as compared with 420,000 (362,000 men and 58,000 women) at the end of 1932.

Extent of the System

England and Wales

STATISTICAL data covering the extent of operation of the national health-insurance system in England and Wales are reported annually by the Ministry of Health. The following tables, taken from the 1933-34 report, apply only to England. Data for Wales are tabulated separately in the reports, but numerically Wales forms only a small part of the system. The total number of men and women in insurance in Wales in 1933 was 953,300, as compared with 15,598,000 in England. Receipts from all sources totaled £1,968,400 for Wales in 1933, while the total expenditure for all forms of benefit there was £1,739,300.

Table 2 gives the estimated number of persons in England entitled to benefits during each of the 10 years, 1924 to 1933, by sex and by class of membership (i.e., approved society, deposit contributor, voluntary contributor, etc.).

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN ENGLAND ENTITLED TO BENEFITS UNDER HEALTH-INSURANCE SYSTEM, 1924 TO 1933

Year	Men					Total
	Approved societies	Navy, Army, and Air Force fund	Deposit contributors	Exempt persons	Persons over age 65 ¹	
1924.....	8,340,000	167,000	153,000	24,000	205,000	8,889,000
1925.....	8,460,000	165,000	153,000	21,000	223,000	9,022,000
1926.....	8,730,000	156,000	159,000	22,000	243,000	9,310,000
1927.....	8,885,000	152,000	150,000	15,000	264,000	9,466,000
1928.....	8,808,000	145,000	139,000	13,000	586,000	9,691,000
1929.....	8,935,000	135,000	137,000	12,000	622,000	9,841,000
1930.....	9,133,000	129,000	135,000	11,000	656,000	10,064,000
1931.....	9,229,000	124,000	132,000	10,000	690,000	10,185,000
1932 ²	9,300,000	121,000	128,000	10,000	720,000	10,279,000
1933 ²	9,333,000	118,000	122,000	9,000	755,000	10,337,000

Year	Women				Total number of men and women
	Approved societies	Deposit contributors	Exempt persons	Persons over age 65 ¹	
1924.....	4,390,000	84,000	8,000	37,000	4,519,000
1925.....	4,460,000	87,000	8,000	41,000	4,596,000
1926.....	4,570,000	93,000	9,000	46,000	4,718,000
1927.....	4,652,000	91,000	7,000	52,000	4,802,000
1928.....	4,775,000	90,000	6,000	130,000	5,001,000
1929.....	4,852,000	96,000	7,000	142,000	5,097,000
1930.....	4,919,000	102,000	7,000	155,000	5,183,000
1931.....	4,939,000	103,000	7,000	167,000	5,216,000
1932 ²	4,940,000	108,000	6,000	178,000	5,232,000
1933 ²	4,950,000	113,000	6,000	192,000	5,261,000

¹ The figures for the years 1924-27 are for persons over age 70.² The figures for these years are approximate and subject to revision.

Table 3 shows receipts from all sources for 1912-23, and by years, 1924 to 1933, under the National Health Insurance Act for England:

TABLE 3.—RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, ENGLISH NATIONAL HEALTH-INSURANCE SYSTEM, 1912-23 TO 1933

[Par value of pound = \$4.8665]

Year	Contributions	Interest and other receipts	Parliamentary votes and grants	Retransferred from National Health Insurance Joint Committee Central Fund	Total
1912-23.....	£194,567,000	£21,562,000	£68,673,000	£680,000	£285,482,000
1924.....	23,140,000	4,532,000	5,835,000	820,000	34,327,000
1925.....	23,370,000	4,771,000	6,734,000	820,000	35,695,000
1926.....	20,957,000	5,039,000	5,859,000	850,000	32,705,000
1927.....	22,262,000	4,705,000	6,414,000	22,000	33,403,000
1928.....	22,007,000	4,674,000	5,989,000	50,000	32,720,000
1929.....	22,021,000	4,672,000	6,435,000	-----	33,128,000
1930.....	22,075,000	5,251,000	6,197,000	20,000	33,543,000
1931.....	21,897,000	5,051,000	5,956,000	735,000	33,639,000
1932 ¹	21,382,000	5,088,000	5,156,000	-----	31,626,000
1933 ¹	22,020,000	4,870,000	5,056,000	-----	31,946,000

¹ The figures for these years are approximate and subject to revision.

Table 4 shows expenditures on each class of benefits provided by the English national health-insurance system, and administrative costs, for 1912-23, and by years, 1924-33.

TABLE 4.—EXPENDITURES, BY CLASS OF BENEFIT, AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION OF ENGLISH NATIONAL HEALTH-INSURANCE SYSTEM, 1912-23 TO 1933

[Par value of pound = \$4.8665]

Year	Expenditure for benefits					
	Sickness	Disable- ment	Maternity	Medical	Other, including sanatorium benefit	Total
1912-23	£56,314,000	£15,674,000	£12,920,000	£62,301,000	£7,511,000	£154,720,000
1924	8,196,000	3,878,000	1,382,000	7,544,000	624,000	21,624,000
1925	8,682,000	4,234,000	1,385,000	7,914,000	803,000	23,018,000
1926	10,314,000	5,138,000	1,433,000	8,044,000	1,631,000	26,560,000
1927	11,044,000	5,983,000	1,427,000	8,221,000	3,374,000	30,049,000
1928	9,564,000	5,126,000	1,443,000	8,498,000	2,588,000	27,219,000
1929	11,228,000	5,388,000	1,428,000	8,760,000	2,427,000	29,231,000
1930	9,359,000	5,355,000	1,484,000	8,679,000	2,927,000	27,804,000
1931	9,327,000	5,105,000	1,448,000	9,035,000	2,858,000	27,773,000
1932 ¹	9,247,000	5,261,000	1,405,000	8,469,000	2,391,000	26,773,000
1933 ¹	9,562,000	5,095,000	1,296,000	8,633,000	2,204,000	26,790,000

Year	Cost of administration			Transferred to National Health Insurance Joint Committee Cen- tral Fund, etc.
	Approved societies and insurance committees	Central departments	Total	
1912-23	£27,686,000	£8,748,000	£36,434,000	£1,723,000
1924	3,152,000	841,000	3,993,000	2,215,000
1925	3,222,000	856,000	4,078,000	
1926	3,359,000	834,000	4,193,000	² 1,464,000
1927	3,485,000	843,000	4,328,000	
1928	3,582,000	817,000	4,399,000	
1929	3,639,000	879,000	4,518,000	
1930	3,862,000	886,000	4,748,000	
1931	3,913,000	864,000	4,777,000	
1932 ¹	3,845,000	832,000	4,677,000	154,000
1933 ¹	3,923,000	841,000	4,764,000	356,000

¹ The figures for these years are approximate and subject to revision.

² Includes £1,100,000 transferred to exchequer from Navy, Army, and Air Force insurance fund and £364,000 transferred in consequence of severance of the Irish Free State.

Scotland

The Department of Health for Scotland is the agency through which the national health-insurance system is administered for the insured population of Scotland. It functions in the same manner as the English Ministry of Health, and issues annual reports which include statistical data dealing with the operation of the health-insurance act. The following tables are from the fifth annual report of the department, covering the year 1933.⁸

Table 5 gives the estimated number of persons in Scotland entitled to benefits during each of the 10 years, 1924-33, by sex and class of membership.

⁸ Scotland. Department of Health. Fifth annual report, 1933. Edinburgh, 1934, pp. 146, 147. (Cmd. 4599.)

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS IN SCOTLAND ENTITLED TO BENEFITS UNDER HEALTH-INSURANCE SYSTEM, 1924-33

Year	Men				
	Approved societies	Deposit contributors	Exempt persons	Persons over age 65 ¹	Total
1924.....	1, 123, 000	13, 700	4, 100	28, 000	1, 168, 800
1925.....	1, 139, 000	13, 400	3, 800	30, 000	1, 186, 200
1926.....	1, 149, 000	13, 200	3, 400	34, 000	1, 199, 600
1927.....	1, 159, 000	12, 100	3, 300	37, 000	1, 211, 400
1928.....	1, 159, 000	12, 000	3, 100	79, 000	1, 253, 100
1929.....	1, 160, 000	10, 800	3, 100	83, 000	1, 256, 900
1930.....	1, 173, 000	10, 300	3, 000	89, 000	1, 275, 300
1931 ²	1, 177, 000	11, 400	3, 000	94, 000	1, 285, 400
1932 ²	1, 191, 000	10, 200	2, 900	97, 000	1, 301, 100
1933 ²	1, 180, 000	9, 700	2, 500	97, 000	1, 289, 200

Year	Women					Total number of men and women
	Approved societies	Deposit contributors	Exempt persons	Persons over age 65 ¹	Total	
1924.....	574, 000	7, 200	1, 300	5, 000	587, 500	1, 756, 300
1925.....	585, 000	7, 100	1, 300	5, 000	598, 400	1, 784, 600
1926.....	587, 000	7, 000	1, 200	6, 000	601, 200	1, 800, 800
1927.....	598, 000	6, 900	1, 100	7, 000	613, 000	1, 824, 400
1928.....	607, 000	7, 000	1, 100	16, 000	631, 100	1, 884, 200
1929.....	614, 000	6, 500	1, 200	17, 000	638, 700	1, 895, 600
1930.....	619, 000	7, 100	1, 200	19, 000	646, 300	1, 921, 600
1931 ²	618, 000	7, 400	1, 100	20, 000	646, 500	1, 931, 900
1932 ²	616, 000	6, 800	1, 100	22, 000	645, 900	1, 947, 000
1933 ²	611, 000	6, 800	1, 000	22, 000	640, 800	1, 930, 000

¹ The figures for the years 1924-27 are for persons over 70 years of age.² Figures for these years are approximate and subject to revision.

Table 6 shows receipts from all sources for 1912 to 1923, and by years from 1924 to 1933, under the national health-insurance act for Scotland.

TABLE 6.—RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, NATIONAL HEALTH-INSURANCE SYSTEM FOR SCOTLAND, 1912-23 TO 1933

[Par value of pound = \$4.8665]

Year	Contributions	Interest, etc.	Parliamentary votes and grants	Retransferred from National Health Insurance Joint Committee Central Fund	Total
1912-23.....	£25, 878, 000	£2, 886, 000	£9, 384, 000	£110, 000	£38, 258, 000
1924.....	2, 847, 000	531, 000	821, 000	112, 000	4, 311, 000
1925.....	2, 948, 000	608, 000	845, 000	118, 000	4, 519, 000
1926.....	2, 477, 000	655, 000	740, 000	108, 000	3, 980, 000
1927.....	2, 710, 000	643, 000	730, 000	-----	4, 083, 000
1928.....	2, 657, 000	685, 000	745, 000	-----	4, 087, 000
1929.....	2, 700, 000	632, 000	758, 000	-----	4, 090, 000
1930.....	2, 646, 000	519, 000	729, 000	-----	3, 894, 000
1931 ¹	2, 562, 000	742, 000	717, 000	67, 000	4, 088, 000
1932 ¹	2, 452, 000	643, 000	669, 000	-----	3, 764, 000
1933 ¹	2, 514, 000	722, 000	613, 000	-----	3, 849, 000

¹ Figures for these years are approximate and subject to revision.

Table 7 shows the amount expended in Scotland for each class of benefit, and for administrative costs, for 1912-23, and by years from 1924 to 1933.

TABLE 7.—EXPENDITURES, BY CLASS OF BENEFIT AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION, NATIONAL HEALTH-INSURANCE SYSTEM IN SCOTLAND, 1912-23 TO 1933

[Par value of pound = \$4.8665]

Year	Expenditure for benefits					Total
	Sickness	Disability	Maternity	Medical	Other, including sanatorium benefit	
1912-23	£7,393,000	£2,343,000	£1,930,000	£8,787,000	£706,000	£21,159,000
1924	1,003,000	522,000	216,000	1,133,000	76,000	2,950,000
1925	1,014,000	560,000	215,000	978,000	117,000	2,884,000
1926	1,281,000	660,000	221,000	1,000,000	265,000	3,427,000
1927	1,250,000	767,000	217,000	1,014,000	457,000	3,705,000
1928	1,069,000	652,000	213,000	1,039,000	320,000	3,293,000
1929	1,239,000	661,000	213,000	1,014,000	245,000	3,372,000
1930	1,092,000	630,000	220,000	1,052,000	298,000	3,292,000
1931 ¹	1,056,000	611,000	215,000	1,074,000	342,000	3,298,000
1932 ¹	1,160,000	650,000	209,000	985,000	370,000	3,374,000
1933 ¹	1,107,000	647,000	192,000	1,009,000	301,000	3,256,000

Year	Cost of administration			Transferred to National Health Insurance Joint Committee Central Fund	Total expenditures
	Approved societies and insurance committees	Central departments	Total		
1912-23	£3,855,000	£1,175,000	£5,030,000	£157,000	£26,346,000
1924	430,000	115,000	545,000	301,000	3,796,000
1925	431,000	110,000	541,000	-----	3,425,000
1926	451,000	97,000	548,000	-----	3,975,000
1927	456,000	97,000	553,000	30,000	4,288,000
1928	460,000	95,000	555,000	-----	3,848,000
1929	465,000	101,000	566,000	10,000	3,948,000
1930	485,000	107,000	592,000	-----	3,884,000
1931 ¹	482,000	107,000	589,000	-----	3,887,000
1932 ¹	488,000	104,000	592,000	19,000	3,985,000
1933 ¹	480,000	103,000	583,000	22,000	3,861,000

¹ Figures for these years are approximate and subject to revision.

Sickness Experience in Scotland

MENTION has been made of the difference in the incidence and severity of illness as between men and women, which experience has proved to be great enough to necessitate reduction of the sickness benefit granted to women, and particularly to married women. In 1930 the Department of Health for Scotland inaugurated the collection of data to determine accurately the sickness experience of insured workers by sex, age, and cause. Two reports have been issued, the first covering the year ended June 30, 1931, the second, the year ended June 30, 1932. A third report for 1933 is in preparation.

An article in the July 1934 issue of the *International Labor Review*⁹ analyzes the two published reports and brings together in tabular form combined data, reproduced here as table 8, to show the frequency

⁹ *International Labor Review*, July 1934 (p. 88): Sickness among the insured population of Scotland.

and duration of incapacity due to selected causes among men, single women, and married women, for each of the 2 years. The article points out that—

The greatest differences in frequency between men and women are to be observed in the case of anaemia, the various kinds of debility, infectious diseases, and appendicitis, which are much more severe among women, and in the case of hernia, gastric and duodenal ulcers, and violence, where the difference is in the opposite direction.

TABLE 8.—FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF ILLNESS FROM SELECTED CAUSES AMONG INSURED POPULATION OF SCOTLAND, BY SEX, FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1931 AND 1932

Cause of incapacity	Cases per 1,000 insured						Duration in days					
	Men		Single women		Married women		Men		Single women		Married women	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	336	402	358	442	220	536
Malignant tumors.....	.3	.5	.3	.3	.5	.7	102	144	119	191	172	243
Diabetes.....		.2		.1		.2		122		278		794
Anaemia.....	.5	.5	9.9	9.3	19.1	17.7	102	93	50	47	51	54
Infectious diseases.....		2.5		5.6		3.1		35		43		46
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.....	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.4	205	309	146	262	151	716
Disease of veins.....	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	8.0	7.3	40	47	65	71	71	78
Minor diseases of upper respira- tory tract.....	19.0	17.0	31.0	31.0	20.0	19.0	16	16	19	19	24	23
Influenza.....	43.0	39.0	37.0	42.0	44.0	43.0	17	16	20	18	25	25
Bronchitis and pneumonia.....	16.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	25.0	23.0	42	50	40	47	48	63
Gastric and duodenal ulcer.....	2.3	2.6	.7	.9	1.1	1.3	70	68	94	114	82	89
Appendicitis.....	2.8	3.0	5.2	6.2	3.5	3.6	53	54	59	59	74	66
Hernia.....	1.3	1.4	.2	.3	.6	.6	71	73	103	110	190	84
Gastritis.....	11.0	10.0	9.9	9.0	18.0	16.0	31	33	33	36	41	44
Diseases of kidney.....	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.9	7.8	8.3	54	58	60	80	57	69
Pregnancy.....			3.0	3.2	77.0	92.0			45	43	39	38
Suppurative and inflammatory skin conditions; skin diseases.....	19.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	16.0	14.0	25	28	29	30	43	45
Rheumatic and joint conditions.....	22.0	24.0	16.0	18.0	34.0	41.0	33	39	52	65	56	66
Violence.....	26.0	23.0	11.0	9.9	14.0	13.0	40	43	37	37	44	40
Cardiac debility.....	.5	.5	.6	.7	1.1	1.4	126	153	114	119	148	160
Nervous debility.....	.6	.6	2.1	2.2	3.3	3.0	66	81	62	74	51	63
Debility undefined.....	.5	.6	1.5	2.0	4.6	5.3	96	80	60	62	62	95
Neurasthenia.....	.8	.9	.9	1.9	2.4	2.3	98	126	105	120	105	120
D.A.H. and tachycardia.....	.3	.3	.4	.5	.7	.7	59	69	54	111	91	181

SOURCES: Official: Great Britain, Ministry of Health, 14th annual report, 1932-33 (Cmd. 4372); 15th annual report, 1933-34 (Cmd. 4664); report of Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, 1926 (Cmd. 2596); Memorandum on the English scheme of national health insurance, with special reference to its medical aspects, by G. F. McCleary, M.D., 1930; Memorandum explanatory of the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill of 1932; Department of Health for Scotland, 5th annual report, 1933 (Cmd. 4599). Unofficial: The British System of Social Insurance, by Percy Cohen (London, Philip Allan, 1932); International Labor Review (International Labor Office), July 1934.

First Year's Work of the United States Employment Service

THE mobilization of people for a particular purpose of greater magnitude than that undertaken by the United States upon its entry into the World War is reported by the United States Employment Service in a record of its activities from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934.¹ During that time the newly organized placement machinery registered and classified 12,634,974 persons and placed 6,951,523 in private or Government jobs.

Structure of United States Employment Service

THE United States Employment Service, a unit of the United States Department of Labor, was created by act of Congress on June 6, 1933, to promote the establishment and maintenance of a national system of public employment offices. At that time 23 States were independently maintaining employment services, operating 192 offices in 120 cities. While the newly created Federal agency was setting in motion the machinery to bring these 23 State services into a single cooperative Federal-State system and to extend the plan to other States, it was faced with the immediate necessity of organizing to handle the employment needs of the agencies through which the national recovery program was launched. To meet the needs of the various public-works projects, road-building programs, and other forms of employment stimulated by the recovery agencies, the Reemployment Service was created in July 1933.

National Reemployment Service.—Between the date of its inauguration and the beginning of the Civil Works Administration in November 1933, the National Reemployment Service had established offices in 1,825 counties throughout the country, to serve the needs of the Public Works Administration and private employers. As the C.W.A. called for projects in each county, the employment service was correspondingly expanded, and on January 1, 1934, 3,270 Reemployment Service offices were in operation.

After the work of the C.W.A. ended in the spring of 1934, the National Reemployment Service reorganized on a district basis, consolidating local county offices into a district agency which serves the entire territory. Thus organized, the service on July 1, 1934, consisted of 648 districts. With this service are affiliated State systems embracing 181 offices, located chiefly in the large industrial cities.

¹ United States Department of Labor. United States Employment Service. 12½ million registered for work. Washington 1934.

The cooperative system thus established constitutes "a Nation-wide structure * * * to serve public and private employment needs." As rapidly as possible, these 648 district offices of the Federal agency will be absorbed by the State services as the system expands. On July 1, 1934, 18 States were identified with the program of Federal aid to cooperating States, and 4 others had taken action which would bring them under the system within a short time. With the convening of many legislatures in 1935, the great majority of the remaining States are expected to take the legislative action necessary to inaugurate cooperation with the movement by July 1, 1935.

Record for the Year

THE record of the year's activities, then, is a report upon what the National Reemployment Service and the 18 cooperating States have achieved. The maximum number of offices in operation at any one time was 3,446 in December 1933, employing a staff of 18,538 persons. By June 30, 1934, the total number of active offices was 829, of which 648 were Federal and 181 were State, and they employed 5,496 persons. From the viewpoint of the employment-office personnel, the report says, the 12 months of activity fall definitely into 3 periods—pre-C.W.A., C.W.A., and post-C.W.A.

Registration and classification.—In the pre-C.W.A. period, applications for employment rose from 106,123 in July to 795,773 in October. The civil-works program began in mid-November, and in the next 2½ months nearly 9,000,000 people registered for work: 2,351,026 in November, 4,719,421 in December, and 1,892,147 in January. By the end of January nearly 11,000,000 had applied for jobs, and at the end of the year, June 30, 1934, the total number of new applications was 12,634,974.

These applicants were not only registered, but interviewed and classified, although at times the pressure of work necessitated postponing to a second interview that phase of placement work. All persons were classified occupationally and selected for referral to openings on the basis of the information entered on the registration card. No one was sent to a job just because he or she happened to be in the office when the opening was received. In this way all legal preferences were safeguarded and referrals were made on the basis of fitness for the job, so far as that could be determined from the information available.

Occupational classification was made according to the industry in which the occupation had been followed. Thus clerical, commercial, and professional workers, for example, were classified in the industry to which they had been attached when employed, and separate classification was made of workers in those groups who could not be definitely identified with the large industrial divisions. Since these

TABLE 1.—RECORD OF OPENINGS AND APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT, AND PLACEMENTS IN EMPLOYMENT, OF THE NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, JULY 1, 1933, TO JUNE 30, 1934, BY INDUSTRY

Industrial classification	Openings			Applications			Placements					
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men		Women		Grand total (men and women)	
							Regular	Tempo- rary	Total	Regular		Tempo- rary
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	232, 110	12, 399	244, 509	3, 424, 787	30, 811	3, 455, 598	133, 695	80, 417	214, 112	2, 102	9, 211	11, 313
Extraction of minerals	28, 755	64	28, 819	410, 243	841	411, 084	23, 652	2, 633	26, 285	40	18	58
Building and construction:												
(a) Private	265, 470	2, 373	267, 843	2, 045, 141	4, 618	2, 049, 759	162, 613	92, 923	255, 536	1, 573	665	2, 238
(b) Public works	1, 442, 618	4, 190	1, 446, 808	5, 500, 318	1, 182	5, 501, 500	1, 070, 768	328, 385	1, 399, 153	3, 115	1, 090	4, 205
Civil Works Administration	3, 995, 033	191, 027	4, 186, 060	801, 436	42, 351	843, 787	2, 890, 326	1, 037, 277	3, 927, 603	150, 834	45, 488	196, 322
Chemical and allied industries	15, 352	17, 064	106, 783	6, 930	113, 713	9, 641	5, 277	1, 715	14, 868	1, 094	44	1, 562
Clay, glass, and stone industries	11, 990	444	12, 434	145, 310	2, 858	148, 168	10, 085	1, 715	11, 800	394	44	12, 238
Clothing industries	2, 743	8, 914	11, 657	36, 291	54, 733	91, 024	1, 725	6, 606	2, 331	5, 528	1, 319	6, 847
Food and allied industries	20, 858	10, 371	31, 229	244, 010	34, 198	278, 208	13, 288	6, 168	19, 456	6, 995	2, 619	29, 070
Iron and steel products, machinery, and vehicle industries	53, 598	4, 093	57, 691	688, 903	20, 707	709, 610	37, 724	7, 099	44, 823	3, 070	486	48, 379
Leather industries	3, 436	4, 993	4, 429	60, 118	11, 336	71, 454	2, 290	896	3, 186	731	75	3, 962
Lumber, furniture, and allied in- dustries	31, 830	1, 157	32, 987	425, 404	5, 967	431, 371	24, 451	5, 907	30, 358	724	117	31, 199
Metal industries, except iron and steel	8, 879	1, 065	9, 944	91, 437	6, 640	98, 077	5, 922	1, 161	7, 083	714	121	835
Paper and paper products	4, 086	2, 701	4, 787	53, 115	6, 307	59, 422	2, 947	1, 177	4, 124	475	178	4, 777
Printing, publishing, and engraving	4, 640	2, 410	7, 050	52, 118	11, 709	63, 827	1, 537	2, 273	3, 810	762	1, 233	1, 995
Rubber products	1, 963	373	2, 336	34, 350	3, 871	38, 221	1, 382	252	1, 634	221	87	1, 942
Textile industries	6, 807	3, 433	10, 240	141, 047	36, 598	177, 645	5, 631	221	6, 244	2, 674	167	9, 085
Other textile mills	883	714	1, 607	20, 491	6, 164	26, 655	6, 631	164	795	387	41	1, 223
Tobacco manufacturers	2, 273	1, 551	3, 824	33, 673	10, 976	44, 649	2, 760	377	3, 137	1, 625	84	4, 846
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10, 190	3, 972	14, 162	141, 060	26, 470	167, 530	6, 756	2, 207	8, 963	2, 110	1, 004	12, 077
Transportation and communication	50, 448	842	51, 290	877, 558	17, 700	895, 258	27, 629	21, 302	48, 931	507	211	49, 649
Trade (wholesale and retail)	52, 997	23, 848	76, 845	625, 042	152, 003	777, 045	21, 976	23, 556	45, 532	10, 336	9, 228	65, 096
Public utilities	8, 361	485	8, 846	100, 021	5, 623	105, 644	4, 760	3, 680	8, 440	338	180	8, 958
Professional service	10, 265	9, 745	20, 010	185, 323	135, 296	320, 619	5, 240	4, 332	9, 672	6, 753	2, 495	18, 920
Commercial service	16, 990	25, 625	42, 615	282, 716	239, 608	522, 324	9, 694	4, 979	14, 673	15, 094	9, 031	38, 798
Domestic and personal service	61, 287	300, 828	362, 115	194, 963	640, 811	835, 774	11, 958	46, 596	58, 554	119, 153	107, 214	226, 367
Hotels and restaurants—Institutions— Laundries and dry cleaning—Indus- tries	25, 299	32, 678	57, 977	185, 084	119, 116	304, 200	15, 108	7, 271	22, 379	18, 936	7, 966	26, 902
Governmental service	2, 754	6, 608	9, 362	32, 618	26, 595	59, 213	1, 726	861	2, 587	2, 644	2, 780	5, 424
Miscellaneous unclassifiable services— industries	107, 879	10, 178	118, 057	265, 545	30, 364	295, 909	78, 397	29, 679	108, 076	8, 070	2, 221	118, 367
Total	6, 546, 917	673, 112	7, 220, 029	13, 484, 773	1, 902, 735	15, 387, 508	4, 611, 904	1, 757, 255	6, 369, 159	2, 615	6, 909	74, 538
												582, 364
												6, 951, 523

groups appear in the tabulated data, this explanation is necessary to account for the apparently small number of "white collar" workers using the service.

Placements—General.—The placement record of the National Reemployment Service and State employment offices during the year is presented in table 1. During this period, 7,220,029 openings were secured by the service to be filled. To that end, 7,057,609 selected applicants were referred for employment and 6,951,523 were hired and put to work. "In other words", the report adds, "the employment services selected and referred persons believed to be qualified for 97.7 percent of the jobs reported and of these applicants referred, 98.5 percent were placed. The verified placements accounted for 96.3 percent of the openings originally reported."

Of the placements, 4,123,925 were on civil works, 1,403,358 were on public works and public-road projects, 1,305,873 were in private employment of all kinds, and 118,367 were in governmental service, either local, State, or Federal.

Duration of positions obtained.—In connection with the duration of these placements, the Service lists a job as "temporary" if it is known to be of less than 1 month's duration. If it is known that a job will last more than a month, or if it is presumed to be of indefinite duration, it is classed as "regular." The word "permanent", characteristic of placement office terminology in the past, has been discarded by the United States Employment Service as "misleading in the light of present-day conditions."

To suggest the encouraging extent to which placements in "regular" employment are increasing, the report presents a month-by-month record from which C.W.A. jobs are eliminated. This is given here as table 2, from which it will be noted that during April, May, and June 1934, regular placements were more than twice those for temporary work.

TABLE 2.—DURATION OF PLACEMENTS MADE BY NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, JULY 1, 1933, TO JUNE 30, 1934, BY MONTHS (EXCLUDING PLACEMENTS ON C.W.A. PROJECTS)

Year and month	Regular	Tempo- rary	Total	Year and month	Regular	Tempo- rary	Total
1933				1934			
July.....	15,351	18,674	34,025	January.....	159,650	70,123	229,773
August.....	21,043	25,750	46,793	February.....	129,084	62,580	191,664
September.....	67,806	48,157	115,963	March.....	195,993	72,983	268,976
October.....	134,144	64,764	198,908	April.....	290,153	108,101	398,254
November.....	145,205	69,618	214,823	May.....	318,511	140,860	459,371
December.....	182,223	64,833	247,056	June.....	281,195	140,797	421,992
				Total.....	1,940,358	887,240	2,827,598

Placements, private.—The number of jobs in private employment secured through the Federal-State public employment system during the year July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, was 1,305,873. Details of the industries and services absorbing these workers may be gathered from

table 1. A different angle is presented in table 3, which shows placement by kind of agency in the dominant industrial groups. The percentage of total applicants to total placements in each industrial classification affords some measure of the extent to which the industries formerly employing these workers are able to offer present employment opportunities through the medium of the public employment system.

TABLE 3.—PLACEMENTS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, JULY 1, 1933, TO JUNE 30, 1934, BY STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES AND BY NATIONAL REEMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industry group	Number placed by—			Percent of placements to total applications
	State employment offices	National Reemployment Service	Total	
Agriculture.....	41, 578	183, 847	225, 425	6. 5
Building and construction.....	33, 976	223, 798	257, 774	10. 1
Manufacturing.....	67, 191	130, 968	198, 159	7. 9
Domestic and personal service.....	200, 697	84, 224	284, 921	34. 1
Trade.....	31, 658	33, 438	65, 096	8. 5
Professional and commercial.....	18, 955	38, 763	57, 718	6. 8
Other (including transportation and public utilities).....	99, 004	117, 776	216, 780	-----

The monthly record of placements in private employment, presented in the report, is evidence of the increased use of the Federal-State medium by private employers. In nearly all industrial groups the number of jobs secured for applicants rose month by month. For example, placements in building and construction were 13,511 in February, 45,215 in April, and 48,708 in May. In some cases the number of placements in May, the peak month, was almost double those earlier in the year, and the total placed in all industries in May was 149 percent higher than in February.

This showing, which must be regarded as denoting increasing success for the placement agencies, is credited in the report to two factors. One is the lessening of the pressure to meet the needs of the C.W.A. program, which released energies for placement work in other fields. The second factor, a corollary of the first, is the increasing effort to secure active cooperation from private employers. The number of new employers visited by the staff increased from 11,268 in December to 60,964 in March, and numbered 58,697 in April, 56,825 in May, and 61,460 in June. At the same time a regular program of recontacting these employers was instituted, the number of revisits increasing from 8,774 in December to 62,811 in March, and continuing with 61,680 in April, 66,697 in May, and 72,635 in June.

Service to Veterans

UNDER the former organization of the United States Employment Service, service to veterans was provided through special branch agencies. The new service created by the Wagner-Peyser Act decided that unemployed veterans could be more effectively served by giving

special attention to their needs in all employment offices than by continuing the policy of maintaining specialized offices.

During the first year, the new method resulted in placing 83 percent of the veterans who registered for work. While the chief reason for so large a measure of successful placement lies in the preference granted to veterans on P.W.A. and C.W.A. projects, the record shows a high ratio of veteran placements in private employment. This was particularly true as employment opportunities in private industry increased.

Standardization of Employment Records

AS EMERGENCY conditions subside, the United States Employment Service, as designed by the organic act, will become a coordinating medium rather than an active placing agency. To that end it is working toward the development of a statistical program involving uniform methods of collecting and reporting the fund of important and necessary statistical data which the system can provide.

This program includes a daily reporting system which was introduced into all cooperating offices on July 1, 1934. It had previously been placed in use, somewhat experimentally, in the offices of the Minnesota State Employment Service, the Philadelphia office of the Pennsylvania State Service, and the District of Columbia Public Employment Center.

The report presents as an appendix, a sample compilation of data dealing with age, sex, color, length of unemployment, occupation, and industrial background of persons applying to the public employment service for help, as collected by the District of Columbia Public Employment Center.

By the use of this sample data the report illustrates and gives point to the advantages of the new type of statistical reporting which the United States Employment Service is establishing on a uniform basis throughout the entire system of public placement agencies. Adequate work histories of applicants, for example, should develop information covering secondary occupational experience out of which reserve pools could be built, while data dealing with length of unemployment indicate to some degree the industrial groups where unemployment has been largest and most severe, and those in which recent lay-offs have taken place.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Earnings and Living Standards of Railway Employees During the Depression

THE situation, during the past few years, of the workers who have managed to retain jobs is an aspect of the depression that has been largely neglected. We have, of course, been aware that wage reductions, short time, and intermittent operation were factors that have cut deeply into the earnings of all classes of workers. But the plight of this relatively favored segment of the working population has been overshadowed by the more desperate circumstances of the totally unemployed and there have been no precise measures of how those who have kept their jobs have been affected.

The answer is supplied in part by a study just published showing the earnings and living standards of a representative group of railway employees.¹ The report is the joint product of the Department of Labor, 18 of the important railway unions, and a technical advisory committee.²

Scope and Method of Study

THE report is based on interviews of experienced field agents with selected railway workers and their families. Between May and

¹ U.S. Department of Labor. Earnings and standard of living of 1,000 railway employees during the depression. Washington, 1934.

² The railway unions cooperating were as follows: Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Switchmen's Union of North America; Order of Railroad Telegraphers; American Train Dispatchers' Association; International Association of Machinists; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, and Helpers of America; International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers; Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America; National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America; National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association; Order of Sleeping Car Conductors. The members of the advisory committee were: Carter Goodrich, professor of economics, Columbia University; Joseph Willits, dean, School of Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; Meredith Givens, secretary, Social Science Research Council; Helen R. Wright, associate professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago; William Leiserson, professor of economics, Antioch College; Howard Odum, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina; Isador Lubin, Commissioner, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Grace Abbott, chief, U.S. Children's Bureau. Professor Goodrich wrote the report and Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor, was in general charge of the investigation for the unions.

October 1933 a total of 1,000 interviews was completed. Of the total, 980 were with employees of the railways proper, while 20 were with workers employed on tugboats, ferries, and steam lighters, which in some localities are an integral part of the railway transportation system. To avoid having conclusion from conditions that might be characteristic of restricted localities, the families used as the basis of the report were selected from 18 important railway centers scattered throughout the country. The cities covered included Springfield, Mass.; New York City and Buffalo, N.Y.; Detroit and Battle Creek, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Spokane, Wash.; San Francisco and Sacramento, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; Enid, Okla.; Houston, Tex.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Huntington, W.Va.; Cumberland Md.; and Philadelphia, Pa.

In the selection of the families, primary consideration was given to the problem of securing the most accurate cross section of railway employees possible. Extremes were avoided and only families that could be considered as typical were chosen. However, as neither locomotive engineers nor conductors, whose unions preferred not to cooperate, are covered in the study, the findings cannot be considered representative of railway workers as a whole. But the study is believed accurately to reflect conditions for the classes of employees included.

Although every effort was made to avoid the selection of families that might overweight cases of extreme hardship or those of exceptional good fortune, the study is not entirely free from bias. Obviously, any body of workers lucky enough to have jobs during the dark days of 1932 when the depression was at its worst was necessarily an unusually fortunate group. The seniority practices of the railroads, moreover, made it certain that the workers selected would be relatively old in years and service. As a result, 64 percent of the men chosen were at least 40 years of age, and 75 percent were workers of at least 10 years' seniority.

Summary of Findings

PROBABLY the outstanding fact revealed by the study is that the railroad workers have suffered a much greater reduction in income than is generally realized. The general wage deduction of 10 percent, which became effective on February 1, 1932, was found to be only one of many factors that have combined to reduce the income of railway workers since the beginning of the depression. Indeed, as a matter of fact, a comparison of earnings between July 1929 and April 1933 clearly indicates that the 10 percent cut played only a minor role. Two-thirds of the workers whose earnings in the two periods could be ascertained had had a decrease of at least 20 percent, and 50 percent a loss of 30 percent or more. Short time, irregular employment,

periodic shutdowns, the loss of overtime, and demotions were the major factors accounting for the decline.

Earnings in 1932.—As a result of these various contributing factors, the earnings of the workers in 1932 were very low. Only 18 percent of the workers earned as much as \$1,750 and two-thirds made less than \$1,500. Moreover, 38 percent made less than \$1,000 during the year and 102 workers earned less than \$500. In many instances earnings were so low that "men on the extra board (i.e., substitutes) sometimes received as much as men in the regular service." A vivid illustration of the fall in earnings is the fact that the earnings of 29 percent of the workers covered, many of whom were highly skilled employees, amounted in 1932 to less than the median earnings of the unskilled maintenance-of-way men in 1928-29.³

It is true that not all workers were entirely dependent upon their earnings from the railroad. In some cases the family income was raised by earnings of other members of the family, receipts from boarders and lodgers, income from property and investments, and by wages for odd jobs outside the industry. Such cases were comparatively few, however, and the total incomes from supplementary sources were not of great significance. With all these supplementary sources included (except receipts from boarders and lodgers and from rents which could not be expressed in net figures), the total incomes of nearly 60 percent of the families canvassed failed to reach \$1,500 in 1932.

Effect of reduced incomes.—What the dwindling earnings have meant to the railway employees is summed up as follows:

The investigation made particular efforts to determine how the railway men and their families managed to live on these shrunken incomes. Two facts were at once apparent. They certainly had not done it by cutting down their obligations. Instead many gave cash or groceries to needier families, and more than a fifth took into their homes relatives or friends who had lost their regular means of support. Nor had they done it by increased dependence on outside help. Only 72 had received relief from public or private agencies, and such social services as they had been in the habit of using were more often curtailed than expanded.

The expedients to which they did resort are recorded in detail in the schedules and case histories on which the report is based. The stories they tell are of educational opportunities abandoned and health needs neglected, and of lives stripped bare of even the most inexpensive forms of recreation and social life. Frequently they describe the crowding of families into inferior accommodations, and few fail to record the use of shabby clothing or to note the items of a rough and meager diet. Even these economies, moreover, were not enough to maintain the solvency of this unusually stable group of workmen. Frequently they had entered the depression with substantial savings,

³ U.S. Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. Publication No. 211: Welfare of children of maintenance-of-way employees. Washington, 1932.

and more than half owned or were buying their homes. By the time they were visited, however, two-fifths of these were in arrears on their payments and 44 owners had lost their homes. Cash savings were virtually exhausted, and no less than half of the histories reported the sacrifice of insurance policies. Yet in spite of all these efforts, 60 percent of the 730 families for which information could be obtained had gone seriously into debt.

For these veteran railway men, then, in a well-organized and thoroughly regulated industry, the study records a slow retreat from relative security toward destitution.

Employment Created During One Year by Public Works

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has compiled a year's record of the employment created on construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund. During the 12 months, August 1933 to July 1934 inclusive, contracts were awarded, from this fund, for construction projects totaling nearly \$1,500,000,000. Pay rolls for work at the site of the construction projects totaled nearly \$200,000,000, while orders had been placed for materials to cost over \$400,000,000. More than 1,100,000 man-months of labor were created in the factories manufacturing this material.

Contracts Awarded

TABLE 1 shows the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on Federal and non-Federal public works construction projects for the year ending July 31, 1934, by types of project. By "force-account" work is meant day labor hired directly by governmental agencies.

VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED AND FORCE-ACCOUNT WORK STARTED ON ALL FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL P.W.A. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, AUGUST 1933 TO JULY 1934, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

Type of project	Continental United States			Outside United States		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Building construction.....	\$91, 266, 049	\$123, 162, 508	\$214, 428, 557	\$4, 851, 155	\$102, 822	\$4, 953, 977
Public roads.....	357, 329, 730	-----	357, 329, 730	-----	-----	-----
River, harbor, and flood-control.....	182, 972, 037	-----	182, 972, 037	7, 964, 069	-----	7, 964, 069
Streets and roads ¹	30, 208, 317	39, 986, 686	70, 195, 003	2, 402, 992	-----	2, 402, 992
Naval vessels.....	228, 792, 349	-----	228, 792, 349	268, 910	-----	268, 910
Reclamation.....	100, 240, 146	-----	100, 240, 146	219, 534	-----	219, 534
Forestry.....	9, 518, 980	-----	9, 518, 980	24, 000	-----	24, 000
Water and sewage systems.....	5, 178, 487	75, 922, 169	81, 100, 656	46, 845	1, 071, 775	1, 118, 620
Miscellaneous.....	35, 976, 651	2, 797, 287	38, 773, 938	1, 686, 888	-----	1, 686, 888
Railroad construction and repairs.....	-----	175, 309, 102	175, 309, 102	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	1, 041, 482, 746	417, 177, 752	1, 458, 660, 498	17, 464, 393	1, 174, 597	18, 638, 990

¹ Other than those reported by Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal projects are financed by allotments made to the various Federal departments, and include such types of construction as post-office buildings, built by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department; naval vessels, built by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department; river, harbor, and flood-control work, carried on by the Corps of Engineers, War Department; and reclamation projects, such as Boulder Dam and the Tennessee Valley projects.

Non-Federal projects include such work as road and street paving, sewerage systems and waterworks, school buildings, public buildings of all kinds, and slum-clearance and housing projects. Construction projects of the types enumerated above are built by a State or political subdivision thereof. The Public Works Administration grants 30 percent of the total cost of this type of non-Federal project, and, if necessary, will loan the remaining 70 percent.

In addition to the construction projects under the jurisdiction of the States or their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration has financed some construction projects directed by commercial concerns. This work is financed by loans only, which must be repaid within a certain specified time. Most of these loans have been made to railroad companies, the Division of Transportation Loans of the Public Works Administration having nearly \$200,000,000 to disburse.

Contracts totaling nearly \$1,500,000,000 were awarded for construction projects of all types during the year ending July 31; more than 20 percent of this sum (\$350,000,000) was accounted for by contracts awarded by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The value of contracts awarded for building construction totaled nearly \$220,000,000, while contracts awarded for naval vessels totaled nearly \$230,000,000. Contracts were awarded for railroad construction and repairs to cost over \$175,000,000.

Pay Rolls and Materials

TABLE 2 shows the amount of pay rolls and the value of orders for materials on projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund during the year ending July 15, by type of project.

TABLE 2.—AMOUNT OF PAY ROLLS AND VALUE OF ORDERS FOR MATERIALS ON PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS, BY TYPE OF PROJECT, AUGUST 1933 TO JULY 1934

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Amount of pay rolls			Value of orders for materials		
	Federal	Non-Federal	Total	Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Building construction.....	\$11,873,635	\$5,434,650	\$17,308,285	\$21,667,833	\$15,808,468	\$37,476,301
Public roads.....	95,725,549	-----	95,725,549	127,405,154	-----	127,405,154
River, harbor, and flood control.....	20,786,919	-----	20,786,919	35,664,943	-----	35,664,943
Streets and roads ¹	7,879,596	2,980,373	10,859,969	5,037,993	4,066,759	9,104,752
Naval vessels.....	8,567,210	-----	8,567,210	38,891,909	-----	38,891,909
Reclamation.....	8,603,403	-----	8,603,403	20,213,184	-----	20,213,184
Forestry.....	6,369,729	-----	6,369,729	3,094,883	-----	3,094,883
Water and sewage systems.....	614,250	4,447,156	5,061,406	907,245	10,198,679	11,105,924
Railroad construction.....	-----	4,294,116	4,294,116	-----	33,990,087	33,990,087
Railroad shop work.....	-----	6,676,475	6,676,475	-----	26,716,515	26,716,515
Miscellaneous.....	7,547,468	225,918	7,773,386	23,720,658	1,192,072	24,912,730
Total.....	167,967,759	24,058,688	192,026,447	276,603,802	137,555,323	414,159,125

¹ Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

² Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment (\$45,582,743).

Disbursements for pay rolls totaled nearly \$200,000,000. During the same period orders were placed for materials to cost \$414,000,000. This is at the ratio of 31.7 for labor as compared with 68.3 for materials. This should not be considered the ratio of labor to material on completed construction projects, however, as the amount of pay rolls shown is money actually disbursed, while the value of materials shown is the cost of materials for which orders have been placed. Some of the materials will not be used for some time after the order has been placed.

It will be noted that the ratio of labor to materials differs greatly for different types of construction projects. For example, in forestry projects, the ratio is 67 percent for labor and 33 percent for materials, on naval vessels the ratio is 18 percent for labor and 82 percent for materials, and on railroad construction labor costs form 11 percent and materials 89 percent.

Table 3 shows the value of materials for which orders have been placed during the period August 1933 to July 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF MATERIALS PURCHASED FROM AUGUST 1933 TO JULY 1934, FOR PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, BY TYPE OF MATERIALS

[Subject to revision]

Type of materials	Value of orders placed	Type of materials	Value of orders placed
Aircraft (new).....	\$4, 284, 890	Motor vehicles, trucks.....	\$348, 022
Airplane parts.....	4, 243, 243	Nails and spikes.....	466, 594
Aluminum manufactures.....	43, 359	Nonferrous-metal alloys, nonferrous-metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified.....	721, 740
Ammunition and related products.....	75, 726	Paints and varnishes.....	911, 770
Asbestos.....	42, 292	Paper products.....	15, 993
Awnings, tents, canvas, etc.....	136, 451	Paving materials and mixtures.....	6, 741, 192
Belting, miscellaneous.....	13, 019	Petroleum products.....	11, 811, 255
Boat building, steel and wooden (small).....	529, 702	Planing-mill products.....	1, 850, 316
Bolts, nuts, washers, etc.....	1, 596, 404	Plumbing supplies.....	3, 385, 116
Carpets and rugs.....	30, 391	Pumps and pumping equipment.....	4, 760, 356
Carriages and wagons.....	15, 854	Radio apparatus and supplies.....	238, 813
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	5, 185, 095	Rail fastenings, excluding spikes.....	4, 757, 927
Cement.....	49, 062, 654	Rails, steel.....	17, 368, 805
Chemicals.....	145, 865	Railway cars, freight.....	34, 522, 560
Clay products.....	3, 703, 642	Railway cars, mail and express.....	219, 157
Coal.....	420, 011	Railway cars, passenger.....	5, 661, 773
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	120, 130	Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, including mechanical refrigerators.....	462, 648
Concrete products.....	5, 035, 379	Roofing, built-up and roll; asphalt shingles: roof coatings, other than paint.....	986, 023
Copper products.....	248, 847	Rubber goods.....	166, 552
Cordage and twine.....	160, 781	Sacks and bags.....	12, 897
Cork products.....	25, 857	Sand and gravel.....	26, 307, 293
Cotton goods.....	59, 437	Sheet-metal work.....	1, 567, 035
Creosote.....	445, 821	Smelting and refining lead.....	80, 746
Crushed stone.....	15, 558, 604	Springs, steel.....	536, 260
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal).....	1, 719, 842	Steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	2, 194, 690
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....	16, 730, 915	Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets.....	304, 200
Engines, turbines, tractors, water wheels and windmills.....	2, 522, 164	Steel-works and rolling-mill products, other than steel rails, including structural and ornamental metal work.....	63, 138, 507
Explosives.....	1, 760, 687	Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm air furnaces.....	72, 171
Felt goods.....	86, 747	Switches, railway.....	752, 021
Firearms.....	306, 637	Theatrical scenery and stage equipment.....	23, 651
Forgings, iron and steel.....	2, 479, 670	Tools, other than machine tools.....	2, 377, 112
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified.....	45, 087, 048	Upholstering materials, not elsewhere classified.....	67, 477
Furniture, including store and office fixtures.....	403, 172	Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition.....	671, 535
Glass.....	249, 329	Waste.....	15, 657
Hardware, miscellaneous.....	1, 596, 662	Window and door screens and weather strip.....	41, 219
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1, 129, 586	Window shades and fixtures.....	22, 921
Jute goods.....	23, 620	Wire, drawn from purchased rods.....	2, 158, 494
Lighting equipment.....	975, 810	Wirework, not elsewhere classified.....	327, 739
Lime.....	78, 967	Wrought pipe, welded and heavy riveted.....	177, 902
Locomotives, oil-electric.....	330, 923	Other.....	16, 429, 316
Locomotives, steam.....	5, 707, 369		
Lumber and timber products.....	21, 099, 251	Total.....	414, 159, 125
Machine tools.....	2, 177, 363		
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products.....	5, 542, 297		
Meters (gas, water, etc.) and gas generators.....	67, 692		
Minerals and earths, ground or otherwise treated.....	72, 482		
Motor vehicles, passenger.....	145, 983		

The Public Works Administration program has benefited manufacturers in all sections of the United States, and in practically all industries. For example, steel works and rolling mills have to date received orders for rails valued at over \$17,000,000, and for other products valued at more than \$63,000,000. Orders for cement total nearly \$49,000,000; for foundry and machine-shop products, nearly \$45,000,000; for railway cars, over \$40,000,000; for sand and gravel, over \$26,000,000; and for lumber and timber products, over \$21,000,000.

Table 4 shows the estimated number of wage earners employed in certain specified industries in July 1934, as compared with July 1933. The estimates are based on the monthly index of employment prepared in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 4.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, JULY 1933 AND JULY 1934

Industry	Wage earners		Minimum employment		Maximum employment	
	July 1933	July 1934	Wage earners	Period	Wage earners	Period
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	15,680	32,576	15,680	July 1933.	34,227	June 1934
Cast-iron pipe.....	9,692	11,678	9,692	...do.....	12,060	Do.
Cement.....	18,570	21,550	13,136	Jan. 1934	21,808	Do.
Electrical machinery.....	114,372	144,782	114,372	July 1933	147,229	Do.
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	216,125	284,047	216,125	...do.....	300,803	May 1934
Locomotives.....	2,541	6,887	2,541	...do.....	6,887	July 1934
Lumber, sawmills.....	147,104	161,733	146,900	Jan. 1934	173,088	Oct. 1933
Marble, granite, etc.....	14,024	12,677	10,609	Feb. 1934	15,044	Do.
Petroleum refining.....	62,787	72,382	62,787	July 1933	72,382	July 1934
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills..	252,539	294,234	252,539	...do.....	321,462	June 1934

Orders from Public Works Administration funds amounting to \$5,000,000 or more were placed with each of 10 industries for which data are shown in table 4. The effect of these orders on most of the industries is easily discernible. For example, the case of locomotive manufacturers, in July 1933, only 2,500 employees were on the rolls of firms manufacturing steam locomotives; in July 1934, nearly 7,000 men were employed, an increase of nearly 200 percent. July 1934 was the high point in employment during the year period. The Bureau estimates that the Public Works Administration orders for locomotives created nearly 17,000 man-months of labor.

Foundry and machine-shop employment increased from 216,000 to 284,000. Nearly 125,000 man-months of labor were created by Public Works Administration orders to this industry.

Steel-works and rolling-mill employment increased from 252,000 to 294,000, comparing July 1934 with July 1933. Public Works Administration orders for steel products created nearly 150,000 man-months of labor.

Unemployment in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, Pa., 1934

EARLY in 1934 an employment and unemployment survey of the entire State was undertaken by the department of research and statistics of the Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board. The preliminary findings for various counties, giving data on sex, nativity, and employment status have been issued by the board in the form of mimeographed reports. Information on industrial, occupational and age distribution, duration of employment, and median

wages are to be published later. Statistics from the reports for Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, the latter including the city of Pittsburgh, are given below.

Philadelphia County

THE preliminary report on employment and unemployment in Philadelphia (Philadelphia County) in February 1934, was the first in the series to be made public by the State emergency relief board. Over 2,000 "white-collar" workers of that city were engaged for 14 days in gathering the information on which the report was based. Data were thus obtained from 460,000 households over an area of 128 square miles.

Table 1 from this mimeographed release (Bulletin 1A, Aug. 14, 1934) shows employment conditions in Philadelphia from April 1929 to February 1934. The five surveys of the University of Pennsylvania in April or May of each year and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. survey for December 1930 included only parts of Philadelphia, while the Federal census of April 1930, the special Federal census of 1931, and the 1934 survey covered the whole population of the city.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY FIGURES OF VARIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEYS MADE IN PHILADELPHIA, 1929 TO 1934

Date	Persons employed full time		Persons employed part time		Persons unemployed		Total gainful workers ¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
April 1929.....					92,000	10.4	884,000	100.0
April 1930.....	710,000	79.8	47,000	5.2	133,000	15.0	890,000	100.0
December 1930 ²	457,000	51.1	214,000	24.0	223,000	24.9	894,000	100.0
January 1931 ³					⁴ 247,000	27.6	894,500	100.0
April 1931.....	544,000	60.7	124,000	13.8	228,000	25.5	896,000	100.0
May 1932.....	352,000	39.0	191,500	21.2	359,000	39.8	902,500	100.0
April 1, 1933.....	309,500	34.1	181,000	19.9	417,500	46.0	908,000	100.0
February 1934.....	466,700	53.1	124,000	14.1	287,800	32.8	⁵ 878,500	100.0

¹ Estimated for all dates, except April 1930 and February 1934.

² Survey conducted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

³ Special United States Unemployment Census.

⁴ Class A plus class B, United States Unemployment Census classification.

⁵ Gainful workers includes employed, unemployed seeking work, and unemployed not seeking work because of temporary illness.

In estimating unemployment in Philadelphia since the taking of the Federal census, the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania has assumed an increase in the number of employables, but the 1934 survey discloses a reduction from 1930 to February 1934. This decline, while affected by differences in definition and method, is attributed mainly to population shrinkage as indicated in table 2.

TABLE 2.—RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOTAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYABLES, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, APRIL 1930 AND FEBRUARY 1934

Item	April 1930	February 1934
Total population.....	1,950,961	1,862,032
Total employables.....	890,000	1,878,500
Employables per 1,000 population....	456	1,472

¹ See definition of gainful workers given in note 1, table 1.

² Increase probably due to persons seeking jobs for first time, because other employable persons in these families had no work.

Of 876,236 employables in Philadelphia, 285,516 or 32.6 percent were unemployed and in search of work in February 1934. The distribution of these persons by sex is reported in table 3. Of 602,390 male employables, 32 percent, and of 273,846 female employables 33.9 percent were jobless and seeking employment.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EMPLOYABLES IN PHILADELPHIA, BY SEX, FEBRUARY 1934

Sex	Persons employed—			Persons unemployed ³ and seeking work—			Total employables ⁴
	Full time ¹	Part time ²	Total	Previously employed	Not previously employed	Total	
	Number						
Male.....	331, 854	77, 746	409, 600	174, 432	18, 358	192, 790	602, 396
Female.....	134, 827	46, 293	181, 120	74, 860	17, 866	92, 726	273, 846
Both sexes.....	466, 681	124, 039	590, 720	249, 292	36, 224	285, 516	876, 236
	Percent						
Male.....	53. 1	12. 9	68. 0	29. 0	3. 0	32. 0	100. 0
Female.....	49. 2	16. 9	66. 1	27. 4	6. 5	33. 9	100. 0
Both sexes.....	53. 3	14. 1	67. 4	28. 5	4. 1	32. 6	100. 0

¹ Full-time workers are employables who are working 30 hours per week or more.

² Part-time workers are employables who are working less than 30 hours per week.

³ Unemployed persons are employables who are not working for money, or its equivalent, but are attempting to get such work. In addition, this class includes persons who are temporarily not at work because of labor disputes.

⁴ Employables are persons who are either working for money, or its equivalent, or are attempting to get work which will yield them money, or its equivalent. This class, however, does not include those persons who are working because of personal or social obligation for some nonpecuniary reward, but does include persons who are temporarily not at work because of labor disputes.

In February 1934, in Philadelphia 47.9 percent of the native colored, 30.6 percent of the native white, and 28.4 percent of the foreign-born employables were out of work and seeking employment, according to table 4.

TABLE 4.—RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NATIVITY OF EMPLOYABLES IN PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1934

Nativity	Persons employed—			Persons unemployed and seeking work—			Total employables
	Full time	Part time	Total	Previously employed	Not previously employed	Total	
Employment status by nativity—Number							
Native white.....	335,443	76,645	412,088	149,709	32,197	181,906	593,994
Native colored.....	41,352	21,367	62,719	54,805	2,841	57,646	120,365
Foreign born.....	87,521	25,405	112,926	43,874	1,010	44,884	157,810
All nativities ¹	466,681	124,039	590,720	249,292	36,224	285,516	876,236
Employment status by nativity—Percent							
Native white.....	71.9	61.8	69.8	60.1	88.9	63.7	67.8
Native colored.....	8.9	17.2	10.6	22.0	7.8	20.2	13.8
Foreign born.....	18.7	20.5	19.1	17.6	2.8	15.7	18.0
All nativities ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nativity by employment status—Percent							
Native white.....	56.5	12.9	69.4	25.2	5.4	30.6	100.0
Native colored.....	34.4	17.7	52.1	45.5	2.4	47.9	100.0
Foreign born.....	55.5	16.1	71.6	27.8	.6	28.4	100.0
All nativities.....	53.2	14.2	67.4	28.5	4.1	32.6	100.0

¹ The difference between the totals for all nativities and the sums of the figures appearing under native white, native colored, and foreign born represents persons of unspecified nativity.

Allegheny County¹

OF THE 544,187 employables in Allegheny County, Pa., who were enumerated in the 1934 survey of the State Emergency Relief Board, 32.4 percent were without jobs and seeking work. In table 5 the employment status of these employables is classified by nativity and sex. It will be noted that 31.9 percent of the native white employables, 48 percent of the colored, and 28.4 percent of the foreign born were jobless and seeking work.

¹ Pennsylvania State Emergency Relief Board, Department of Research and Statistics, Social Surveys Section, Bulletin 13-A: Unemployment in Allegheny County, Feb. 15, 1934—Preliminary results. Harrisburg, Pa. Released Aug. 27, 1934. (Mimeographed.)

TABLE 5.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EMPLOYABLES, BY NATIVITY AND SEX, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, FEBRUARY 1934

Sex and nativity	Persons employed—			Persons unemployed and seeking work—			Total employables ¹
	Full time	Part time	Total	Previously employed	Not previously employed	Total	
Number							
Native white:							
Male.....	150,668	55,663	206,331	71,846	19,445	91,291	297,622
Female.....	62,828	13,851	76,679	23,718	17,427	41,145	117,824
Total.....	213,496	69,514	283,010	95,564	36,872	132,436	415,446
Native colored: ²							
Male.....	8,523	5,872	14,395	11,159	759	11,918	26,313
Female.....	2,786	1,761	4,547	4,755	821	5,576	10,123
Total.....	11,309	7,633	18,942	15,914	1,580	17,494	36,436
Foreign born:							
Male.....	32,295	23,835	56,130	22,247	376	22,623	78,753
Female.....	4,607	1,202	5,809	1,535	454	1,989	7,798
Total.....	36,902	25,037	61,939	23,782	830	24,612	86,551
All nativities: ³							
Male.....	193,532	86,210	279,742	106,131	20,824	126,955	406,697
Female.....	71,233	17,056	88,289	30,307	18,894	49,201	137,490
Total.....	264,765	103,266	368,031	136,438	39,718	176,156	544,187
Percent							
Native white:							
Male.....	50.6	18.7	69.3	24.2	6.5	30.7	100.0
Female.....	53.3	11.8	65.1	20.1	14.8	34.9	100.0
Total.....	51.4	16.7	68.1	23.0	8.9	31.9	100.0
Native colored:							
Male.....	32.4	22.3	54.7	42.4	2.9	45.3	100.0
Female.....	27.5	17.4	44.9	47.0	8.1	55.1	100.0
Total.....	31.0	21.0	52.0	43.7	4.3	48.0	100.0
Foreign born:							
Male.....	41.0	30.3	71.3	28.2	.5	28.7	100.0
Female.....	59.1	15.4	74.5	19.7	5.8	25.5	100.0
Total.....	42.7	28.9	71.6	27.5	.9	28.4	100.0
All nativities:							
Male.....	47.6	21.2	68.8	26.1	5.1	31.2	100.0
Female.....	51.8	12.4	64.2	22.1	13.7	35.8	100.0
Total.....	48.6	19.0	67.6	25.1	7.3	32.4	100.0

¹ See footnote (4) to table 3, p. 862.² Native colored includes 201 non-Negroes (Chinese, Indians, etc.).³ The difference between the totals for all nativities and the sums of the figures appearing under native white, native colored, and foreign born, represents the persons of unspecified nativity.

Table 6 records the employment status of employables in the civil subdivisions of Allegheny County at the time of the 1934 census. The percent of unemployment in Pittsburgh was then 36.5 while the percent for the county as a whole was 32.4.

TABLE 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EMPLOYABLES, BY CIVIL SUBDIVISIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, FEBRUARY 1934

Civil subdivision	Persons employed—			Persons unemployed and seeking work—			Total employables
	Full time	Part time	Total	Previously employed	Not previously employed	Total	
	Number						
Cities:							
Clairton.....	2, 479	1, 697	4, 176	798	506	1, 304	5, 480
Duquesne.....	1, 850	3, 733	5, 583	1, 381	885	2, 266	7, 849
McKeesport.....	7, 179	7, 806	14, 985	4, 391	1, 861	6, 252	21, 237
Pittsburgh.....	140, 464	39, 746	180, 210	84, 355	19, 024	103, 379	283, 589
Total, cities.....	151, 972	52, 982	204, 954	90, 925	22, 276	113, 201	318, 155
Boroughs and unincorporated communities.....	112, 793	50, 284	163, 077	45, 513	17, 442	62, 955	226, 032
Grand total.....	264, 765	103, 266	368, 031	136, 438	39, 718	176, 156	544, 187
	Percent						
Cities:							
Clairton.....	45. 2	31. 0	76. 2	14. 6	9. 2	23. 8	100. 0
Duquesne.....	23. 5	47. 6	71. 1	17. 6	11. 3	28. 9	100. 0
McKeesport.....	33. 8	36. 8	70. 6	20. 7	8. 7	29. 4	100. 0
Pittsburgh.....	49. 5	14. 0	63. 5	29. 8	6. 7	36. 5	100. 0
Total cities.....	47. 8	16. 6	64. 4	28. 6	7. 0	35. 6	100. 0
Boroughs and unincorporated communities.....	49. 9	22. 2	72. 1	20. 2	7. 7	27. 9	100. 0
Grand total.....	48. 6	19. 0	67. 6	25. 1	7. 3	32. 4	100. 0

The percentage distribution of the employed and unemployed in February 1934 for the civil subdivisions of Allegheny County is given by sex in table 7. For the county as a whole the percentage of unemployment among females (35.8) is higher than among males (31.2). For Pittsburgh, however, the percentage of females unemployed (35.4) is below that of males without jobs (36.9).

TABLE 7.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EMPLOYABLES, BY CIVIL SUBDIVISIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY AND SEX, FEBRUARY 1934

Civil subdivision	Percent employed—			Percent unemployed and seeking work—			Total employables
	Full time	Part time	Total	Previously employed	Not previously employed	Total	
Males							
Cities:							
Clairton.....	46.9	35.2	82.1	13.2	4.7	17.9	100.0
Duquesne.....	20.5	56.1	76.6	15.8	7.6	23.4	100.0
McKeesport.....	31.4	42.5	73.9	20.0	6.1	26.1	100.0
Pittsburgh.....	48.1	15.0	63.1	32.1	4.8	36.9	100.0
Total, cities.....	46.1	18.5	64.6	30.4	5.0	35.4	100.0
Boroughs and unincorporated communities.....	49.6	24.7	74.3	20.4	5.3	25.7	100.0
Grand total.....	47.6	21.2	68.8	26.1	5.1	31.2	100.0
Females							
Cities:							
Clairton.....	36.7	10.3	47.0	21.3	31.7	53.0	100.0
Duquesne.....	35.3	15.3	50.6	24.4	25.0	49.4	100.0
McKeesport.....	42.1	16.7	58.8	23.2	18.0	41.2	100.0
Pittsburgh.....	53.3	11.3	64.6	23.8	11.6	35.4	100.0
Total, cities.....	52.2	11.7	63.9	23.7	12.4	36.1	100.0
Boroughs and unincorporated communities.....	51.2	13.6	64.8	19.1	16.1	35.2	100.0
Grand total.....	51.8	12.4	64.2	22.1	13.7	35.8	100.0

Unemployment-Relief Methods in Germany

THE extensive unemployment existing in Germany after the stabilization of the mark in 1924 raised a question as to the most practical form of relief for the unemployed and whether the funds for unemployment relief should be raised and distributed on the insurance principle or whether they should be taken from public treasury and distributed as direct relief.¹

In the first few years after the war the unemployed were at first supported by the Federal Unemployment Relief Office. Support, which was extended only for a limited time, was not granted to all unemployed, but only to those able to pass a needs test. The necessary funds were raised in part through equal contributions by employers and workers, the difference being made up by the Federal Government, the Provinces, and the local governments. The expenditures for this purpose in 1926-27 amounted to more than 1 billion marks.²

Although the depression in 1926 lasted only about a year, the necessity arose of making provisions, in addition to the poor relief accorded by the local authorities, for those unemployed whose claim to support

¹ Data are from German Economic Research Institute, Weekly Report, Berlin, August 1, 1934, supplement pp. 1-4: "Unemployment relief in Germany."

² Mark at former par = 23.8 cents; exchange rate in July 1934 = 38.5 cents.

had been exhausted. Emergency relief was introduced in 1926 to serve this purpose. At first such relief was regarded as only a temporary measure, but it had to be maintained even during the following years of business revival and prosperity, since unemployment remained relatively high despite the improvement in business. Four-fifths of the funds needed to finance the emergency relief were supplied by the Federal Government and one-fifth by the local governments. The sharp and continuous increase in unemployment from the autumn of 1928 to the middle of 1932 made it impossible to abolish this relief measure, as had been the original intention. Since 1928 emergency relief has constantly gained in importance as compared with unemployment insurance.

The unemployment-relief scheme was converted into an unemployment-insurance system on October 1, 1927; this proved to be a time of unfavorable conditions for the establishment of such an institution, for it was just at the beginning of a period of an uninterrupted increase in unemployment. Assuming that the unemployment figure at that time—about 1,200,000—would be the average number unemployed, it was planned to raise the funds necessary for unemployment support on an insurance basis through contributions by employers and employees. The aim was to establish an independent reserve fund during times of business prosperity at the Federal Bureau for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Offices; in times of business depression the claims of the insured unemployed could be met out of this fund. Until 1930 it was assumed that this scheme could be kept in operation and therefore the Federal Government granted loans to the bureau, which the latter was to repay during the next business revival.

The contributions, from both employers and employees, were at first fixed at a total of 3 percent of wages; as unemployment continued to increase, the funds collected at this rate were insufficient. It was therefore necessary in 1930 to raise the contributions to 3.5 percent, 4.5 percent, and finally to 6.5 percent of wages.

Under the unemployment-relief system support was granted only to those who were able to pass the needs test, under the unemployment-insurance system every insured unemployed person, whether needy or not, is entitled to benefits after a certain waiting period. Owing to the unexpectedly long duration and severity of the depression, the general rules had to be successively stiffened and the benefits reduced. While the average monthly benefit granted at the time of the introduction of the unemployment insurance amounted to 81 marks, by 1932 this sum had been reduced by about one-half.

Furthermore, beginning with October 1931, the period of support was shortened from 26 to 20 weeks. Since June 1932 the insurance

principle has practically been dropped, in that, after a period of support of 6 weeks, aid is granted only in cases of real need.

As time wore on and unemployment continued the number of unemployed no longer able to claim unemployment insurance or emergency relief increased. Such persons had to be supported within the public welfare system of the local governments.

Thus the system of unemployment support in Germany has been composed since 1927 of three successive stages: Unemployment insurance, emergency relief, and welfare relief. The benefits paid have dropped from stage to stage and the conditions for the drawing of the benefits have become severer.

The unemployment-insurance system bears the chief burden of support for a short average period for the individual unemployed person. In the case of long-continued individual unemployment, the burden is borne in an increasing and finally to a preponderating degree by the emergency relief and especially by the last resort of the unemployed—welfare relief. Thus the immediate result of the sharp increase in unemployment in the spring of 1929 (to 3,000,000 persons) was that the unemployment-insurance funds were strongly drawn upon (at that time about 2,500,000 persons were in receipt of insurance benefits). In spite of the rapid and continuous increase in unemployment up to the spring of 1932 (to over 6,000,000), the number of those supported by insurance benefits did not grow very much up to 1931 and even decreased considerably from 1931 to 1933. But the number of those supported by emergency relief and by welfare relief rose very high until the spring of 1932 and 1933, respectively. At the beginning of 1932 the number of those supported by emergency relief exceeded the number of those receiving insurance benefits and after the middle of 1932 more persons were supported by welfare relief than by insurance benefits and emergency relief together.

The expenditures for benefits and relief reached their high point of 3,200 million marks in the depression year 1931. The total income of all employed workers (including salaried employees and officials) amounted at that time to about 33,500 million marks. Hence a sum equal to about a tenth of the income of all workers was paid as support for the unemployed.

Since 1929 the income from contributions to unemployment insurance has not sufficed to cover the benefits payable under the scheme. The National Government has therefore had to lend continuously to the Federal Insurance Bureau. By the end of March 1930 these loans reached such a sum (623 million marks) that the possibility of repayment seemed to be very slight, and the loans were therefore canceled.

In order to free the Government budgets from unforeseeable obligations to grant advances for the support of the unemployed, a special tax, the so-called "Tax for Unemployment Relief", was instituted as

from July 1, 1932, and was levied on all employed persons. The sums raised in this way were forwarded to the Federal Insurance Bureau. The tax rate up to March 1934 varied from 1.5 percent to 6.5 percent of the gross earned income of all employed persons. Since that time, this special tax has been reduced more than one-half by lowering the rates or by allowances for workers with large families.

The expenditures for emergency relief, as stated above, were up to September 1933 paid four-fifths by the Federal Government and one-fifth by the local governments. When, in the autumn of 1933, the decline in unemployment lightened the burden on the unemployment-insurance scheme, the total expenditures for emergency relief were transferred on October 1, 1933, to the Federal Bureau for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance.

A new phase in the methods of unemployment relief began in the course of the year 1932 and especially in the spring of 1933, when for unemployment relief was substituted employment creation. The old system of relief, with its three categories of support, remained only as an emergency institution to be abolished as quickly as possible.

Under the influence of the employment-creation measures, the number of the unemployed receiving relief was reduced from 5,200,000 in March 1932 and over 4,500,000 in March 1933 to about 2,100,000 in March 1934. Of these 2,100,000 unemployed receiving relief, about one-half are in receipt of welfare relief, and of the remainder about three-fourths are supported by emergency relief, while only one-fourth are obtaining insurance benefits.

The consequence of this development has been that the Federal Bureau for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance has for some time required no subsidies from the National Government, but on the contrary has even been able to advance from its income from contributions sums for the financing of emergency work projects.

Thus it was made possible to increase the number of emergency workers from 16,000 in March 1932 to 631,000 in March 1934.³ For the year 1934 the Federal Bureau for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance has so far placed 310 million marks at disposal for emergency work projects. In view of the outlook for a balance between receipts and expenditures, the Federal Insurance Bureau will probably be in a position to counteract the seasonal increase of unemployment during the autumn and winter of the current fiscal year by contributing an additional several hundred million marks for emergency work projects.

³ The employment situation was further improved by introducing a scheme of voluntary farm help and the labor service, which absorbed between 350,000-400,000 unemployed during the early summer months of 1934.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Administration of Recovery Act Placed Under Board System

TWO committees to direct future progress of recovery measures were named by Executive orders of September 27, 1934. The Industrial Emergency Committee, originally created on June 30, 1934, was given duties in connection with the coordination of relief measures, public works, and labor disputes, and the determination of administrative policies in connection with the National Industrial Recovery Act. The National Industrial Recovery Board was authorized to administer title I of the Recovery Act. This Board takes over the duties of the National Recovery Administrator who withdrew from his executive duties on September 25, 1934, his resignation becoming effective October 15, 1934.

Members of the Industrial Emergency Committee are: The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, the Chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, the Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment, the Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief, and the director who served the Industrial Emergency Committee prior to its reorganization, Donald R. Richberg.

The National Industrial Recovery Board has five members named by the President as follows: S. Clay Williams, former president of the Reynolds Tobacco Co.; Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Leon C. Marshall, former college professor and labor specialist; and Walton H. Hamilton, professor of constitutional law at Yale University. The Board is empowered to elect a chairman and executive secretary from its membership, both of whom will serve at the pleasure of the Board. Blackwell Smith, legal adviser, and Leon Henderson, economic adviser, are named ex-officio members of the Board.

Establishment of a Textile Labor Relations Board

ASPECIAL board of inquiry for the cotton-textile and other textile industries was established by Executive order of September 5, 1934, under the powers granted by title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195) and joint congressional

resolution approved June 19 (Pub. Res. 44, 73d Cong.) giving the President the power to establish a board or boards to handle industrial disputes, and to investigate complaints of discriminatory practices affecting labor and related matters.¹ Its membership included John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, chairman, Marion Smith, and Raymond V. Ingersoll.

The Board's duties were as follows:

- (a) Inquire into the general character and extent of the complaints of the workers in the cotton textile, wool, rayon, silk, and allied industries; and
- (b) Inquire into the problems confronting the employers in said industries; and
- (c) Consider ways and means of meeting said problems and complaints; and
- (d) Exercise in connection with said industries the powers that are authorized to be conferred by the first section of Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress; and
- (e) Upon the request of the parties to a labor dispute, act as a board of voluntary arbitration or select a person or agency for voluntary arbitration.

By the terms of the Executive order a report on the Board's findings was ordered to be made through the Secretary of Labor to the President not later than October 1, 1934, covering its work, findings, and recommendations.

The Board's report which was submitted to the President on September 17, 1934, will be reviewed in the next issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Among the recommendations made was one for the establishment of a labor relations board to serve the textile industries.

By Executive order of September 26, 1934, the Textile Labor Relations Board was named by the President to operate in connection with the United States Department of Labor. Special commissioners were appointed as follows: Chief Justice Walter P. Stacey, North Carolina Supreme Court, chairman, Admiral Henry A. Wiley, and James A. Mullenbach. The Board was authorized to exercise all the powers granted under Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress, to investigate alleged violations of section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, to arbitrate questions voluntarily submitted, and to exercise such functions as may be granted by code provision. This Board's decisions were made subject to review of the National Labor Relations Board. In creating the new Board the President abolished the special board of inquiry created on September 7, 1934, and the bodies dealing with labor relations previously established within the cotton and other textile industries.

Special reports were ordered prepared under the Executive order creating the textile board. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will make a report covering hours, earnings, and working conditions in the tex-

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 316.

tile industries and the extent to which differential wage rates apply to different skills and the Federal Trade Commission will investigate labor costs, profits, and investments in relation to labor conditions.

Development of Apprentice-Training Program

THE Federal Committee on Apprentice Training was established following the Executive order of June 27, 1934, relieving employers from the need of complying with code provisions governing hours and earnings for apprentices employed under a contract provided approval is obtained from an agency designated by the committee formed for this purpose under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Labor.¹

Membership of the committee includes one representative and one alternate from the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, and the National Recovery Administration. The committee's duties involve advising the Secretary of Labor in the exercise of powers granted in connection with the order on apprentice training and further in enforcing the standards as outlined by the Executive order and the regulations established by the Secretary of Labor.

General Regulation No. 1 issued by the Secretary of Labor on August 14, 1934, stipulates that the committee proceed with the preparation of basic standards for use in developing apprentice-training programs. Standards may vary according to occupation or industry but must include, in addition to the requirements established by the President, provisions that (1) the apprentice-training period shall not be less than 2,000 hours nor more than 10,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment; (2) at least 144 hours shall be devoted to group instruction on general as well as technical subjects under direction of public authorities and that this time be included in the maximum working hours prescribed in the applicable National Recovery Administration code or codes, provided that where the maximum is 40 hours or less per week the hours devoted to study may, in the discretion of the appropriate authority, be in addition to the regular hours, but with 44 hours per week the absolute maximum including hours of instruction; and (3) the beginning wage ordinarily shall be not less than 25 percent of the basic rate for journeymen in the locality, the wage to be increased periodically so that the average rate for apprentices for the entire period of apprenticeship shall be not less than 50 percent of the journeyman's basic wage.

The Secretary of Labor has ordered the committee to study existing State agencies which have been or may be designated to supervise apprentice training and to make recommendations as to the desig-

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 623.

nation of these or other agencies, either regional, local, general, or special to supervise training.

Any agency designated to aid in the program is obligated, in establishing an apprentice program, to place the training and education of apprentices first and to adopt basic standards at least as strict as those of the Secretary of Labor. Such agencies are to be authorized to issue certificates to apprentices. They must work out and enforce a plan of supervision of apprentice training subject to approval by the Secretary of Labor and make full use of the service of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training.

These regulations do not apply to an employer operating under a code having apprentice training provisions that have been or may be approved by the Secretary of Labor.

A series of regional conferences on apprentice training is being held, the first of which was in Chicago on August 27.² Such meetings are attended by State compliance, vocational education, department of labor, and employment service officials. The purposes of the campaign are outlined and means of organizing State boards are discussed.

Further Regulations for Posting Code Labor Provisions in Establishments

THE requirements for posting code labor provisions in the respective establishments affected thereby³ have been extended by an order of September 1, 1934, stating that, in addition to the labor provisions, related orders, interpretations, explanations, or statements issued by the President or the Administrator must be posted.⁴

The new order merely supplements the earlier and reads as follows:

Every person shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, make application for and display official copies of labor provisions for each code to which he is subject or may hereafter be subject. Such official copies of labor provisions (hereinafter referred to as official copies) will contain (a) the provisions of the code relating to hours of labor, rates of pay, and other conditions of employment; such conditions, orders, interpretations, explanations, or statements issued by the President or the Administrator as part of or in connection with any order approving such code or any amendment thereto so far as they relate to such provisions of the code; other interpretations, orders, and explanations; all to such extent as N.R.A. may in the case of each code deem to be advisable to effectuate the purposes of these rules and regulations. A separate application shall be made with respect to each code.

² National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 7681, Sept. 10, 1934.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1934, p. 804 and June 1934, p. 1326.

⁴ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 7585, Sept. 4, 1934.

New Code Grouping Under National Recovery Administration

UNDER a new system of code groupings announced by the National Recovery Administration at the end of August, all industry and trades falling under the Recovery Act are placed in 22 classes.¹ The classification follows closely those of the United States Bureau of the Census and the International Association of Industrial Boards and Commissions, but eliminates miscellaneous groupings. Eventually, it is stated, a total of 10 or 11 industrial divisions will be established under this plan.

By assembling codes in 22 industry groupings the administrative divisions of the National Recovery Administration will contain only those codes that are most closely allied. In this way it is expected that related industries will receive identical treatment, administrative overhead will be reduced, merging of allied codes will be facilitated, overlapping reduced, and more accurate statistics will be obtainable.

Four basic groups of enterprise are recognized in making the classification: (1) Production of basic materials from the soil; (2) fabrication of basic materials; (3) service; and (4) distribution of goods at wholesale and retail. The 22 subdivisions of industry and trade follow:

Producing industries: (1) Food, (2) textiles, (3) leather and fur, (4) ferrous metals, (5) nonferrous metals, (6) nonmetallic products, (7) fuel, (8) lumber and timber, (9) chemicals, paints, and drugs, (10) paper, and (11) rubber.

Fabricating industries: (12) Equipment, (13) manufacturing, (14) graphic arts, and (15) construction.

Service industries: (16) Public utilities, (17) transportation, (18) communication, (19) finance, and (20) amusements.

Distributing trades: (21) Professions and services, and (22) wholesale and retail trades.

Extension of Hawaiian Exemptions from Codes

CODE exemptions originally granted until September 1, 1934, for certain groups in Hawaii were extended until October 1 by a National Recovery Administration order of September 4, 1934.² The order (X-60) which is thus modified provided³ for exemption until September 1 of trades and industries in Hawaii and Puerto Rico from codes already approved, and allowed for a period of 6 weeks' grace between adoption of forthcoming codes in the United

¹ National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 7482, Aug. 27, 1934.

² Idem, Press release no. 7582, Sept. 4, 1934.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1934, p. 317.

States and the two insular possessions. By the new order the only modification made is to allow Hawaii an extra 30 days in which to secure separate codes or modify mainland codes to meet Hawaiian conditions. The exemption does not apply to the canning and can-manufacturing industry.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During August 1934

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during August 1934 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i.e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provision in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives, and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually \$35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of home work, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes. Provisions for overtime rates of pay and employment of minors lend themselves to fairly complete analysis within a restricted space and code limitations thereon are described in the accompanying tabular analysis.

A special section at the end of the table is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING AUGUST 1934

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Animal glue (Sept. 3) -----	40 cents per hour, general. 35 cents per hour, employees on light and nonhazardous work. \$14-\$15 per week, according to population, office and delivery. \$12 per week, messengers, junior clerks, etc. (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees).	40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), for 60 days; 40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 in 1 week) thereafter, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, for 60 days; 40 per week (48 during 1 week per month), 8 per day, thereafter, office. 46 per week averaged over 3 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), 9 per day for 60 days; 45 per week, 9 per day, thereafter, employees on horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery, etc. 45 per week, 8 per day, for 60 days; 45 per week, 9 per day, thereafter, engineers and firemen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, and emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, after 60 days, employees on horse-drawn passenger, express, delivery, etc., engineers and firemen.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Assembled watch (Sept. 6) -	40 cents per hour, general. \$14 per week, office. \$11.20 per week, office boys and girls and apprentices (not to exceed 5 percent of total number of employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods, September-December, inclusive, 48 per week), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks (maximum 45 in 1 week), office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work.	Do.
Artificial limb manufacturing (Sept. 17).	40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general.-----	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Do.
Blackboard and blackboard eraser manufacturing (Sept. 3).	35 cents per hour for females and 40 cents per hour for males, general. \$15 per week, office, service, or sales. \$12 per week, office boys and girls under 18 years of age (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but employers of less than 20 office employees entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), 8 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours, general.	Under 16, office boys and girls. Under 18, others.
Commercial aviation (Sept. 10).	\$13-\$15 per week, according to population.---	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 54 per week, watchmen, caretakers, and general utility field employees. 100 flying hours per month, pilots.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 48 per week, mechanics, helpers, and employees on emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 54 hours per week, watchmen, caretakers, and general utility field employees.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

Do.

1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 48 per week, mechanics, helpers, and employees on emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 54 hours per week, watchmen, caretakers, and general utility field employees.

40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 12 weeks in 1 year), 8 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.

22½ cents per hour for females, 27½ cents per hour for males.

Corn cob pipe (Aug. 20) -----

Corn cob pipe (Aug. 20)-----	22½ cents per hour for females, 27½ cents per hour for males.	40 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 4 weeks in 6 months), 8 in 24, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 45 per week, engineers.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after 40 hours, emergency work.	Do.
Corrugated rolled-metal culvert pipe (Sept. 7).	30-40 cents per hour, according to geographic area, general. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and/or girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week (48 per week in 12 weeks in 1 year), 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	No provision-----	Under 16, office boys, girls, and/or messengers. Under 18, others.
Electric and neon sign (Sept 3).	\$16 per week, general. 45 cents per hour, part-time employees working less than 40 hours per week.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 54 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.
Grass and fiber rug manufacturing (Sept. 10).	32½ cents per hour-----	40 per week (48 per week during 3 months in 1 year), 8 per day, general. 44 per week (52 per week during 3 months in 1 year), repair shop crews, electricians, engineers, shipping crews. 40 per week averaged over calendar quarters (maximum 48 in 1 week), 8 per day, office. 56 per week, watchmen and firemen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work, repair-shop crews, electricians, engineers, shipping crews.	Do.
Industry of collective manufacturing for door-to-door distribution (Aug. 13).	37½ cents per hour, or \$15 per week, general.	40 per week, 8 in 24, general. 48 per week, 8 in 24, watchmen, servicemen, truckmen, engineers, or firemen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours (overtime limited to 4 hours per week), general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Industry of wholesaling plumbing products, heating products, and/or distributing pipe, fittings, and valves (Sept. 4).	\$13-\$15 per week, according to population and geographic area, general. \$11-\$13 per week, according to population and geographic area, office and delivery boys and messengers, and \$12-\$14 per week, learners or junior employees 16 to 18 years old (such employees not to exceed 5 percent of total employees, but each employer entitled to 1 learner or junior employee).	40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week in 12 weeks in 1 year), 6 days in 7, general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general.	Do.
Manufacturing and wholesale surgical (Aug. 20).	32½ cents per hour for females and 37½ cents per hour for males, general. \$12.80 per week, office boys or messengers 16 to 18 years old (not to exceed 1 in number or 5 percent of total employees, whichever is higher).	40 per week, 8 per day, general. 40 per week, 8 per day (44 per week, 9 per day in case of labor shortage), skilled mechanical artisans. 54 per week in emergencies due to epidemic or catastrophes. 56 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, skilled mechanical artisans, emergency work, surgical-appliance fitters, in emergencies due to epidemic or catastrophes.	Do.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING AUGUST 1934—Contd.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Marine equipment manufacturing (Sept. 6).	40 cents per hour, general. 35 cents per hour in 11 Southern States and 40 cents per hour elsewhere, production of boat oars and paddles. 32½ cents per hour in 11 Southern States and 35 cents per hour elsewhere, production of life preservers, boat fenders, and similar products. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to at least 1 such employee).	40 per week, (48 per week in 6 weeks in 26), 8 in 24 general. 40 per week averaged over 2 weeks, 10 per day, shipping. 56 per week, watchman. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 44 per week, shipping.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Pretzel (Aug. 27)-----	30 cents per hour for females and 32½ cents per hour for males, general. 83½ percent of applicable rates, inexperienced twist-ers (not to exceed 10 percent of total twist-ers, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee). 40 cents per hour, machine and oven operators. \$18 per week, watchmen. \$14-\$16 per week, according to population, office. \$12-\$14, according to population, messengers and office boys (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, if more than 1 is so employed).	40 per week (in peak periods, 48 per week during 10 weeks in 1 year), 8 per day, general. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, 8 per shift (rest period of 8 hours between shifts), truck drivers. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for hours worked on national legal holidays.	Do.
Processed or refined fish oil (Aug. 20).	45 cents per hour, general. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees, but each employer entitled to 1 such employee). \$18 per week, watchmen.	36 per week, 8 per day, general. 48 per week, chauffeurs, deliverymen, engineers, and firemen. 48 per week, 8 per day, employees engaged in dual capacity of fireman or engineer and watchman and paid not less than \$30 per week. 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 40 per week, 8 per day, office. 6 per week additional in 8 weeks in 1 year, peak periods. 6 days in 7 (watchmen excepted). 48 per week, 9 in 24, general. 40 per week, 9 in 24, office. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate for additional hours allowed in peak periods (watchmen not included except in emergency repair work).	Under 16, general. Under 21, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Refrigerated warehousing (Aug. 20)	27½ cents per hour in South, 30-37½ cents per hour, according to population, in North, general. \$15 per week, office.	48 per week (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months), 8 per day, 6-day week, general. 40 per week, 8 per day, office. 56 per week, 10 per day, 6 days per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate for Sunday and holiday work (watchmen excepted).	Under 16, office boys, girls, and messengers. Under 18, others. Under 16, general. Under 18, shop employees.
Steel joist (Aug. 13)-----	34 cents per hour in 10 Southern States, 40 cents per hour elsewhere. \$15 per week, office. \$12 per week, blueprinting and errand employees (not to exceed 5 percent of total office employees).			

Surgical distributors' trade

\$11-\$15 per week according to population, in metropolitan area, and store hours, general.

40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days per week; 44 per week, 9 per day, 6 days per week, or 48 per week, according to store

1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, maintenance and outside

Under 16, office, sales, or service. Under 18, others.

Surgical distributors' trade (Sept. 3).	\$11-\$15 per week according to population, geographic area, and store hours, general. \$15 per week, outside salesmen and outside collectors. 80 percent of applicable minimum, office boys or messengers (not to exceed 5 percent of office employees but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days per week; 44 per week, 9 per day, 6 days per week, or 48 per week, 10 per day, 6 days per week, according to store hours, general. 10 percent tolerance, maintenance and outside service employees. 40 per week, 8 per day, 6 days per week, others. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 1 per day extra on any day provided average for week is not exceeded.	1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, maintenance and outside service employees. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours, specified overtime limited to 8 hours per week except in emergencies when 20 percent tolerance is permitted.	Under 16, office, sales, or service. Under 18, others.
Textile examining, shrinking, and refinishing (Aug. 20). Upward-acting door (Aug. 20).	45 cents per hour for manufacturing, \$14 per week for nonmanufacturing employees. 40 cents per hour, general. \$15 per week, office.	36 per week, 8 per day, 5 days in 7 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 6 months, 6 days in 7), general. 40 per week, 9 (normal, 8) in 24, 5½ days in 7, office. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	No provision----- 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 36 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, manufacturing operations. Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
<i>Agriculture</i> Wine (Sept. 3) ¹ -----	35 cents per hour, employees on light work. 40 cents per hour, general. \$16 per week, office. \$14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees, if more than 1 is so classified). \$16 per week, watchmen.	40 per week (48 per week in processing to prevent spoilage), 9 per day, 6 days in 7, general. 48 per week, champagne handlers, disgorgers, etc., when a shortage occurs. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. 48 per week, 6 days in 7, chauffeurs and deliverymen. 60 per week, 10 per day, 6 days in 7, persons engaged in actual production, etc., checkers, and/or office during vintage season.	Regular hourly rate after maximum hours specified, persons engaged in actual production, etc., checkers, and/or office during vintage season.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.

Amended codes ²

Artificial flower and feather (Sept. 25, 1933; amended Aug. 14, 1934).	\$15 per week-----	40 per week, 8 per day, 5 days in 7, general. 40 per week, 10 in 24, 6 days in 7, "prepared plants" and "botanical products plants," 44 per week, 9 in 24, 6 days in 7, watchmen, engineers, firemen, office, maintenance, etc.	1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day, "prepared plants" and "botanical products plants." 1½ regular rate after specified hours, overtime not to exceed 5 hours per week in 14 weeks per year where authorized, manufacture, production assembling.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Cast-iron soil pipe (Sept. 11, 1933; amended Dec. 18, 1933; and Aug. 3, 1934).	32 cents per hour, South; 40 cents per hour, elsewhere. Code approved earlier.	27 per week, 8 per day, general. 40 per week, 8 per day, clerks, etc. 56 per week, 6-day week, watchmen. Operation limited to 1 shift.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 18, foundry operations.

² Amendments given in italics.¹ Labor provisions only.

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROVISIONS IN CODES ADOPTED UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT DURING AUGUST 1934—Contd.

Industry and date effective	Minimum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Coat and suit (Aug. 7, 1933; amended, Aug. 20, 1934).	\$14 per week, nonmanufacturing. Manufacturing: East, \$0.60 per hour for skirt makers and finishers to \$1.30 per hour for machine pressers. East, outside New York City, 10 percent less. West, males, \$0.65 per hour for coat and dress patterners; \$0.85 per hour for coat and dress operators; females, \$0.53 per hour for coat and skirt button sewers and finishers' helpers to \$0.75 per hour for coat and dress operators. \$29-\$47 per week, according to occupation. East, and \$26-\$41 per week, according to occupation, West, employees paid by the week.	35 per week, 5-day week (code authority may authorize overtime in 8 weeks in 8 months), manufacturing. 40 per week, 8 per day, nonmanufacturing. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. 45 per week, 9 per day, 6 days in 7, shipping clerks and porters. 40 per week averaged over 5 weeks, office. Operation limited to 1 shift.	To be prescribed by code authority.	Under 16, nonmanufacturing. Under 18, manufacturing.
Cotton garment (Nov. 27, 1933; amended Dec. 18, 1933; Aug. 21, 1934).	\$12 per week in South, \$13 per week in North, general. 35 cents per hour, \$14 per week, manufacturing; 45 cents per hour, operators; 75 cents per hour, cutters, sheep-lined and leather garments. 34 cents per hour in South, 37 cents per hour in North; production of men's 100-percent cotton suits.	36 per week, 8 per day, manufacturing. 40 per week, nonmanufacturing. 40 per week averaged over 3 months, office. Operation limited to 1 shift.	No provision.	Under 16.
Graphic arts (Feb. 26, 1934). Securities and bank note engraving (added Aug. 16, 1934).	40 cents per hour, unskilled mechanical workers. ³	40 per week, 8 per shift, 8 shifts per week (maximum 560 hours during 13 weeks), mechanical workers, 10 percent tolerance, wash-up crews, shipping crews, etc. 50 percent tolerance, outside deliverymen, firemen, watchmen, etc. 6 shifts per week (watchmen, engineers, firemen, janitors, excepted).	1 1/2 regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, double time for Sundays and holidays, mechanical employees. 1 1/2 regular rate after 8 hours per day and 40 per week, highly skilled artistic or mechanical employees, emergency work.	Under 16 (except 3 hours per day, 6 days per week, or one 8-hour day for persons 14 and 15).
Retail trade (Oct. 30, 1933; amended Aug. 23, 1934).	\$10-\$15 per week, according to population, North. \$9-\$14 per week, according to population, South.	40 per week, 8 per day, 6-day week; or 44 per week, 9 per day, 6-day week; or 48 per week, 10 per day, 6-day week, according to store hours. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen, guards, store detectives, outside salesmen, and outside collectors.	No general provision. 1 1/2 regular rate after 6 hours per week over maximum, maintenance, etc.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.
Umbrella, manufacturing (Oct. 16, 1933; amended July 27, 1934).	35-65 cents per hour. New York, 32 1/4-40 cents per hour, elsewhere.	40 per week, 8 per day, 5-day week. 16 hours in 2 successive days, emergency repair. 84 hours in 2-week period, watchmen. One shift of employees.	No general provision. 1 1/2 regular rate, emergency repair.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthy occupations.

³ Unless rate was lower on July 15, 1929, but in no case less than 30 cents an hour.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Public Old-Age Pensions in California, New Jersey, and New York, 1934

IN THE three States of California, New Jersey, and New York during the first 6 months of 1934 more than \$9,000,000 was spent for old-age pensions. There were more than 78,000 pensioners on the rolls at the end of June 1934.

Comparison with earlier figures shows that in California, where the act has been in operation since January 1, 1930, the number of pensioners has steadily increased by several hundred each month and this trend continued during the first half of 1934; disbursements have generally followed the same course. In New York, on the other hand, under whose law payments began just a year later than in California, the high point was reached in February 1933, after which a slow decline began which continued through March 1934, since which time a very slight increase has occurred; amounts paid out have followed the same course. In New Jersey, where payments began in January 1932, there has been some fluctuation in number of pensioners and in amounts spent, but the general trend has been and still is in the upward direction.

In both California and New York the average monthly amounts have steadily decreased by a few cents each month, and in California, this downward movement continued through the 1934 period shown. In New York a slight increase occurred in both March and June.

AMOUNTS SPENT FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN CALIFORNIA, NEW JERSEY, AND NEW YORK, FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1934

Month of 1934	California			New Jersey ²			New York		
	Number of pensioners at end of month	Amount disbursed in pensions ¹	Average monthly pension ¹	Number of pensioners at end of month	Amount disbursed in pensions	Average monthly pension	Number of pensioners at end of month	Amount disbursed in pensions	Average monthly pension
January.....	15, 144	\$319, 441	\$21. 10	9, 040	\$133, 201	\$14. 73	51, 089	\$1, 049, 950	\$20. 55
February.....	15, 450	325, 719	21. 08	9, 110	133, 839	14. 69	50, 959	1, 045, 932	20. 52
March.....	16, 008	337, 161	20. 98	9, 257	136, 565	14. 75	50, 640	1, 045, 176	20. 64
April.....	16, 606	333, 697	20. 10	9, 401	139, 109	14. 80	50, 753	1, 044, 484	20. 58
May.....	17, 306	346, 686	20. 04	9, 455	139, 705	14. 68	50, 751	1, 044, 645	20. 58
June.....	17, 694	353, 756	20. 00	9, 608	141, 782	14. 75	50, 794	1, 048, 241	20. 64
Total.....		2, 016, 460			824, 201			6, 278, 428	

¹ Computed on basis of monthly reports of State aid (approximately one-half).

² Data cover 19 counties; the 2 remaining counties in the State have not as yet put the system into force.

Old-Age Pensions in Canada, 1933-34

AT THE end of 1933 there were 7 Canadian Provinces and the Northwest Territories which had adopted the old-age pension act of Canada. During the year, according to data given in the June 1934 issue of the Canadian Labor Gazette, the sum of \$16,566,117 was disbursed in pensions, of which three-fourths was borne by the Federal Government. The average monthly pension in the different Provinces varied from \$10.68 in Prince Edward Island to \$20 in the Northwest Territories.

Details, by Provinces, are shown in the following table:

DEVELOPMENT OF OLD-AGE PENSION SYSTEM IN CANADA, YEAR ENDING
MAR. 31, 1934

Province	Date act effective	Number of pensioners Mar. 31, 1934	Amount paid in pensions, 1933-34	Average pension	Percent pensioners form of—		Percent all persons over 70 form of total population	Total paid in pensions since adoption of act
					Total population	Population over 70 years of age		
Alberta.....	Aug. 1, 1929	6,286	\$1,246,412	\$17.84	0.82	37.83	2.16	\$4,204,747
British Columbia.....	Sept. 1, 1927	8,095	1,745,192	18.94	1.12	33.16	3.37	8,007,760
Manitoba.....	Sept. 1, 1928	9,236	2,025,154	18.72	1.26	44.92	2.81	8,401,098
Nova Scotia.....	Mar. 1, 1934	6,509	92,361	14.28	1.24	24.63	5.02	92,361
Ontario.....	Nov. 1, 1929	46,281	9,585,989	17.49	1.29	30.07	4.31	37,006,589
Prince Edward Island.....	July 1, 1933	1,258	98,833	10.68	1.41	22.15	6.38	98,833
Saskatchewan.....	May 1, 1928	9,203	1,770,777	15.53	.95	45.26	2.10	7,753,152
Northwest Territories.....	Jan. 25, 1928	5	1,398	20.00	.05	5.62	.89	6,539
Total.....		86,873	16,566,117					65,571,079

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Conditions of Seamen at the Port of Liverpool

THE University of Liverpool, through its School of Social Science and Administration, during the period 1929-32 made a comprehensive social and economic survey of the metropolitan district of Liverpool and the commercial areas immediately adjacent. Findings of the survey have been published in a 3-volume work entitled "Survey of Merseyside."¹

Merseyside is defined as the area comprising "a group of thickly populated boroughs and urban districts extending on either side of the lower Mersey estuary * * * an entity dominated from the economic point of view by the commercial activities of the port of Liverpool."

The "key to the whole plan and method of the survey", as those responsible view it, was the census of a random sample of a large section of the inhabitants of Merseyside, by means of which norms or standards of different kinds were established; a "poverty line" was fixed and the numbers living above and below it determined; and overcrowding was defined and the number of families living in congested quarters estimated. The basis of the household sample was every thirtieth inhabited building in each of 12 registration districts, embracing 40 wards

Seamen attached to the port of Liverpool who have permanent homes in the Merseyside district have made an important contribution to the survey.² In July 1932, persons in seafaring occupations attached to the Merseyside area comprised more than 21 percent of all insured persons engaged in the shipping service in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and, as the report points out, in a port the size of Liverpool seafaring is naturally one of the most important occupations.

A large number of seamen were included in the territory covered by the random household sample, but those living in seamen's hotels and lodging houses, and unattached sailors who call occasionally at the port but who have no permanent connection there were excluded, leaving for consideration those seamen whose homes and families are part of the social entity with which the study was concerned.

¹ University of Liverpool. Social survey of Merseyside. London, University Press, 1934. 3 vols.

² Idem, *Workers on board ship*, sec. II, ch. 6, vol. 2, p. 85-103.

The household sample analyzed in the report included 707 persons classed as seamen. Of these, 624 were in insured occupations, the most numerous of which were able and ordinary seamen and deck boys (123), firemen and trimmers (166), and personal service occupations—stewards, stewardesses, cabin boys, etc. (176). Fifty-eight uninsured licensed men, such as engineers, navigating officers and pilots, were included, and workers on barges and lighters, also uninsured, numbered 25.

Unemployment

THE outstanding circumstance in the lives of these workers during the period covered by the survey, 1929–32, seems to have been the loss of work opportunities due to the seriously depressed condition of trade and shipping at the port of Liverpool. Even before the depression the number of seamen stranded in the port presented a problem, one authoritative estimate placing the figure at 4,000 as early as 1929. The introduction of oil instead of coal as fuel in the large liners, and other technological changes in operation accounted in large part for the predepression surplus, by throwing many firemen and trimmers out of work. To illustrate, the report points out that “a vessel the size of the *Mauretania* had 500 men below deck when burning coal, but only 50 or 60 were required after the change to oil fuel.” Nearly 40 percent of the firemen and trimmers included in the sample were unemployed at the time of the interview, while the next largest amount of unemployment (26.9 percent) was found among the able and ordinary seamen and deck hands. Officers and other licensed employees, who are not insured against unemployment, have also suffered severely from unemployment, and not infrequently have tried to get work ashore that would make them eligible to benefits.

The report uses data supplied by the Liverpool Seamen's Employment Exchange to show the spread between the amounts contributed to the unemployment insurance fund by seamen and their employers, and the amounts paid out in benefits to unemployed seamen in the years 1929–31. These data are shown in the following table.

TABLE 1.—AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED TO UNEMPLOYMENT-INSURANCE FUND BY SEAMEN AND THEIR EMPLOYERS IN THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL, AND AMOUNTS PAID OUT AS BENEFITS, 1929–31

Year	Amount contributed	Benefits received	Contribution as percent of benefit
1929.....	£52,500	£196,000	26.8
1930.....	43,750	341,000	12.8
1931.....	38,000	520,000	7.3

The conclusion is drawn that the shipping industry is to a large degree subsidized by the unemployment-insurance system and is

benefiting from the fact that benefits provided by the system become essentially a supplementary wage, especially in the Merseyside area, where "the amount of unemployment among sailors is certainly higher than the average."

The extent to which this is true is suggested in table 2, which shows the percentage of the insured seamen of the group, and of firemen and trimmers within the group, whose income is derived from wages, from wages and unemployment benefits combined, from unemployment benefits only, from public relief, and from other sources. At the time of the survey, 43.9 percent of the firemen and trimmers were dependent upon resources other than their earning power for the support of themselves and their families, while 29 percent of firemen and trimmers' families were placed below the poverty line set by the survey.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF SEAMEN IN A SELECTED GROUP, AND OF FIREMEN AND TRIMMERS WITHIN THE GROUP, RECEIVING INCOME FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES, IN PORT OF LIVERPOOL

Source of income	All insured seamen	Firemen and trimmers
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Wages only.....	74.4	54.9
Wages and unemployment benefit.....	.5	1.2
Unemployment benefit only.....	12.4	20.4
Public assistance only.....	3.7	9.6
No income, health-insurance benefits, etc.....	9.0	13.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0

Wages

WAGES of employees in the shipping service in England are fixed by the National Maritime Board, upon which the employers and the organized workers are represented. The monthly rates in force in 1929 and in 1932 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 3.—MONTHLY WAGE RATES OF SPECIFIED INSURED OCCUPATIONS IN MARITIME SERVICE IN ENGLAND, AS FIXED BY AGREEMENT IN 1929 AND 1932

Occupation	Rate per month	
	1929	1932
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Able seamen.....	9 0 0	8 2 0
Trimmers.....	9 0 0	8 2 0
Firemen.....	9 10 0	8 12 0
Greasers.....	10 0 0	9 2 0
Donkeymen.....	10 10 0	9 12 0
Stewards and stewardesses.....	8 5 0	7 7 0
Cooks and carpenters.....	(1)	(1)
Boatswains.....	10 10 0	9 12 0
Quartermasters.....	9 10 0	8 12 0

¹ Varies with size of vessel.

The pay of the licensed personnel varies according to rank, years of service, and the size of the vessel. In interviewing stewards and stewardesses, or their families, during the course of the survey, an effort was made to determine the amount of money received in tips, from which the following estimate was made:

Some of the stewards on cargo vessels get no tips at all. Those on long voyages receive a good deal less per week than those on the short North Atlantic crossings. On the other hand, stewards on long voyages do not suffer from the seasonal variations which affect those serving on the North Atlantic trips. On long voyages the average tip was estimated at less than 10s. a week; on trans-Atlantic crossings the figure given was round about £1 a week in summer and much less in winter. * * * Taking all stewards together, including those on cargo boats, the average tip worked out at 10s. a week, and this figure was confirmed by the employment exchange officials. * * * The fact that stewardesses receive the same wages as stewards has undoubtedly prevented any replacement of men by women on board the large liners.

Status of Seamen's Families

THE custom prevails among the shipping companies on Merseyside of making weekly or fortnightly payments to the families of the men at sea, out of their earnings. This allotment is usually 25s. a week.

These families show no marked tendency to congregate in districts, although in Liverpool itself seamen are apt to live in the district just behind the waterfront. Congested living quarters were found in some areas, but on the whole seamen's families were less crowded than their neighbors. In the outer districts, where most of the higher salaried men—those in the licensed and personal-service categories—have their homes, insufficient accommodations were few.

Among the sons of the sailors included in the survey who had attained working age, 25 percent were following the sea; most of the others were in skilled or unskilled manual occupations. About 40 percent of the daughters of working age were factory workers, over 16 percent were shop assistants, 12 percent were domestics, and 13 percent remained at home.

Employment Conditions in Decasualized English Ports

RECENT disturbed conditions among American longshore workers, growing in large part out of prevailing hiring methods in our ports, make particularly interesting and timely two new studies of the decasualized English ports of Bristol¹ and Liverpool²

¹ Whyte, W. Hamilton. Decasualization of dock labor (with special reference to the port of Bristol). Bristol, University of Bristol, 1934.

² University of Liverpool. Social survey of Merseyside. London, University Press, 1934. 3 vols.

in which working conditions are controlled through collective agreements by joint committees representing organized employers and organized workers. It is interesting to note, however, that the word "decasualized" is not, in these studies, applied to present conditions. Decasualization is the goal the registration scheme and other plans hope to attain, and these reports upon prevailing conditions merely measure the extent of progress toward that goal.

Port of Bristol

WHILE the longshore labor problem normally is one of surplus labor and the consequent underemployment of dock workers, the present system of registration in use at the port of Bristol, which dates from 1916, came into being as a result of labor shortage during the war. Regulation of the available supply was undertaken then by a local committee of employers and workers in which representatives of the army recruiting service and the Government agency in control of shipping took part. The methods and the machinery developed to regulate the labor supply during the latter half of the war and the demobilization period have continued in use essentially as adopted in the period 1916 to 1918. The participation of the war agencies was withdrawn at the close of 1918. Since then the Bristol port labor committee has consisted of 5 members nominated by the Employers' Labor Association (the organized employers), and 5 nominated by the Transport and General Workers' Union (the organized workers), who are appointed by the Minister of Labor. The committee is presided over by an impartial chairman also appointed by the Minister, and it has the services of the manager of the dock employment exchange as secretary. The administrative officer in immediate control is the port labor inspector, employed and paid jointly by the employers' association and the union.

The duty of the port labor committee is to regulate the supply of dock labor to conform as closely as possible to the demand. Broadly speaking, the methods used to that end are (1) registration and labor record; (2) discipline; and (3) recruiting. The plan covers all employers of the port, whether or not members of the association, and all casual workers coming under the national dock wage agreement. Permanent dock employees are not involved.

Registration

The registration scheme covers all casual general workers engaged in handling cargo aboard ship and on the piers. One of its most important provisions is that all dock workers entitled to registration must be members of the Transport and General Workers' Union; in other words, it provides for what in American parlance is called a "union" or "closed shop."

Registration is by means of employment record books issued to each man, showing name, address, age, and registration number, and no man not in possession of a record book is given employment on the dock unless the port labor inspector certifies that a labor shortage exists. The largest and most important class of registered dock workers, for whom employment is more or less regularized, is known as "group A." In normal operation the plan also embraces a second group, group B, which is a reserve pool from which experienced dock labor can be drawn as needed. Employment books of a different color are issued to group B workers.

When a registered dock worker is given employment the agreement requires both that he be retained and that he remain for the entire period necessary for the completion of that particular job. His book is taken up by the employer as soon as he is engaged, and for each day on which he is employed on the job his employer stamps the book with an official stamp. If overtime after midnight is worked, both days are stamped. If the work is interrupted for causes, other than weather conditions, beyond the control of the employer or the worker, the employer may retain the books, in which case the workers will be entitled to pay for the following day whether work is resumed or not, or by returning the books, he may free the men to seek other work. In that case regulations require that the men originally hired for the job shall be given preference when the work is resumed.

Discipline

When any group of men is given a preferential status with regard to employment, it is of course essential to know to what extent individual members of the group are profiting by the opportunities granted them. The Bristol port labor committee has a method for determining that point, which operates also to eliminate inefficient workers.

Record books are recalled and reissued every 6 months. During the week in which the books are reissued a subcommittee composed of the secretary of the employers' association and a union member of the port labor committee who is himself a registered casual dock worker, holds daily sessions for the purpose of interviewing all registered longshoremen. This subcommittee has a file showing the 6-month work record of each worker from the time his first employment book was issued. When a book is presented for cancelation it is examined by the subcommittee. If it shows much lost time, not only is the holder called upon to explain his poor showing, but his past record is looked up as well. Usually illness or disability of some kind is the reason for not obtaining the reasonable amount of work called for in the agreement. If a registered longshoreman gives lack of work as his reason, the committee can readily prove or disprove his statement by referring to the record of calls on group B or unregistered

men during the period. If it is shown that a worker is being discriminated against by an employer, his foreman, or agent, the matter is taken up with the employer and treated as a serious violation of port regulations.

For poor records not explained or excused, the subcommittee acts as an investigating agency and tribunal. Typical cases coming before it, for which discipline to the extent of elimination from the register may be invoked, include the men who refuse work except for one employer, or in one line of work, or in the handling of specific commodities; those who refuse timework in the hope of getting piecework; and those who turn down short jobs or jobs entailing handling of disagreeable commodities. This review of the men's records also affords opportunity for weeding out those who are found incapable of doing satisfactory work, by reason of age, physical condition, or inadaptability.

Infractions of rules, fraudulent use of employment record book, absenteeism, neglect of work, and other forms of misconduct, are reported to and handled by the subcommittee. Loss of books by either employers or workers is subject to a fine of 1s.

Recruiting

The reserve pool called group B, which consisted of registered men who had worked on the docks and who were members of the union even though they might be occasionally employed in other fields, served as the recruiting ground for group A. However, group B was discontinued on March 28, 1934, with the announcement by the committee that the present number of registered casual workers is sufficient for the normal labor requirements of the port. Half of its number was transferred to group A and the remainder turned over to the labor exchange for placement, thereby definitely terminating their official connection with longshore work. The committee then outlined the following recruiting policy, as shown in the minutes of its meeting on February 27, 1934:

For the period March to December 1934, the number of men to be registered is to be equal to the number of current group A registration books withdrawn or canceled during that period.

The number of recruits to be registered in each subsequent year to be determined by the main committee in January of each year.

The present regulations governing the entry of sons of deceased or retired dock workers, within 8 weeks of death or retirement, to be continued.

All other things being equal, preference will be given to applicants who are the sons of permanent or casual dock workers.

All applications will be dealt with solely on the merits of the applicant without regard as to whether he is a nominee of the association or of the union.

All new entrants to be issued with monthly permits for a period of 3 months from the date of entry. If they prove satisfactory in all respects during this probationary period they will be admitted to full registration.³

Hiring Methods

The port district of Bristol covers two ports, Avonmouth and Bristol. Because of the concentration of the pier area in Avonmouth, it is possible to operate a central stand from which all labor must be engaged. Calls are made at the central stand at 7:45 a.m. for morning work, and at 11:45 a.m. for work beginning at noon or later. Calling time may be extended to 9:30 a.m. for loading a vessel on its sailing day. The territorial extent of the city docks in Bristol, however, makes the central hiring plan impracticable. There hiring is done at the pier or the ship's side, but a surplus labor stand is maintained. If the number of registered men available at the pier is not sufficient, employers are not permitted to take on unregistered men who may apply, but are obliged to make up the shortage from the surplus labor stand. Registered workers who do not secure jobs on the piers report to the surplus labor stands and when calls for additional men are received at the stand the regular workers are given first call, the engagement being made either through the foremen or a Ministry of Labor official attached to the docks. Distribution and routing are facilitated through the services of the port labor inspector, who serves in the interest of both parties to the agreement.

Stability of Employment

The half-yearly analysis of registration books in September 1933 showed a total of 2,570 registered workers. The year's record of employment is shown in the following table, from which it is apparent that during the entire year the maximum demand was less than the supply, except on two occasions. On those occasions unregistered men were drawn upon to meet the demand.

³ Whyte, W. Hamilton. Decasualization of dock labor (with special reference to the port of Bristol). Bristol, University of Bristol, 1934, p. 54.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT OF LONGSHOREMEN AT PORT OF BRISTOL, 1933, BY MONTH, AND BY OCCUPATION OR COMMODITY HANDLED

Month	Number of working days	Average number of men employed per day								Summary		
		General cargo	Grain	Timber	Scalers	Barge-men	Coal	Check-ers	Total	Man-days	Highest any day	Lowest any day
January.....	26	856	204	119	109	54	37	69	1,448	37,654	1,884	996
February.....	24	810	299	74	138	53	30	51	1,455	34,910	2,146	763
March.....	27	835	253	73	88	57	28	57	1,391	37,564	2,391	749
April.....	23	766	251	109	77	48	31	56	1,338	30,775	2,338	842
May.....	27	715	235	126	67	53	31	48	1,275	34,412	1,900	400
June.....	25	749	261	179	83	50	40	52	1,414	35,349	2,053	794
July.....	26	689	284	264	72	56	34	52	1,451	37,727	2,115	941
August.....	26	833	271	422	87	57	37	73	1,780	46,275	2,374	1,243
September.....	26	781	279	622	130	62	38	61	1,973	51,312	2,911	1,271
October.....	26	752	264	407	134	61	31	56	1,705	44,317	2,195	934
November.....	26	856	297	265	139	75	38	59	1,729	44,963	2,648	964
December.....	24	917	342	175	131	63	33	72	1,733	41,585	2,287	1,128
Average per day.....		796	269	238	104	58	34	59	1,558			
Percent of total.....		52	17	15	7	3	2	4	100			
Highest any day.....		1,860	668	870	163	115	82	140			2,911	
Lowest any day.....		149	50	36	44	33		8				400
Man-days.....		243,579	82,424	72,895	31,924	17,627	10,413	17,981		476,843		

Other data afford evidence, on the other hand, that while employment is still irregular and uncertain because of the peculiar character of the work, and because of economic conditions affecting trade and shipping, such work as is available is no longer open to uncontrolled competition from the many and diverse elements of the waterfront. Perhaps the most significant factor in this evidence is that dealing with the age of registered dock workers. In September 1925 the total number of books issued was 3,236, of which 2,113, or 65 percent, went to men under 50 years of age. Thirty recipients were 70 or over. By September 1933 the average age of registered men had increased to the point where, out of 2,570, 1,395, or 54 percent, were 50 or over. The number aged 70 or over had increased to 45, and according to the study under review, at present there are more registered dockers over 65 than there are under 35.

Port of Liverpool

THE port of Liverpool was the first to adopt the registration plan for the regulation of longshore labor. This was done in 1912, and provided for a tally system for regulating individual workers, the payment of wages through a central agency, and for surplus labor stands with a definite program for distributing workers.

The surplus-stand scheme was not successful, in spite of the obvious need of some practical program to meet the problem of regulating supply according to demand. It was abandoned during the war and has not been reestablished, although efforts to do so have been made. However, the application of the unemployment-

insurance act to dock labor resulted in creating an agency which, in a much less systematic way, serves as a distributing medium. To qualify for unemployment benefit, a longshoreman who fails to secure an engagement must report to the Ministry of Labor clearing house twice daily to prove unemployment. The custom has thus grown up of reporting to the clearing house within an hour after the ordinary calling-on times in the morning and at noon, and the clearing house may thus become in practice a central office from which labor may be drawn.

As in Bristol, the trade agreement covers methods of hiring and provides control through a joint committee of organized employers and organized workers. An applicant for a tally as a registered dock worker must first obtain the consent of the union, and his application must be signed by its secretary. In taking on workers, employers must give preference to tally holders who are in fact union members, as long as the supply of union men lasts. The port of Liverpool is thus not so strictly a union shop as is the port of Bristol.

Hiring Methods

Selection of the workers needed to handle a job of loading or discharging a ship is made at the call stand by the foreman of the firm responsible for the work. A call stand at the port of Liverpool may be a very informal affair, and has been defined as "a place where workmen assemble for engagement, and is not necessarily indicated by any building or structure other than, for example, the employer's premises or a shed in the dock where the ship is berthed. It may be at a street corner or along the pavement."⁴ About 174 such stands exist in the Merseyside shipping area.

These stands, resembling the shape of American ports, gather twice a day, from 7:30 to 8 a.m. for morning work, and from 12:30 to 1 p.m. for afternoon or night work. Workers are obliged to attend both stands daily to retain their right to unemployment benefit.

No organized system exists for determining the volume of labor needed by the employers who draw on the various stands, and while information does circulate through channels known to the workers, it is not sufficiently reliable to prevent a considerable surplus at some stands at the same time that others need more hands. Evidently the registration system as it has worked out at the port of Liverpool has succeeded only in regulating the number of men attached to the industry. It apparently has not, as in certain other cases, tended to stabilize employment and distribute job opportunities, or, as expressed in the report of the social survey of the district, it has not reduced

⁴ Hanham, F. G. Report of enquiry into casual labor in the Merseyside area. Liverpool, Henry Young & Sons, Ltd., 1930. p. 10.

the wide gap between those seeking work and those for whom work is available.

The reasons for the failure of the scheme to reduce this surplus are hardly in dispute. While the number of dockers available has only fallen very slowly, the trade done by the port of Liverpool, representing the demand for labor, dropped heavily after the war and has shown no signs of substantial revival. The introduction of various mechanical labor-saving devices has helped, too, to reduce the amount of labor required. The result is that although the joint committee are refusing all applicants for tallies other than exceptional cases, the system of registration has made no fundamental difference to the method of casual engagement.⁵

At the same time, definite control of the numbers entering an unskilled occupation characterized by casual and intermittent employment, at a time when unemployment and demoralized labor conditions have been general, is recognized as a distinct gain, and it is freely admitted that without the registration system, longshoremen would have been in much worse circumstances than they have been.

Longshoremen in the Merseyside Survey

IN ITS survey of Merseyside, the University of Liverpool used the random sample method, selecting every thirtieth household in each of 12 voting registration districts for interviewing and scheduling. The number of occupied adult males thus covered was 4,702, of whom 672, or 14.3 percent, were longshoremen. As the total number of registered tally holders in the Merseyside area at the time of the survey was approximately 18,200, the sample represents about 1 in every 27 men regularly following that occupation and living within the defined limits of Merseyside.

The following table, adapted from the report, shows the age grouping, median earnings for a given week, and the percent of workers in each age group who were unemployed that week.

TABLE 2.-NUMBER, MEDIAN EARNINGS, AND PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF SELECTED GROUP OF LONGSHOREMEN OF PORT OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND IN A GIVEN WEEK, BY AGE GROUPS

[Shilling at par=24.3 cents; penny=2.03 cents]

Age group	Number	Median earnings of those employed	Percent unemployed
		s. d.	
Under 20 years of age	11		
20 to 24 years of age	75	4i 2	32.0
25 to 34 years of age	157	44 4½	33.7
35 to 44 years of age	114	42 4	29.8
45 to 54 years of age	175	45 9½	26.3
55 to 64 years of age	118	42 2½	34.0
65 years of age and over	22	31 9	36.3
Total	672	42 6	31.4

⁵ University of Liverpool. Social survey of Merseyside. London, University Press, 1934, vol. 2, p. 127.

Wages.—Wage rates are fixed by collective agreement between the employers' association and the Transport and General Workers' Union. When the survey was made the minimum daily rate for time workers was 12s., making full-time weekly earnings 66s. This rate has since been reduced to 11s. 2d., which reduces minimum full-time weekly earnings to 61s. 5d. Most dock workers earn only the minimum time rate. Piece rates are paid for certain commodities, generally those difficult to handle. Piece-rate earnings may amount to twice as much as time-rate earnings, but "time and a third" is considered a fair average. Because of the system of payment provided under the Liverpool dock scheme, wages are paid weekly through a central agency. In that way much waste of time and effort in collecting money from numerous employers is avoided. Wages earned up to 5 p.m. on Friday are disbursed on Saturday morning by an official of the Ministry of Labor, who makes the necessary deductions for insurance contributions at the same time.

More specific information on earnings for 1 week of the longshoremen covered by the survey is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF LONGSHOREMEN EARNING SPECIFIED AMOUNTS IN A GIVEN WEEK

[Shilling at par = 24.3 cents]

Weekly earnings	Number	Percent
Under 23s.....	55	12.0
23s. and under 33s.....	79	17.2
33s. and under 43s.....	101	22.0
43s. and under 53s.....	66	14.4
53s. and under 63s.....	36	7.8
63s. and under 73s.....	111	24.2
73s. and over.....	11	2.4
Total employed.....	459	100.0
Total unemployed.....	211	-----
Not reported.....	2	-----
Total in sample.....	672	-----

Unemployment benefits.—Dock workers are entitled to unemployment benefits for periods in which they are not working on the docks or elsewhere. The supplementary income thus provided becomes an important factor in aggregate earnings, since it is quite possible to draw both wages and unemployment benefit in the same week, or perhaps for several successive weeks. The element of continuity is also important, because under the administrative regulations of the Unemployment Insurance Act, "any 3 days of unemployment, whether consecutive or not, occurring within a period of 6 consecutive days, shall be treated as a continuous period of unemployment."⁶

Living and social conditions of dock workers are treated briefly in the survey, particularly with reference to overcrowding and its causes.

⁶ Unemployment insurance act of 1927, sec. 7, cited in Hanham, F. G.: Report of enquiry into casual labor in the Merseyside area. Liverpool, Henry Young & Sons, Ltd., 1930, p. 93.

In Merseyside as a whole, 20 percent of the dock workers' families live in overcrowded quarters, while for all families included in the survey the percentage overcrowded was 11. The men who depend upon longshore work for their living make their homes as near the docks as possible, and the nature of the work itself largely determines this choice of residence.

To begin with, the river frontage of docks on the Liverpool side is about 7 miles in extent. Even a worker living immediately behind the line of docks may have to make a long journey to reach the stand where he is most likely to obtain employment, and he will not wish to make it still longer if he can avoid it. Residence in the outer districts is, therefore, much less convenient for dockers than for those whose place of work is better defined. Moreover, the docker who fails to find employment in the morning is obliged to appear again at the afternoon stand. During the morning he can hardly afford to go home, if he lives some distance away, and he finds it difficult to fill his time. Only the very occasional corporation reading rooms, the less infrequent public houses, and the streets are open to him. A third reason of some importance is that it is essential for the docker to pick up information and rumors about the probable demand for labor at different stands. If he is isolated from the public houses and places where dockers normally congregate, he is likely to miss many good chances of work.

Civil-Service Status of Government Employees in Mexico

SHORTLY after taking office in September 1932, President Rodríguez of Mexico issued instructions that no Government employee was to be dismissed except for a fully justified reason. In the spring of 1934, according to a report from the American vice consul, William P. Cochran, Jr., at Mexico City, dated May 3, 1934, he issued a resolution in which he waived the power given the President by the Mexican Constitution to employ and discharge Government employees whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by the Constitution or by law, and set up "an internal regime which fixes rules for the admission and appointment of the servants of the Government, specifies their rights, obligations, and remunerations, and establishes in their favor the guaranty that, from the date of this resolution and up to the last day of November of this year, on which day my presidential term ends, that no official or employee may be discharged without just cause, duly proven before the civil service commissions which are herein instituted."

The resolution provided that a separate commission was to be set up for each government department, each commission to be composed of 5 members, including 2 representatives of the employees, elected by vote for a term of 1 year and eligible for reelection for a second term; 2 voting members, who shall be the main officials,

other than the chief, of the department concerned, whose term of office shall be unlimited; and a representative of the chief of the department, appointed and removable by him, who shall serve as president of the commission. The duties of the commissions are outlined as follows in the translation of the resolution furnished by Vice Consul Cochran:

(1) To collaborate with the superior chiefs of the dependencies to which they belong, in the classification of the employees referred to in article 12, specifying the requirements and conditions which must be fulfilled therefor.

(2) To formulate, in accordance with the provisions of this resolution, the bases for the tests and examinations which are mentioned herein, bases which shall have for their object the organizing and effecting of examinations and tests, by means of which the fitness of those who wish to become public officials or employees may be closely examined.

(3) To make up the questionnaires of the examinations and tests, assuring themselves of those whom they may deem competent, and appointing the persons who should make up the examining board.

(4) To watch that the examinations and tests are effected in the most satisfactory manner, and to see that the records of the same are kept and filed.

(5) To propose to the chief of the dependency in question, the persons obtaining the highest classifications in the examinations and tests, in order that they may fill the vacant positions which are to be filled by such procedure.

(6) To collect from whomever they should, within the dependency to which they are attached, the opportune notice of the vacancies occurring, and of the appointments which are issued in accordance with this resolution.

(7) To know of the changes in employment or occupation, promotions, separations, discharges, and resignations, of the personnel working in the dependency to which they are attached, in order to render an opinion and in its case, to propose the persons who should fill the vacancies.

(8) To present an annual report of their labor to the superior chiefs of the respective dependency, stating in such report the practical effects of the system in general, and the suggestions of perfection they deem pertinent.

(9) To listen to the complaints presented by any employee who may feel that the rights granted him by this law have been violated.

(10) To propose to the chief of the dependency, the issuance of complementary provisions of this resolution.

The civil-service system is to cover "all the persons who have positions, discharge duties or commissions, depending from the executive power of the union of whatever class they may be, which are not of a military nature", with the exception of certain officials and employees specified in the resolution.

To qualify for positions under the civil service, an applicant must be a Mexican between the ages of 16 and 55. There is to be no dis-

crimination between the sexes in regard to employment, except as required by the nature of the work to be done.

Provision is made for the employment of foreigners under contracts, for a period of 1 year, but renewable. Such foreigners do not come under the civil service and their obligations and rights are governed by the stipulations of their contracts.

The employees are to be grouped under the following heads: Professional, subprofessional, administrative, menial, and laborers. Positions in the professional category require the appropriate degree. Subprofessional and administrative positions are to be filled through examinations or tests. The positions comprised in the category of "menial" require that the applicants merely know how to read and write and that they prove their integrity through competent institutions or persons. Laborers are considered as "eventual" workers, unless "appointments are issued for them to occupy fixed positions in the budget of expenditures, in which case they should accredit their appointments or abilities."

After the classifications made by the classification boards have been ratified by the appropriate civil service commissions they may not be modified in filling vacancies. Vacancies are to be filled by promotion if possible, and all employees occupying the positions immediately under the ones to be filled shall have the right to take any examinations or tests that may be given for such positions.

Recommendations are not to be considered in making appointments to the civil service.

Appointments made in violation of the provisions of the resolution are null and void and the persons so appointed must pay back the salary they have received.

Vacations

EACH employee is entitled to two annual vacation or rest periods of 10 days each. Except in the case of illness, all leaves of absence are without pay and are not granted for a longer period than 6 months. However, leave up to 10 days with pay may be granted, exceptionally, within 1 fiscal year by department officials when in their opinion special circumstances justify it. In cases of illness, leave with pay is granted for periods of up to 2 months; with half pay, for 2 more months; and without pay, for 2 additional months.

Organization of Employees

CIVIL-SERVICE employees may organize as authorized by the law, except that when their organizations "have for their purpose the defense of the interests to which this resolution has reference, an essential condition of their legal existence shall be the prior approval

of the document of charter or social agreement, as also of the relative statutes", by the particular department in which they are employed.

Any organization shall be considered illicit which adopts the strike principle as a measure of social defense or includes it "in any other manner among its methods of action", or whose actions transgress the provisions of this resolution, and the directors of the organization and other persons responsible in the case shall be dismissed from their positions.

Dismissals

IF AN employee's position is abolished he is to receive an amount equal to the salary paid him for the last 3 months of work. In the event of his death, a similar amount is to be paid to the member of his family who had been designated by him. Persons thrown out of employment through the abolishing of their positions shall have preference in the filling of vacancies which occur in positions of the same grade or its equivalent.

As noted in the first paragraph of this article, the provisions of the resolution remain in effect until the expiration of the term of office of President Rodríguez on the last of November 1934.

LABOR LAWS

German Labor Law for the Civil Service

IN ACCORDANCE with and complementary to the National Labor Law of January 20, 1934,¹ covering the working conditions in private industries and establishments, the German National Socialist Government has issued a labor law for regulation of working conditions in the civil service; that is, in the central and local government administration offices, as well as in public and semipublic industrial establishments and other organizations.²

The underlying principles of this law which went into effect on March 24, 1934, are, in the main, those upon which the National Labor Law is based, although, owing to the difference of the organizations with which the law deals, certain variations are to be noted.

There are the same individualistic-leadership principle, the council of advisers (*Vertrauensrat*), the same basic regulations of working conditions, the same principle of judgments regarding social honor, and the right of protection against dismissal.

The most important differences between the two laws appear to be the following: Certain public administrative offices with the so-called "sovereign rights" (*Hoheitsbefuegnisse*)—that is, administrative offices with purely governmental functions—are not to have councils of advisers, as such bodies, even with only their advisory capacity, would counteract the governmental authority embodied in the individualistic-leadership principle of the administration. The ministries, the law courts, the police and military units, and many local governments are not to have councils of advisers in their governmental administrative activities and functions. On the other hand, the military uniform depots, the remount services, and similar non-fighting units of the Ministry of Defense are to have them.

The following local administrative offices will not have councils: Police; fire departments; burial authorities, including those of crematoriums; organizations of educational authorities, including administration of sports and of reformatories; welfare organizations, including poorhouses and asylums for the aged and sanatoriums; public health service, including offices undertaking sewage and garbage

¹ See Monthly Labor Review for May 1934, pp. 1104-1116.

² This review of the law and its translation are from a report by Hugh Corby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, June 6, 1934.

disposal; cultural organizations (museums, libraries); highways administration, including street cleaning, upkeep of streets, and the maintenance of public commons; cemetery and building administration.

The following will have councils of advisers: Public utilities (gas, water, electricity); transportation (branch railway lines, street-car lines, bus lines); theaters; spas and curative places, harbors; quays; irrigation fields; and forests.

Another and more important difference between the National Labor Law and the law under consideration is that under this law the council of advisers does not have the right to appeal against the decision of the leader, which the councils operating under the National Labor Law are given by article 16. Permission for such protest of appeal would, of course, were it to be allowed, imply a contradiction of the authority of the leader, who is ultimately appointed by the State itself, and this, it is held, would therefore indicate a questioning of the State's authority, which according to national socialist dogma is inadmissible.

Again, the special trustees of labor provided for by the public administration labor law are very different in character from the regular labor trustees. The latter, 13 in number, are permanent appointees for all parts of the country; the special trustees of labor, however, are not generally permanent officeholders but called upon as such only to make decisions in individual cases.

In addition, reference to courts of honor is not so easy in the case of public service as in cases against the leader in private undertakings, as an appeal may be filed only with the approval of the controlling authority. The military, police, etc., are also excluded.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Compensation of Employees for Injuries Sustained Through Vaccination

BASIC in workmen's compensation jurisprudence is the principle that only those injuries arising out of the course of employment are compensable. The employment must be a controlling factor in the causal chain leading to the incapacity. The courts have found difficult the application of this principle, however, in cases in which the injury resulted from a vaccination submitted to by the employee at the order or request of the employer.

In *Krout v. J. L. Hudson Co.* (166 N.W. 848) the claimant was vaccinated by a physician acting under the direction of the Detroit City Board of Health. In this case the firm had communicated to its employees the request of the board that they all submit to vaccination and the physician performed his duty on its premises. One of the employees contracted an infection, was incapacitated for a time, and claimed compensation. The court denied compensation on the ground that the evidence showed no causal connection between the employment and the infection which followed the vaccination; its opinion did not consider testimony which indicated that the employee's only alternative to vaccination was a lay-off of 21 days covering the incubation period of smallpox.

In 1922 the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in *Freedman v. Spicer Mfg. Co.* (116 Atl. 427) affirmed without opinion an award to an employee who, as a result of inoculation, fainted and fatally fractured his skull.

The case next in point of time arose in Illinois. In *Jefferson Printing Co. v. Industrial Commission et al.* (144 N.E. 356), the Supreme Court of that State denied recovery. In that case the employees were vaccinated by a company doctor at the request of the public health authorities of Chicago who informed the company that smallpox was prevalent. One worker contracted erysipelas after the vaccination and died from conditions which followed therefrom. The award of compensation, made by an arbitrator, was affirmed by both the industrial commission and the superior court. When the case went to the supreme court, however, that court relying upon the decision in *Krout v. J. L. Hudson Co.*, reversed the decision. It

pointed out that the act of vaccination was not an accident within the meaning of the workmen's compensation act but that the unexpected infection was. It then denied that employment was in any sense a contributory proximate cause of the injury. In discussing the Krout case the court said:

It was held in that case that the Detroit Board of Health was the active agency which caused the vaccination of the employee before her injury, and it must be said that the commissioner of health in this case was the active agency which caused the vaccination of Lasseter [the employee]. It was held in the Krout case that the record in that case did not show any connection between the employment of the claimant by the Hudson Co. and the infection following vaccination of the claimant; that there was nothing in her employment which made her more susceptible to the reception of the germ infection than if she were walking upon the street or attending a theater or church; that the risk of infection was such and such only, as that to which the general public is exposed.

The Supreme Court of Michigan was again faced with the same general question in *Neudeck v. Ford Motor Co.* (229 N.W. 438)—a case in which the company, at the request of the Detroit Board of Health, ordered all of its employees to be vaccinated. One employee contracted streptococcus poisoning as a result of the vaccination, and died. The court, in answer to the arguments of the company, distinguished the present case from its early decision as follows:

There the vaccination was by a public agency independent of the employer and employment. Here the vaccination was performed by defendant's physician, was suffered by the employee under direct order of defendant, neither the employee nor defendant was under the compulsion of public authorities, but defendant was acting in a merely discretionary compliance with a request. The vaccination occurred in the course and out of the employment.

The court, continuing, then said:

It may be conceded that the vaccination wound was not an accident because it was not an "unforeseen event." But vaccination is usually harmless, and, under the above authorities, infection therefrom is an accident. Of course, no one could testify that he saw a germ enter the wound. The most that could be done would be to tell the condition which would render infection probable or possible. No testimony was introduced to indicate how or when the infection did or could have occurred or its cause. The only cause, time, and place indicated in the record are found in the concession in the statement of facts, that the infection was an effect of the vaccination. This concession ties the accident of infection to the act of vaccination as occurring in the course of the employment.

The case *Texas Employers' Insurance Association v. Mitchell* (27 S.W. (2d) 600) involved a claim by an employee that she was injured through an infection which resulted from vaccination. Her employer had ordered all of its employees to be vaccinated against smallpox,

then prevalent in the community, and stated that those who did not obey would not be permitted to work until the epidemic passed. It made arrangements with the clinic to make a special rate price to any employee who was vaccinated there. The appellee was treated after work hours in compliance with the order and suffered an infection which incapacitated her. The jury in the court below found that the vaccination was the proximate cause of the injury and that this resulted in permanent total incapacity. The upper court pointed out that although the vaccination was not an accident the infection was one within the meaning of the compensation act. It then said:

The testimony conclusively shows that Mrs. Mitchell [appellee] was directed by her employer to be vaccinated and this direction was coupled with the ultimatum that unless she did so, she could not work any longer for her employer, until after the smallpox epidemic was over. It is made clear by the testimony of the manager that no member of the State or city board of health acting as a public agency for the public interest in anywise directed or caused the vaccination of the employees. The only one who gave such an order to the employees to be vaccinated was the manager himself acting for the company.

It further said that the vaccination was for the benefit of the company which wanted to immunize its employees to prevent any interruption in the operation of its plant through the prevalence of smallpox among its help. As a necessary condition for the continuance of the master-servant relationship the appellee was obliged to undergo vaccination. Under such circumstances the court found that vaccination was incidental to employment and that any resulting incapacity was compensable as arising out of that employment. The Jefferson and Krout cases were distinguished on the ground that in both the public health authorities had ordered a universal vaccination to safeguard the public health.

The Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut in *Smith v. Seamless Rubber Co. et al.* (150 Atl. 110) considered the question in the same year. The city of New Haven advised vaccination and in response the defendant company offered to vaccinate its employees free of charge. The plaintiff was among those employees who took advantage of the offer. An infection and incapacity resulted. Both the compensation commissioner and the superior court denied an award on the ground that the incapacity did not result from a risk incidental to the employment. The supreme court of errors in its analysis said:

Where an employer merely permits an employee to perform a particular act, without direction or compulsion of any kind, the purpose and nature of the act becomes of great, often controlling significance in determining whether an injury suffered while performing it is compensable. If the act is one for the benefit of the employer or for the mutual benefit of both, an injury arising out of it will usually

be compensable; on the other hand, if the act being performed is for the exclusive benefit of the employee so that it is a personal privilege, or is one which the employer permits the employee to undertake for the benefit of some other person or for some cause apart from his own interests, an injury arising out of it will not be compensable.

It then found that in the present case the purpose was not to benefit the company but to assist the board of health and prevent the spread of smallpox. A dissenting opinion was based on the argument that the vaccination was encouraged for the mutual benefit of both employer and employee and hence the injury arising from it was compensable.

In *Spicer Mfg. Co. v. Tucker* (188 N.E. 870) the Supreme Court of Ohio handed down a decision involving the same issues. The foreman at the recommendation of the board of health ordered his subordinates to submit to vaccination, under threat of being dismissed for failure to comply. One employee who, in obedience to this order, permitted the company doctor to vaccinate him, sustained an infection and death resulted. The court found that it was an accidental injury within the meaning of the workmen's compensation act. In discussing the critical question whether the fatality was the result of and arose out of the employment, it said that the purpose of the vaccination rule was not only to protect the public health but to prevent any interruption with the operations of its plant. Thus, the rule was for the benefit of the public and the company. The compulsion of the board of health was emphasized. The cases of *Neudeck v. Ford Motor Co.* and *Texas Employers' Insurance Association v. Mitchell* were discussed and quoted with approval.

In the most recent case, that of *Smith v. Brown Paper Mill Co., Inc.* (152 So. 700), the Court of Appeal of Louisiana, second circuit, likewise permitted recovery for disability incurred from inoculation where the serum had been administered by the company nurse. On conflicting testimony the court found that the company had in no way compelled its employees to be inoculated but had merely made the facilities available. After deciding that the incapacity was the result of an accident the court treated the question of proximate cause. It said:

Applying these tests to the facts before us, we find that the nurse was not employed from altruistic motives or for the benefit of mankind in general, but because her presence and the service rendered by her were a direct benefit to her employer, in that its insurance rates were reduced and loss of time from work by its employees was minimized. The testimony of the nurse quoted *supra* shows that because of the distance to be traveled and the hours of employment, it was so inconvenient and impracticable for its employees to take these shots anywhere but at the plant that in all probability, except for the opportunity offered by the company, the workmen would not take the shots at all.

The workman owed a duty to his employer to avail himself of the facilities offered to prevent illness and absence from work. The company's general manager testified that a typhoid fever epidemic would be most disastrous to the industry.

On this basis it decided that the injury was compensable.

In these cases it is evident that no one factor is completely decisive of whether the injury arose out of the course of employment. The courts are in substantial agreement as to the principles involved but differ in their interpretation of the facts. In the *Neudeck and Texas Employers' Insurance Association* cases, among others, the element of coercion was emphasized. Causal connection was found in the fact that submission to vaccination was an essential condition to the continuance of the status of master and servant. The employee as a faithful and obedient servant was obliged to act in compliance with the company's direction. However, in *Smith v. Brown Paper Mill Co.* no element of compulsion was present. Recovery rested upon the fact that the company made the facilities available for the mutual benefit of both itself and its employees. The case was decided upon the general principle that where an injury arises from an act done for the employer's benefit or for the mutual benefit of both parties, it is compensable; but where the act is for the exclusive benefit of the employee no causal connection is present and the contrary result is dictated.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Accident Rates in British Industries, 1928 and 1932

AN INCREASE in the number of industrial accidents has followed renewed activity and reemployment in the industries of Great Britain. This is disclosed in the report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops for the year 1933,¹ in which the superintending safety inspector expresses the opinion that—

Probably, however, the rise in the number of accidents is not wholly due to more extensive employment, but also to other and altogether exceptional factors operating at the present time. Workers are returning to employment often after long periods of enforced unemployment. Many of them are suffering from lack of nourishment and physically and mentally are less alert and more liable to mishap than in normal times. Again, there is evidence that on restarting work after a long spell of idleness some workers tend to overexert their strength and energy, while others take some time to get accustomed to working conditions again. All these factors have to be taken into account, although it is also true that machinery is more efficiently fenced, plants of all kinds more safely constructed, welfare and working conditions of a much higher standard, and more precautions are taken by employers and workers alike than at any time in our industrial history.

Fatal accidents during the year, in establishments subject to inspection under the Factory and Workshops Act, numbered 688, an increase of 86 over the preceding year. Of these, 91 occurred in metal manufacture, 80 in the building industry, and 69 in dock work.

As compared to the record of 1928, however, both accident and fatality rates showed decreases in 1932. The report presents the accident rate per 100,000 employees in classified industries. At the same time it calls attention to the fact that that method of computation takes no account of hours of employment, or exposure to injury, and that in giving figures for an entire industry the degree of risk in a highly dangerous occupation is lost sight of in the combination of such occupations with other, entirely safe, occupations in the same industry. The accident rate per 100,000 employees, from all causes, given in the following table, is moreover based on reportable accidents only, i.e., accidents causing disability lasting 3 or more days.

¹ Great Britain. Home Office. Annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops for the year 1933. London, 1934. (Cmd. 4657.)

ACCIDENT RATES PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH INDUSTRIES, 1928 AND 1932,
BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1928	1932	Industry	1928	1932
Textile:			Nontextile—Continued.		
Cotton.....	1,653	1,416	Other woodworking.....	3,119	-----
Wool, worsted, and shoddy.....	1,115	1,318	Other builders' materials.....	1,911	-----
Flax, hemp, and jute.....	1,697	1,507	Furniture: cabinetmaking.....	1,543	1,470
Other textile.....	758	640	Pottery.....	1,056	970
All textile industries.....	1,350	1,218	Glass.....	3,923	3,272
Nontextile:			Chemicals, paints, colors, and varnish; animal charcoal and glue making.....	4,013	3,193
Clay, stone, and cement.....	3,440	2,977	Tanning, currying, leather goods.....	1,615	1,451
Metal extracting and refining, metal conversion, including rolling mills and tube making.....	8,984	7,560	Textile printing, bleaching, dye- ing.....	1,393	1,405
Metal founding.....	5,432	-----	Laundries.....	424	418
Metal galvanizing, tinning, plat- ing, and enameling.....	6,659	-----	Wearing apparel.....	516	525
Engine building (other than loco- motives) and transmission ma- chinery.....	8,254	-----	Rubber trades.....	3,464	2,517
Boiler making, constructional engineering.....	9,596	-----	Paper making, etc.....	3,056	3,047
Electrical engineering.....	2,679	2,027	Letterpress, litho printing, pho- tography.....	957	781
Locomotive building.....	8,278	-----	Food:		
Railway and street cars, motor and other vehicles.....	3,348	2,817	Milling, etc.....	1,510	1,786
Machine and other tools.....	4,262	-----	Bakeries.....	831	816
Textile machinery.....	2,533	-----	Sugar confectionery, grocer- ies, etc.....	2,031	1,884
Other machinery.....	2,837	-----	Other.....	2,499	2,581
Ordnance and munitions of war.....	11,393	-----	Drink:		
Hydraulic, ventilating, and pneu- matic engineering.....	4,215	-----	Alcoholic.....	3,212	-----
Light metal trades.....	3,202	3,141	Nonalcoholic.....	203	-----
Shipbuilding.....	8,108	5,814	Tobacco and matches.....	1,097	637
Aircraft.....	2,079	-----	Oil cake, oil refining and extract- ing.....	3,123	-----
General woodwork; builders' ma- terials, sawmills.....	3,745	-----	Soap, candles, starch, etc.....	1,875	-----
Box and packing case making.....	1,650	2,112	Fine instruments, sports articles.....	1,571	1,567
Brush making.....	964	1,522	Gas works.....	3,737	-----
			Electric generating stations.....	2,621	-----
			Other industries.....	555	-----
			All nontextile industries.....	3,124	2,275
			All factory industries.....	2,780	2,090

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Emergency Educational Projects, February 1934

IN FEBRUARY 1934, under Federal Emergency educational programs, over 60,000 preschool children were given the advantages of progressive nursery schools, and thousands of mothers attended parent discussion classes at these schools; more than 400,000 pupils were served in rural schools; adult vocational training was given to 200,400 pupils; 612,200 pupils were served in general adult-education classes; 2,490 persons had adult vocational rehabilitation service; and 109,000 adults were being rescued from illiteracy.

The above data are presented in an article in the June 1934 issue of *School Life*, United States Office of Education, by Dr. Lewis R. Alderman, director of the emergency educational division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. He also reports that about 1 out of every 10 college students in the United States is being kept at college this year through the help of the F.E.R.A. Each of these young persons has a part-time job in some kind of work around the campus, for which F.E.R.A. pays him the equivalent of an ordinary scholarship. The work varies from manual labor to clerical work. It sometimes includes research work in laboratories and editorial work on publications.

The following statistics from the same issue of *School Life* shows the scope of the Federal Emergency educational projects, by States:

TABLE 1.—COVERAGE OF 6 EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, FEBRUARY 1934¹

State and geographic division	Nursery schools (program 1)		Rural school extension (program 2)		Adult vocational training (program 4)		Adult vocational rehabilitation (program 5)		Adult illiteracy (program 6)		General adult-education classes (program 7)	
	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teach-ers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teach-ers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teach-ers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teach-ers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teach-ers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teach-ers
New England:												
Maine	46	4					10	3	885	102	3,589	389
New Hampshire							2	5	315	10	3,758	70
Vermont	298	23			61	2			89	3	4,303	72
Massachusetts	5,300	400					2	4	700	25	9,000	300
Rhode Island	514	12					29	1	2,263	160	16	1
Connecticut	563	59			650	54	17	5	1,470	49	10,230	341
Middle Atlantic:												
New York												
New Jersey							26	20				
Pennsylvania	780	102			8,250	275	38	31	7,950	265	25,000	827

¹ Does not include college students aided (program 3) or parents taught in nursery school program classes for parents.

TABLE 1.—COVERAGE OF 6 EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, FEBRUARY 1934—Continued

State and geographic division	Nursery schools (program 1)		Rural school extension (program 2)		Adult vocational training (program 4)		Adult vocational rehabilitation (program 5)		Adult illiteracy (program 6)		General adult-education classes (program 7)	
	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teachers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teachers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teachers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teachers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teachers	Pu-pils	F.E. R.A. teachers
East North Central:												
Ohio.....	10,050	453			7,139	588			265	55	30,000	1,492
Indiana.....	508	50			4,498	108	21	3	1,597	32	25,283	675
Illinois.....												
Michigan.....	4,366	325			24,328	556	22	19	952	15	57,567	1,102
Wisconsin.....							103	12	674	32	33,110	924
West North Central:												
Minnesota.....	400	41	76	4	377	11	157	13	60	4	31,228	628
Iowa.....	905	59			1,946	54	248	4	588	17	16,887	381
Missouri.....	2,756	91			2,522	46	14	4	2,906	61	25,855	322
North Dakota.....	45	9	581	35	1,474	32	16	4	38	1	2,762	69
South Dakota.....			152	17	685	41	12	17	18	2	5,700	190
Nebraska.....	200	40	14,608	432	1,819	31	1	1			180	8
Kansas.....	554	37	141	9	960	23			220	12	8,049	150
South Atlantic:												
Delaware.....												
Maryland.....	468	25			4,640	88	11	4	868	44	7,301	260
Dist. of Columbia.....		32			713	17	101	8	335	20		
Virginia.....	240	51	11,875	250	6,217	128	15	3	3,264	167	5,196	138
West Virginia.....	1,987	153			2,938	84	15	4	4,573	195	7,146	377
North Carolina.....	4,181	352					54	3	4,510	285	14,331	673
South Carolina.....												
Georgia.....	93	11	18,477	563	5,976	143			7,785	252	2,932	108
Florida.....	1,500	108	51,460	1,706	672	56	210	25	1,005	67	876	73
East South Central:												
Kentucky.....	3,374	200	159,176	4,204	891	33	181	6	3,154	270	12,400	500
Tennessee.....	2,014	104			15,184	382	79	8	4,503	391	11,324	634
Alabama.....					4,556	451	87		2,389	91	5,934	519
Mississippi.....			28,680	956	48	1	40	3	21,000	813	2,120	156
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....			74,318	2,016	888	22			2,197	58	279	9
Louisiana.....												
Oklahoma.....												
Texas.....	2,992	197			17,274	764			2,764	20	36,498	826
Mountain:												
Montana.....	347	16	2,286	167	170	10	9	4	215	13	1,823	127
Idaho.....	1,446	67	5	1	11	4	21	7	150	9	2,500	85
Wyoming.....												
Colorado.....	1,210	52			12,320	214	28	2	873	36	10,624	189
New Mexico.....	1,531	26	35	3	355	16	1	1	160	10	1,129	54
Arizona.....	1,048	41	829	23	540	18	154	5			2,363	66
Utah.....			220	6	3,513	89	46	2	55	3	5,446	153
Nevada.....												
Pacific:												
Washington.....	600	62	16	1	8,680	290	6	1			10,480	345
Oregon.....		20			1,797	125	17	5	334	24	5,684	112
California.....					6,031	196		48	1,126	33	24,167	575
Total, reporting States.....	49,316	3,222	362,935	10,483	148,123	4,952	1,792	285	82,250	3,646	463,070	13,920
Number of States reporting.....	32	32	17			34		35		37	39	
Number of active States.....	35	35	19			41		42		44	46	
Estimated United States total.....	61,300	4,000	423,300	12,200	200,400	6,700	2,490	396	109,000	4,830	612,200	18,430

TABLE 2.—TOTAL PUPILS AND TEACHERS OF 6 EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, FEBRUARY 1934¹

State and geographic division	Pupils	F.E. R.A. teachers	Monthly expenditure	State and geographic division	Pupils	F.E. R.A. teachers	Monthly expenditure
NEW ENGLAND:				EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Maine.....	4,530	498	\$17,305	Kentucky.....	179,176	5,303	\$128,492
New Hampshire.....	4,075	85	4,098	Tennessee.....	33,104	1,519	40,754
Vermont.....	4,849	100	5,493	Alabama.....	12,966	1,061	38,847
Massachusetts.....	15,002	729	37,139	Mississippi.....	51,888	1,929	54,525
Rhode Island.....	2,822	174	8,055	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Connecticut.....	12,930	508	23,947	Arkansas.....	77,682	2,105	55,936
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				Louisiana.....			
New York.....				Oklahoma.....			
New Jersey.....	26	20	4,086	Texas.....	59,528	1,807	68,920
Pennsylvania.....	43,618	1,500	134,653	MOUNTAIN:			
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				Montana.....	4,850	337	17,124
Ohio.....	47,454	2,588	109,863	Idaho.....	4,133	173	7,389
Indiana.....	32,020	868	44,663	Wyoming.....			
Illinois.....				Colorado.....	27,475	493	25,739
Michigan.....	93,235	2,017	85,305	New Mexico.....	2,235	110	5,500
Wisconsin.....	33,887	968	58,161	Arizona.....	5,934	153	9,786
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				Utah.....	9,280	253	6,964
Minnesota.....	32,373	701	41,732	Nevada.....			
Iowa.....	20,574	515	27,860	PACIFIC:			
Missouri.....	34,418	524	26,336	Washington.....	20,382	699	28,415
North Dakota.....	4,966	150	5,547	Oregon.....	7,832	286	14,226
South Dakota.....	6,567	267	10,755	California.....	31,324	852	52,291
Nebraska.....	16,808	512	24,253				
Kansas.....	9,934	231	11,677	Reporting States total.....	1,122,029	36,508	1,510,565
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....				Number of States reporting.....		41	
Maryland.....	13,329	421	13,915	Number of active States.....		48	
District of Columbia.....	1,149	77	6,804	Estimated United States total.....	1,426,740	46,556	1,948,300
Virginia.....	26,932	737	42,368				
West Virginia.....	16,880	813	35,716				
North Carolina.....	23,804	1,313	45,984				
South Carolina.....							
Georgia.....	35,335	1,077	55,294				
Florida.....	56,723	2,035	74,650				

¹ Does not include college students aided (program 3). Parents taught in nursery school program classes for parents; the latter (14,543 in 18 reporting States and 18,050 estimated total in 21 States) are included in State and national totals of pupils served.

Occupations of Former Pupils of Secondary Schools

THE results of an investigation of the educational and vocational activities of former pupils of the secondary schools are given below. This summary forms part of a chapter of a recent report¹ by the United States Office of Education which is one of a series of studies in the national survey of secondary education.

Selective nature of data.—The data presented in this chapter cannot be considered to be applicable to all secondary schools. The cities included in this study were chosen because of the excellence of their vocational programs as judged by the staff of the State departments of education. They can probably be characterized as being among the schools maintaining more successful programs of vocational education in schools of the various types. Also, * * * the persons who returned the follow-up inquiry forms were somewhat more competent in their school work than those for whom data were not obtained. Consequently, the data probably depict a more favorable situation than would be found in schools

¹ United States. Department of the Interior. Office of Education. Bulletin, 1932, no. 17, Monograph No. 2: The Horizontal Organization of Secondary Education. Washington, 1934.

with less well-developed programs or would have been disclosed if complete data could have been obtained.

Reasons for leaving school.—The most common reason reported for leaving school prior to graduation is an economic one. Need of help in supporting the family, need of help with the work at home, or desire to be earning money are reasons checked more frequently than all others combined. The next most common reason is lack of interest in school work. The schools have it in their power to do something about developing a program which has a strong appeal to students. Correction for the interference of the economic factor in the education of young people has not been generally accepted as a responsibility of the school. However, equalization of opportunity for education cannot be said to exist so long as large numbers are deprived of the opportunity for a secondary education because of the economic status of their parents.

Educational activities after leaving full-time secondary school.—Approximately a third of the girls and a half of the boys go directly to work after leaving the full-time secondary school. A majority of those leaving early continue their education on a part-time basis while working, and a few go back to school for further full-time training. Approximately 40 percent continued their education on a full-time basis after leaving secondary schools. About half of these went to a college or university. Until the time they returned the check lists, only about a fifth failed to continue their education in some way after leaving the secondary schools. The full-time secondary school closes the formal education of only a small proportion of the pupils.

The first positions held after leaving full-time secondary school.—The first positions are most frequently obtained through personal search or through friends. Less than a sixth of the girls and a tenth of the boys secured their first jobs through teachers or placement bureau of the school last attended. The former pupils were not conscious of help from the school in getting started in an occupation. For the most part, the first job which is located is accepted. The girls more frequently indicated that they had special training for the first positions they filled.

Number of positions held since leaving full-time secondary school.—The number of different positions held by former pupils since leaving school is in most cases three or less. There is a very little difference between the 1920 and the 1925 groups in this respect, the median number of positions for both groups being between two and three. It would appear that most of the shifts take place during the first few years of employment.

Salary at time of investigation.—Considerable variation is noted in the salaries of the different groups. The salaries of boys are higher than those for girls and the salaries of the 1920 group are higher than those for the 1925 group. The approximate median salary for boys in the 1920 group is \$35 per week; for girls it is \$25 per week; for boys in the 1925 group it is \$20 per week; for girls it is \$18 per week.

Satisfaction with present position.—A large proportion of all groups reported satisfaction with their present positions. The reports of girls are more favorable than those of boys. Also, pupils of the 1920 group report satisfaction in larger proportions than the 1925 group. The percentage reporting satisfaction varies somewhat among the different groups, although the percentages are high for all groups.

Relationship of training in commercial and industrial fields to kind of occupation entered.—A large proportion of the 597 commercial pupils from nine schools later enter commercial positions. This percentage is high even for the pupils with a small amount of commercial training. That these pupils tend to remain in commercial work is evidenced by the large percentage engaged in such work at

the time the data were obtained. A much more extended canvass is needed to furnish the basis for generalization, but these data suggest large use of training.

The proportion of 470 industrial pupils from six schools entering the industrial field for which they were trained is not so large as for the commercial pupils. The percentage for the trade schools approaches the percentages for the commercial pupils. The differences between the percentages for pupils with the different forms of training might be accounted for in part by the fact that the industrial training was related to the field of work trained for and the commercial pupils were considered to have entered the occupation trained for if they entered any type of commercial position. The difference might be explained in part, also, by the greater tendency to consider the shop courses as part of general education. Thus, some pupils enroll in industrial courses without any intent of using such training vocationally. It should be noted, however, that a considerable proportion of the pupils in general schools who took industrial courses later engaged in industrial occupations, despite the fact that these courses were considered not to be vocational in nature. The general agreement of this limited canvass with other more extended studies has been noted.

Differences among types of schools in proportion of former pupils entering occupations related to the training received.—The proportion of former pupils in commercial courses who later entered an occupation related to those courses did not vary significantly with type of school. Those who attended the specialized commercial school entered a commercial occupation in larger proportions than is true for the other schools, but the differences are slight.

Larger contrasts between types of schools are noted for the industrial field. The percentage entering the occupation for which training was secured is considerably larger for the trade school than for the other types of institutions. The percentage is smallest for the technical school. While about a third of the pupils in industrial courses in the comprehensive schools later entered the occupations for which they secured training, the percentage for the trade school is 75. Many of the pupils in general and comprehensive schools enrolled in industrial courses without intention of using the training for vocational purposes. Consequently, the percentage actually using the training vocationally would naturally be smaller. However, it is significant to note that a considerable proportion of the members of all groups, even though they did not obtain extended training, entered the occupations for which they had been trained while in school.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Industrial Disputes in the United States in August 1934

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for August 1934 with comparable data for preceding months are shown in the first of the tables presented below. The figures for July and August 1934 are preliminary. Subsequent tables give various analyses of the revised reports for June 1934, this being the latest month for which verified data are available. In all of these tabulations disputes involving fewer than 6 workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1933, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1933 to August 1934, as well as the number of disputes continued from the preceding month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost, as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or the year specified.

It is of interest to note that while the earlier months of 1934 had a greater number of strikes than those of the same period of 1933 the months of June, July, and August show a material decrease.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND MAN-DAYS LOST, BY YEARS 1927 TO 1933, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1933 TO AUGUST 1934

Year and month	Number of disputes—			Number of workers involved in disputes—			Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	Continued from preceding month	In progress during month	Beginning in month or year	Continued from preceding month	In progress during month	
1927.....	734			349,434			37,799,394
1928.....	629			357,145			31,556,947
1929.....	903			230,463			9,975,213
1930.....	653			158,114			2,730,368
1931.....	894			279,299			6,386,183
1932.....	808			242,826			6,462,973
1933.....	1,562			812,137			14,818,847
1933							
January.....	75	12	87	20,172	997	21,169	251,829
February.....	67	32	99	11,114	8,875	19,989	113,215
March.....	98	35	133	40,548	6,915	47,463	348,459
April.....	80	39	119	23,793	13,081	36,874	551,930
May.....	140	47	187	44,589	20,302	64,891	664,689
June.....	137	50	187	42,233	19,097	61,330	576,535
July.....	240	52	292	111,051	28,048	139,099	1,505,408
August.....	246	84	330	157,953	53,571	211,524	1,570,512
September.....	223	99	322	244,636	53,844	298,480	3,873,662
October.....	129	125	254	56,164	163,682	219,846	3,659,502
November.....	67	98	165	38,062	101,146	139,208	1,298,113
December.....	60	52	112	21,822	23,790	45,612	404,993
1934							
January.....	70	30	100	38,311	13,152	51,463	1,616,465
February.....	73	31	104	69,834	30,618	100,452	789,553
March.....	134	39	173	87,497	18,627	106,124	1,091,023
April.....	174	54	228	132,596	37,700	170,296	2,280,164
May.....	182	81	263	155,714	73,035	228,749	2,221,390
June.....	126	94	220	37,264	73,355	110,619	1,903,450
July ¹	128	116	244	153,261	76,739	230,000	2,306,428
August ²	111	113	224	64,109	66,087	130,196	2,101,887

¹ Revised.² Preliminary figures subject to revision.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 gives by industrial groups the number of disputes beginning in June 1934 and the number of workers involved.

TABLE 2.—DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JUNE 1934, BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION (REVISED FIGURES)

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in June	Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in June	Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in June	Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in June
Bakers.....	4	106	Metal trades.....	6	1,003
Barbers.....	3	1,207	Miners.....	4	2,762
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....	1	26	Musical instruments.....	1	250
Brick and tile workers.....	4	1,158	Oil and chemical workers.....	2	714
Building trades.....	6	513	Paper and paper-goods workers.....	2	135
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	4	245	Printing and publishing.....	3	225
Clothing.....	19	6,291	Rubber.....	3	2,578
Coopers.....	1	35	Shipbuilding.....	1	600
Electric and gas-appliance workers.....	1	1,200	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	13	3,624
Farm labor.....	3	900	Steamboatmen.....	3	459
Food workers.....	7	1,296	Street-railway workers.....	2	1,545
Furniture.....	1	33	Municipal workers.....	3	835
Hospital workers.....	1	47	Textiles.....	13	3,322
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	1	6	Tobacco.....	1	202
Laundry workers.....	1	11	Other occupations.....	7	3,080
Leather.....	1	70			
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....	2	1,500	Total.....	126	37,264
Lumber, timber, and mill-work.....	2	1,286			

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in June 1934, classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN JUNE 1934, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRY OR OCCUPATION (REVISED FIGURES)

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in June 1934, involving—				
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers
Bakers.....	1	3			
Barbers.....	1		1		1
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....		1			
Brick and tile workers.....		1	2	1	
Building trades.....	2	1	3		
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	2		2		
Clothing.....		3	12	3	1
Coopers.....		1			
Electric and gas-appliance workers.....					1
Farm labor.....			2	1	
Food workers.....		3	3	1	
Furniture.....		1			
Hospital workers.....		1			
Hotel and restaurant workers.....	1				
Laundry workers.....	1				
Leather.....		1			
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....				1	1
Lumber, timber, and millwork.....		1			1
Metal trades.....	1	2	3		
Miners.....		1		2	1
Musical instruments.....			1		
Oil and chemical workers.....			1	1	
Paper and paper-goods workers.....	1		1		
Printing and publishing.....	1	1	1		
Rubber.....		1			2
Shipbuilding.....				1	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	4	2	3	1
Steamboatmen.....		1	2		
Street-railway workers.....			1		1
Municipal workers.....			3		
Textiles.....	3	5	3	1	1
Tobacco.....			1		
Other occupations.....		1	4	1	1
Total.....	17	33	48	16	12

Table 4 gives the number of disputes beginning in June 1934, by States and classified number of workers.

TABLE 4.—TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES AND WORKERS INVOLVED, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND SIZE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1934 (REVISED FIGURES)

State	Total number of strikes	Total number of workers involved	Number of disputes beginning in June 1934 involving—				
			6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers
Alabama.....	4	1,785		2		1	1
Arizona.....	1	300			1		
California.....	2	1,100				2	
Connecticut.....	2	714	1			1	
Delaware.....	1	150			1		
Georgia.....	1	50		1			
Illinois.....	5	884	1	2	1	1	
Indiana.....	6	301	4		2		
Iowa.....	2	578			2		
Kentucky.....	1	37		1			
Maine.....	1	33		1			
Maryland.....	3	1,421			2		1
Massachusetts.....	4	527	1	2	1		
Michigan.....	1	70		1			
Minnesota.....	1	23		1			
Mississippi.....	1	500				1	
Missouri.....	3	3,000			1		2
Montana.....	1	950				1	
Nebraska.....	1	26		1			
New Jersey.....	4	719			4		
New York.....	20	5,362	2	6	9	1	2
North Carolina.....	1	300			1		
Ohio.....	15	4,654		2	10	2	1
Oklahoma.....	1	700				1	
Oregon.....	1	150			1		
Pennsylvania.....	20	3,225	5	6	7	1	1
South Carolina.....	1	18	1				
Texas.....	3	110	1	2			
Vermont.....	1	500				1	
Virginia.....	1	1,850					1
Washington.....	2	1,283		1			1
West Virginia.....	1	150			1		
Wisconsin.....	12	4,494	1	4	4	1	2
Interstate.....	2	1,300				2	
Total.....	126	37,264	17	33	48	16	12

In table 5 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in June 1934, by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN JUNE 1934, BY INDUSTRY AND CLASSIFIED DURATION (REVISED FIGURES)

Industry or occupation	Classified duration of disputes ending in June 1934				
	One-half month or less	Over one-half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 and less than 4 months
Bakers.....	1		1		
Barbers.....	4				
Brewery and soft-drink workers.....	2				
Building trades.....	4	2	1		
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	2	1			
Clothing.....	8	4	1		
Electric and gas-appliance workers.....		1			
Farm labor.....	1				
Food workers.....	1				
Hospital workers.....	1				
Laundry workers.....	1				
Leather.....	2			1	
Longshoremen and freight handlers.....		1			
Lumber, timber, and millwork.....	1				
Metal trades.....	5	2	8		1
Miners.....	1				
Motion-picture operators and theatrical workers.....		1			
Paper and paper-goods workers.....	2				
Pottery workers.....	1		1		
Printing and publishing.....	2				
Rubber.....			1		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	6				
Stationary engineers and firemen.....		1			
Steamboatmen.....	2				
Stone.....		1			
Street-railway workers.....	1	1			
Municipal workers.....	4				
Teachers.....			1		
Textiles.....	9	2	1	1	
Other occupations.....	3	3	2		
Total.....	64	20	17	2	1

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in August 1934

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 70 labor disputes during August 1934. These disputes affected a known total of 61,586 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

In addition to the cases shown, the commissioners of conciliation also cooperated with other agencies in many labor disputes during August.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1934

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1934 Aug. 2	1934	3,000	-----
Flour-truck drivers and helpers, Greater New York City.	Threatened strike.	Drivers	Alleged violation of agreement.	Pending	Aug. 31	Aug. 3	35	40
Ohio Stove Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.	Lockout.	Molders	Asked wage increase; working conditions.	Adjusted. Increase allowed, conditions satisfactory.	Aug. 2	do	30	-----
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y.	Strike	Bricklayers' helpers vs. concrete laborers.	Jurisdiction of certain labor	Adjusted. Returned to work pending arbitration.	July 26	Sept. 5	200	800
Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.	Controversy.	Machinists.	Making of working agreement.	Adjusted. Agreed on seniority rights; wage question to National Labor Relations Board and agreement concluded.	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	(1)	-----
Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky.	Strike	Meat cutters and butcher workmen.	Wages and conditions.	Pending	do	Aug. 1	160	-----
Karges Furniture Co., Evansville, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Furniture workers	Asked 20-percent increase and closed shop.	Unable to adjust.	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	175	1,525
Patternmakers, 50 jobbers' shops, Detroit, Mich.	Strike	Patternmakers	Asked 20-percent increase to \$1.50 per hour.	Pending	do	Aug. 1	718	115
Russelton Mine of Republic Steel Corporation, Russellton, Pa.	Controversy	Miners	Division of work; alleged discrimination.	Adjusted. Will abide by existing agreement.	Apr. 1	Aug. 8	165	-----
Painters and decorators, Madison, Wis.	Strike	Painters and decorators.	Wages and hours.	Pending	July 2	Aug. 8	5,000	-----
Cigar manufacturers, York, Pa.	do	Hand-made cigar makers.	Dismissal of all workers unable to roll about 700 per day, amounting to about \$10.80 to \$12 per week.	Unclassified. Referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Mar. 15	Aug. 14	125	500
Rubber Service Laboratories Co., Nitro, Va.	Threatened strike.	Rubber and chemical workers.	Discrimination and intimidation of workers.	Pending	Aug. 4	Aug. 29	2	1
Carpenters, Louisville, Ky.	Controversy.	Carpenters	Fixing of rate for carpenters in this district.	Unable to adjust.	July 23	Aug. 2	250	-----
Watervliet Paper Co., Watervliet, Mich.	Strike	Paper workers	Wages; recognition of committee for negotiations.	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	Aug. 7	Aug. 9	(1)	-----
Fenner Textile Co., Mauch Chunk, Pa., and J. P. Bennyhoff, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.	do	Textile workers	Violation of wage agreement.	Adjusted. Returned to work; further negotiations by National Labor Relations Board.	Aug. 4	Aug. 9	60	-----
Wanamakers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Engineers	Wages and union conditions.	do	Aug. 4	Aug. 9	430	-----
Commonwealth Shoe Co., Whitman, Mass.	do	Shoe workers.	Working conditions.	do	Aug. 4	Aug. 9	430	-----

Anderson Manufacturing Co. of Louisville, Ky., making material for meat office, Newark, N. J.

Controversy.

Carpenters and joiners.

Wages; objection to nonunion workers employed by Anderson Co.

Pending

Aug. 9

20

Anderson Manufacturing Co. of Louisville, Ky., making material for post office, Newark, N.J.	Controversy	Carpenters and joiners.	Wages; objection to nonunion workers employed by Anderson Co.	Pending	Aug. 9	20
States Steamship Co. and others, Portland, Ore.	Strike	Masters, mates, and pilots.	Asked representation for collective bargaining.	do.	May 16	72
Do.	do.	Marine engineers.	do.	do.	do.	126
John Morrel & Co., Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	Threatened strike.	Seamen.	Alleged discrimination for union activity.	do.	do.	510
All major oil companies, Long Beach and all distributing points, California.	Controversy.	Meat cutters and butcher workmen.	Conference for the purpose of fixing terms.	Adjusted. No further discrimination. Satisfactory agreement.	July 1	1,600
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.	Strike	Oil workers.	do.	Pending	Aug. 8	(1)
Furriers, Chicago, Ill.	do.	Tape and webbing makers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	July 8	80
Kroger Packing Plant, Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	Furriers.	Asked shorter hours to comply with code.	Pending	July 30	90
Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	do.	Meat cutters.	Workers discharged; conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Aug. 3	25
Drayman's Association, Portland, Ore.	Threatened strike.	Employees.	Union recognition and seniority rights.	Adjusted. Seniority rights and priority rights to prevail.	Aug. 1	260
Young Radiator Co., Racine, Wis.	do.	Teamsters.	Asked wage increase.	Adjusted. Returned; arbitration conducted by regional board.	Aug. 13	240
Hill's Taxicab Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Controversy.	Radiator workers.	Asked union recognition.	Pending	Aug. 14	140
Malleable Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	Strike	Drivers.	Wages, working conditions, and code provisions.	Adjusted. Signed agreement concluded.	July 15	150
Filling-station workers, Minneapolis, Minn.	Controversy.	Foundry workers.	Union recognition; working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement with recognition.	Aug. 14	500
Winters-Crampton Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids.	do.	Filling-station workers.	Working conditions.	Pending	do.	(1)
Aluminum Corporation of America, New Kensington, Pa., Logans Ferry, Pa., Alcoa, Tenn., and Massena, N.Y.	Strike	Metal polishers and machinists.	Discharge of 12 metal polishers and machinists.	do.	May 15	40
Columbia Plate Glass Co., Blairsville, Pa.	do.	Aluminum workers.	Wage equalization, recognition and check-off system.	Adjusted. Returned to work; allowed recognition and seniority rights; negotiations to continue.	Aug. 11	12,300
Post-office job, Newark, N.J.	do.	Glass workers.	Asked wage increase, union recognition, check-off, and signed agreement.	Unable to adjust. Business would not permit increase in wages; plant closed.	Aug. 8	285
Crane & Breed Casket Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Controversy.	All building crafts.	Crafts ordered off until grievance relative to discharge of one worker settled.	Pending	Aug. 16	1
West Virginia Coal & Coke Corporation, Omar, W.Va.	do.	Casket makers.	Recognition of committee representation; seniority rights.	Adjusted. Seniority and priority rights; recognition and collective bargaining.	Aug. 10	200
Rome Stove & Range Co., Rome, Ga.	Strike	Coal and coke workers.	Wages and agreement.	Pending	Aug. 11	(1)
Jersey City Stockyards, Jersey City, N.J.	Controversy.	Molders.	Wage increase asked.	do.	July 21	550
		Stockyards workers.	Wages and working conditions.	do.	Aug. 16	41

¹ Not yet reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1934—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.	Strike	Textile workers	Discrimination and stretch-out system.	Pending	1934 Aug. 8	1934	2,500	4,400
Lever Bros. Soap Co., Hammond, Ind.	do	Soap-industry workers.	Wages and conditions	do	Aug. 6	---	425	25
Motor-coach drivers, Chicago, Ill.	do	Motor-coach drivers	Discharges; wages and conditions.	Unable to adjust	Aug. 15	Aug. 23	77	423
Oregon Stevedoring Co., Portland, Ore.	do	Longshoremen	Attempt to reemploy nonunion men who were registered longshoremen.	Adjusted. Await arbitration proceedings now in progress.	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	200	700
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, Staten Island, N.Y.	do	Carpenters	Objection to use of trim material fabricated in another State.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Aug. 15	Aug. 23	7	---
Ohio Rubber Co., Willoughby, Ohio.	Controversy	Rubber workers	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; negotiations continued.	Aug. 1	Aug. 14	750	450
Associated Pipe Line Co., California.	do	Oil and pipe-line workers.	Working conditions and wage cut.	Pending	Aug. 12	---	(1)	---
White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Automobile workers.	Discharges, seniority rights, and other conditions.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded.	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	2,375	450
McMillon Motor Co., Charleston, W. Va.	do	Automobile mechanics.	Company refused collective bargaining.	Pending	Aug. 18	---	15	60
Albany Packing Co., Albany, N.Y.	Strike	Packing - house workers.	Wage increase, union recognition, and conditions.	Adjusted. Wage increases, recognition, collective bargaining, and reemployment of workers.	Aug. 9	Aug. 23	83	350
Bakers, Port Arthur, Tex.	Threatened strike.	Bakers	Wage and signed agreement	Adjusted. Agreed to arbitration of all grievances.	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	21	8
Ginn & Co., Cambridge, Mass.	do	Printers	Wage increase	Pending	Aug. 23	---	650	---
American National Co., Toledo	Strike	Tool and die workers.	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Increase 5 cents per hour until Jan. 1, 1935.	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	100	2,600
Co., Toledo, Ohio.	do	do	do	do	do	do	160	40
Filling-station attendants, Warren, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Filling - station attendants.	Wage increase and improved conditions.	Pending	do	---	---	---
Narcotic Hospital, Lexington, Ky.	do	Truck drivers	Alleged prevailing rate 75 cents per hour; paid 50 cents.	Adjusted. Agreed refer to Treasury Department for decision.	July 16	Aug. 23	20	400
Farina Chaves Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.	do	Shoe workers	Working conditions and agreement.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Aug. 18	Aug. 22	3,500	---
Peerless Optical Co., Columbus, Ohio.	do	Optical workers	Increases in wages and closed shop.	Pending	Aug. 15	---	(1)	---
Frantz Plumbing & Heating Co., Lexington, Ky.	Controversy.	Plumbing and heating workers.	Payment of wage provided in code.	Adjusted. Agreed to pay code wage, 70 cents per hour.	Aug. 16	Aug. 19	8	2

	Threatened strike.	Boilermakers, carmen, operating engineers, and steam fitters.	Wages, union recognition, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Agreed on conditions; negotiations continue as to wages.	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	245	90
National Refining Co., Coffeyville, Kans.								
Onion growers, McGuffey, Ohio.	Strike	Onion-field workers.	Wages and working conditions.	Pending. Referred to a special board for investigation.	Aug. 26		750	
Laundry workers, Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Laundry workers.	do	Unclassified. Settled by regional board with commissioner of conciliation in advisory capacity.	Aug. 25	Sept. 6	(1)	
Sheet-metal workers and roofers, Lexington, Ky.	Controversy.	Sheet-metal workers and roofers.	do	Adjusted. Rough mechanics, 70; finished, 80; apprentices, 40 to 70; helpers and laborers, 40 cents.	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	25	
Hayes-Custer Stove Co., Bloomington, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Stove workers.	Wages and employment of non-union workers.	Pending	Aug. 27		135	
Grand Rapids Plating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.	Controversy.	Metal polishers.	Conditions relating to work contracted by this company by firm then undergoing strike.	do	Aug. 20		40	
Bingham Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike.	Warehouse workers.	Signed agreement with seniority rights.	Adjusted. Agreed to grant all demands with right of conference. Wages not involved.	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	87	463
Post-office building, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Controversy.	Building crafts.	Wages to be paid on a building, part of which will be used for substation post office.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Aug. 1	Sept. 3	15	
Greer Steel Co., Dover, Ohio.	Strike.	Steel workers.	Division of work and conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory conditions; plant to resume work.	Aug. 25	Aug. 31	300	
Planing-mill workers, Houston, Tex.	Controversy.	Planing-mill workers.	Wages and conditions.	Pending	Aug. 29		(1)	
Gulf Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex.	Threatened strike.	Machinists.	Discharges, inequality of rates, and contracting out of work.	Adjusted. Reinstated 8 discharged; conditions more satisfactory.	Aug. 21	Aug. 28	360	3,340
General Air Lines, Burbank, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake City.	Controversy.	Air pilots.	Wage cut.	Pending	Aug. 27		16	10
Associated Laundries, Inc., Portland, Oreg.	do	Laundry workers.	Wages and union recognition.	Adjusted. Increase from 10 to 15 percent; union recognition and arbitration for future disputes.	Apr. 15	Aug. 31	600	200
Total							41,044	20,542

¹ Not yet reported.

Settlement of Industrial Disputes in Italy

A ROYAL decree of May 21, 1934, providing for the settlement of industrial disputes in Italy, became effective on September 1, 1934. The decree covers not only industrial workers but also farm tenants working on the crop-sharing system and wage earners employed by public bodies.

The salient provisions of the decree are summarized in an American embassy dispatch from Rome, July 31, 1934, as follows:

Individual labor disputes may always be submitted to arbitration, but all previous provisions making such procedure obligatory are annulled.

These disputes are to be tried by the district court or court of equity (depending upon the amount involved) within whose jurisdiction is located the concern in which the worker is employed.

Before bringing the dispute into court, the plaintiff must notify his syndical association. The latter must attempt to settle the dispute through the channel of the defendant's association. In all cases, however, the plaintiff may initiate legal proceedings within 15 days from the date he first gave notice of his intention to do so.

When the dispute is based upon alleged violation of a collective agreement, the syndical association may on its own initiative become party to the suit; if the Labor Court is trying a controversy between the respective syndical associations on the same grounds, the individual suit must be suspended until the collective dispute has been judged.

The contending parties may be represented during proceedings by the secretaries of their syndical associations if they so desire. They may employ counsel in proceedings before the courts of equity, and if unable to afford such services may be granted them free of charge.

Minors over 15 years of age are considered of age in labor disputes.

The court must first attempt to conciliate the parties; a similar attempt must be made whenever subsequent developments indicate any likelihood of success.

Where possible, the case is to be concluded during the first hearing. If further evidence is required, a second hearing is to be held within 20 days; if the parties are unable to obtain all the requisite evidence, the court may do so directly. The final hearing must take place within 20 days from the termination of investigatory proceedings.

The court is to be assisted by 2 jurymen expert in labor problems, selected from the lists of qualified persons filed with each court; 1 of these is to be an employer and 1 an employee, belonging, if possible, to the same type of enterprise as the parties.

If the amount in dispute is more than 2,000 lire,¹ the decision may be appealed, first to the Labor Court and ultimately to the Court of Cassation.

¹ Lire at par = 5.26 cents; exchange rate in July 1934 = 8.6 cents.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Labor Program of International Conference of American States, 1933

DEPARTING from the practice of earlier conferences, the Seventh International Conference of American States, meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay, in December 1933, devoted a considerable portion of its program to social problems, including unemployment, housing, and the position of intellectual workers.¹ Of particular interest was the recommendation made by the Conference that there should be established an Inter-American Labor Institute.

Inter-American Labor Institute

THE preamble of the resolution recommending the establishment of an Inter-American Labor Institute offers justification for such an organization, independent of the International Labor Organization, in the following words:

Whereas, to the objectives sought by the permanent labor organization there should be added those of local character that, in themselves, justify the need for an Inter-American Labor Institute which should be comprised in a program that would contemplate, for example, activities such as: The struggle against unemployment; adoption of the machine as a helper of man instead of as his substitute; health and sanitation in tropical, fluvial, and swampy zones; protection of Indian, creole, and mestizo workers against general and vocational diseases; regulation of the working day; 5-day week; obligatory weekly holiday and payment of salary during such holidays; organization and economic improvement of working classes; workmen's insurance in its different aspects; the defense of women and their equality in matters of work and wages; child welfare; equality for workers of all Pan American countries abroad; guaranteeing and strengthening of the right of collective organization; education and culture of the Indian workers, including the teaching of the official language of each country, but also retention of the native languages; establishment of technical and vocational instruction for workers; special legislation and inter-American statistics on all these problems;

Whereas, the Treaty of Versailles in paragraph 3, article 405, states that in the preparation of a recommendation or project of convention of general appreciation, the Conference should take into account those countries in which the cli-

¹ The resolutions and recommendations of the conference are published in "Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 3-26, 1933; final act, including the conventions and additional protocol adopted by the Conference."

mate, the incomplete development of industrial organization and other special circumstances, create essentially different conditions of industry, and should suggest the modifications which it considers necessary in order to correspond to the particular conditions of said countries;

Whereas, the foregoing serves to confirm the assertion that the establishment of an Inter-American Labor Institute would not be a useless duplication of the Geneva organization, but would be a valuable element of cooperation in the study and solution of American social problems which have features distinctive from, if not in conflict with, European problems;

Whereas, the nonacceptance on the part of any of the countries represented at this Conference of the human impulse that tends to incorporate into the aspirations of the Pan American Union the ideals of Indian, creole, and mestizo workers, would constitute an obstacle for other countries that desire to solve and are solving their own problems; *Resolves*

To recommend the establishment of an Inter-American Labor Institute, with headquarters in the city of Buenos Aires.

The purposes of the proposed institute were outlined as follows in the resolution:

(a) To establish by means of recommendations, concrete principles that would tend to guarantee the conditions of manual and intellectual work, especially as regards—

- (1) The right of the working classes to organize freely in unions.
- (2) The adoption of collective bargaining.
- (3) The establishment of workmen's savings funds.
- (4) Guaranteeing just remuneration to employees and workers. The minimum wage must be sufficient to meet the requirements of the worker considered as head of a family.
- (5) The recognition of the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex or nationality.
- (6) The granting of preferential lien above all other creditors of bankruptcy or receivership, to salaries and wages earned within the last 6-month period.
- (7) The organization of general retirement and pension funds with a view to insuring all workers, employers, employees, and laborers adequate retirement and compensation in cases of accident, sickness, disability, forced unemployment, etc., and for their families, adequate pensions in case of death.
- (8) Recognition of the principle that old-age pensions constitute a right of those who attain the limits of productive age and lack resources to provide for their vital needs.
- (9) The adoption of the maximum 8-hour day for governmental activities and private organizations; a holiday for each 6 working days; and for night or unhealthy work, and for employees and workers under 18 years of age, the maximum working day not exceeding 6 hours.
- (10) The erection of workers' homes, taking into due consideration economy, sanitation, comfort, and beauty.
- (11) The adoption of measures to prevent unemployment as far as possible.
- (12) The recognition of the principle that the machine must be considered as a helper of man and not as his substitute.
- (13) The abolition of child labor, the defense of women, taking into consideration their special conditions.
- (14) The establishment of vocational education and selection.
- (15) The cultural and technical preparation of workers.

(16) The protection against general and occupational diseases and the prevention of industrial accidents.

(17) The sanitation of unhealthy zones.

(18) Statistical and documentary research on American labor problems.

(19) The encouragement of proper emulation among the American countries, with respect to the conditions of labor, through studies, projects, and comparative publications, and through any other means that may be considered as adequate.

(20) The establishment of inter-American labor exchanges in order that the countries of the continent may obtain necessary personnel.

(21) The creation of conciliation and arbitration tribunals.

(b) To promote the conclusion of inter-American conventions embodying the principle of equality of treatment for employed workers in foreign countries.

(c) To undertake any efforts that may contribute to the realization of the purpose of the institute, which is the defense and preservation of the rights of labor and the improvement of the workers of America.

(d) To cooperate with the permanent labor organization, conducting investigations with respect to the characteristic theses of the problem of labor in America.

Inter-American labor conferences and an inter-American labor office were suggested for the governing bodies of the institute. The activities of the international labor conferences, particularly as regards the adoption of conventions, would be indicated by the Eighth International Conference of American States. The resolution directed that in the constitution of the governing bodies of the institute there be observed the principle of genuine representation and of strict equality among the representatives of governments, employers, and workers, and that a woman delegate be included in the delegations to the labor conferences.

The resolution further stipulated that the institute should include in its organization a women's department, under the direction of a woman, with headquarters in some South American capital where women's organizations already exist, capable and desirous of cooperating materially and morally toward the establishment of such a department.

It was provided that the cost of establishing and maintaining the institute should be borne by the governments that are members of the Pan American Union, in quotas based on the number of inhabitants of each country and its budget during the last 4 years.

All members of the Pan American Union would be members of the institute, but withdrawal from the Union would not necessarily imply withdrawal from the institute.

The delegation of Venezuela made the following specific reservation regarding this resolution:

In view of the fact that Venezuela is obligated by the provisions of part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, it will not be possible for her to associate with the activities of the proposed Inter-American Labor Institute, except insofar as these may not be contrary to such provisions.

Unemployment

A CAMPAIGN against unemployment was proposed in the following recommendations:

(1) That the governments of the countries of the continent endeavor by all possible means to raise the standard of living among the working masses, confident that this will prove the most effective means of preventing collective forced unemployment.

(2) The encouragement, with the same end in view, of a real increase in wages, within the possibilities of each country, taking into account their demonstrated slowness in adapting themselves to the rise in prices.

(3) The adoption of measures to facilitate local, national, and international commerce, in order to guarantee a stable body of consumers.

(4) That each country encourage agriculture and cattle raising and expedite the establishment of agricultural colonies with the object of avoiding overpopulation in urban districts.

(5) The taking of a census of the unemployed and reporting the findings to the other countries and favor the unification of statistics secured in this respect.

(6) The gradual distribution of funds destined by the governments to public works, in such a way as to assure their continuity and to prevent laborers employed in public works finding themselves at a given moment in a situation of enforced inactivity.

Housing

THE conference resolved to promote the holding of a meeting of delegates of the American republics to consider the problem of housing, the Pan American Union to prepare the program and fix the date of the meeting; and to recommend to the American republics that in the planning, building, and rebuilding of their cities they take into consideration social, economic, and hygienic factors; that everything possible be done to promote individual home ownership; and that the growth of districts with peculiar characteristics, particularly the so-called "poor" districts be avoided.

Intellectual Workers

ONE of the resolutions recommended that the various American governments make a thorough investigation of the social and economic conditions of the intellectual workers in the scientific, artistic, and literary professions, and that the results of the investigation be communicated to all of the countries on the American continent, and to the Pan American Union, in order that the Union might prepare and submit a report to the Pan American Labor Office which the latter office could use as a basis for recommendations on the legal and economic protection of intellectual workers. If the Pan American Labor Office has not been organized before the Eighth International Conference of American States, the report is to be submitted to the conference for appropriate action.

The formation of an inter-American committee of journalists was suggested in a resolution inviting the representative press associations of the cities of Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires to place themselves in agreement on planning the bases of an inter-American committee of journalists, the object of which would be (1) to work for the prestige and solidarity of the profession; (2) to protect in every country of America the professional journalists of the other countries of the continent; and (3) to promote in all the countries of the continent the establishment of protective laws for the journalist. The press associations mentioned were to submit their conclusions to the Eighth International Conference of American States.

The conference also went on record in favor of pensions for superannuated journalists, employees, and laborers of the American press, and suggested that the necessary measures therefor be taken by the governments of the countries forming the Pan American Union.

Working-Class Conditions

LOOKING toward improvement of the conditions of the working classes, the conference resolved—

(1) To recommend that the governments of the American States consider the possibility of adopting laws instituting the system of obligatory insurance for all wage earners, without distinction of age, sex, or nationality, in all branches of activity (disability, old age, and life insurance).

(2) To recommend that the governments enact legislation establishing a minimum age, corresponding to the age at which obligatory school attendance ceases and that of apprenticeship begins, as well as legislation tending to establish a wage limit to cover insurance, excluding the workers who receive a considerably higher wage than the prevailing level, thereby being able by themselves and with their own resources, to provide for disability, old age, and life risks.

(3) To recommend that laws be enacted tending to provide, through the organization of special funds, obligatory medical attention to all wage earners, in all fields of endeavor, regardless of age, sex, and nationality.

(4) To recommend the establishment of unemployment insurance, whether by the direct help of the State, or by the moral and material support of the State to associations or institutions established with these purposes, under the control of the governments.

(5) To recommend the organization of a program of public works which, based on their self-sustaining nature, may tend to reduce as much as possible the social effects of unemployment.

(6) To recommend the organization of a regular and complete service of reports on the condition of the labor market in the different regions of the State, establishing agencies to advise and direct those interested, furnishing them the necessary facilities of transportation.

(7) To recommend the methodical and sound organization of rural colonies, not only to contribute to the development of inland regions and the corresponding increase of production, but also to return to the land the agricultural families carried to the cities by industrialism, facilitating the ownership of land and essential agricultural implements.

(8) To recommend, likewise, to the American nations that in all projects tending to extend the communication systems of each country, due consideration be given to the utilization of adjacent lands in order to establish thereon colonies of national and foreign workers under condition of equality, taking into consideration the fact that American countries are characteristically receivers of immigration.

Aims of the Asiatic Labor Congress ¹

THE Asiatic Labor Congress held its first session at Colombo, Ceylon, on May 10, 1934. Delegates from Japan, India, and Ceylon were in attendance. Representatives of China had also been invited, but were unable to be present.

According to article 2 of the adopted constitution of the congress, the objectives of that body are:

(a) To bring about unity among the working classes of Asia by developing closer relations between the trade unions in the affiliated countries;

(b) To promote the interests and activities of the trade-union movement in Asia, national and international;

(c) To carry on activities of general interest to the trade unions in Asia;

(d) To remove the disabilities of a discriminatory character imposed upon Asiatic workers and bring about equality of treatment in working conditions, irrespective of race, nationality, or color;

(e) To remove the exploitation of workers in Asiatic countries under foreign domination;

(f) To improve the conditions of life and work of the workers in Asiatic countries so as to remove the existing disparities and bring them on a level with those obtaining in countries where social legislation is sufficiently advanced;

(g) To promote the development of international social legislation;

(h) To avert war, establish international peace, and to combat imperialism and capitalism.

The congress plans to achieve its purposes by democratic and recognized trade-union methods.

Resolutions

AMONG the resolutions adopted at the congress were those to the following effect: Requesting the International Labor Organization to take measures for securing direct representation for the dependencies and colonies of its member states and for making it obligatory on member states to apply conventions, ratified by them, to their dependencies and colonies; urging the International Labor Organization to hasten the holding under its auspices of a tripartite Asiatic labor conference, and also urging that a minimum of two seats on

¹ Data are from International Labor Office, *Industrial and Labor Information* (Geneva), June 18, 1934, pp. 423, 424; and the *Trade Union Record* (Bombay), May and June 1934, p. 10.

the International Labor Organization's Governing Body be assigned to Asiatic labor.

Resolutions were also passed declaring that rationalization methods, wage cuts, and other retrenchment methods of employers have seriously diminished the purchasing power of the masses and caused wide-spread unemployment; voicing the conviction of the congress that social ownership and control, together with international cooperation, furnish the permanent solution of all economic and industrial problems; and recommending that during the period of transition energetic efforts be made by all parties interested to bring about—

(a) Immediate reduction of working hours to at least 40 per week, without reduction of wages and drastic restriction of overtime, as a means of diminishing unemployment; (b) restoration of the economy cuts in the social services and in wages and salaries of the subordinate grades of public employees; (c) increase in wages in private industries; (d) international control of currency to prevent manipulation of exchange by one or more countries to the prejudice of the rest; (e) initiation by Governments and local bodies of carefully planned schemes of public works financed by the use of national credit, as have already been adopted in several countries; (f) prohibition of child labor under 14 years of age and raising the school-leaving age to that limit; (g) legislation of fixing minimum wage in protected industries and also in other industries where workers' organizations do not exist or are too weak to resist the employers' attacks on their standard of life; (h) introduction of comprehensive schemes of social insurance.

New Scale of Dues for Members of German Labor Front

THE German Labor Front has issued a new scale of membership dues which came into effect on July 1, 1934.¹

The new scale is assessed on the basis of (a) gross weekly income of those who work by the day, by the week, or by the piece; (b) gross monthly income of those who receive monthly wages or salaries; (c) the gross monthly income of the professional classes and independent business men; and (d) the gross monthly income (including traveling expenses) of those who work on a commission basis.

Each member is held personally responsible to the Labor Front for the payment of his dues and is required to report any changes in his salary or income. Only in special cases may his monthly dues be paid over by the employers.

The following table, as announced by the German Labor Front, shows the new scale of dues which went into effect on July 1, 1934:

¹ Report from Hugh Corby Fox, American vice consul at Berlin, July 18, 1934.

SCALE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN GERMAN LABOR FRONT, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1934

Class	Income		Dues	
	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
	Marks ¹	Marks ¹	Marks ¹	Marks ¹
No. 1.....				0.20
No. 2.....				.40
No. 3.....				.60
No. 3a.....				2.60
No. 4.....	10 and under.....	40 and under.....	0.15	.60
No. 5.....	Over 10, up to 15.....	Over 40, up to 60.....	.20	.80
No. 6.....	Over 15, up to 20.....	Over 60, up to 80.....	.30	1.20
No. 7.....	Over 20, up to 25.....	Over 80, up to 100.....	.35	1.40
No. 8.....	Over 25, up to 30.....	Over 100, up to 120.....	.45	1.80
No. 9.....	Over 30, up to 40.....	Over 120, up to 160.....	.55	2.20
No. 10.....	Over 40, up to 45.....	Over 160, up to 180.....	.70	2.80
No. 11.....	Over 45, up to 55.....	Over 180, up to 220.....	.85	3.40
No. 12.....	Over 55, up to 65.....	Over 220, up to 260.....	.95	3.80
No. 13.....	Over 65, up to 75.....	Over 260, up to 300.....	1.10	4.40
No. 14.....	Over 75, up to 90.....	Over 300, up to 360.....	1.35	5.40
No. 15.....	Over 90, up to 105.....	Over 360, up to 420.....	1.50	6.00
No. 16.....	Over 105, up to 130.....	Over 420, up to 520.....	1.90	7.60
No. 17.....	Over 130, up to 150.....	Over 520, up to 600.....	2.25	9.00
No. 18.....	Over 150, up to 165.....	Over 600, up to 660.....	2.50	10.00
No. 19.....	Over 165, up to 185.....	Over 660, up to 740.....	2.75	11.00
No. 20.....	Over 185.....	Over 740.....	3.00	12.00
No. 20a.....				² 15.00

¹ Mark at par=23.8 cents. Exchange rate in June 1934 was 38.3 cents.² Voluntary dues (contributions) of from 15 marks up.

Classes 1 to 3a are special classes, the contributors to which do not receive any social aid from the Labor Front; the charges in these classes are merely to cover administrative costs. These classes have been created principally for the unemployed, for the partially employed, for the members of other National Socialist organizations to which additional dues are paid, and for certain exceptional memberships. The unemployed and those who are employed for not more than 3 days a week fall within class 1, unless they desire the benefits of unemployment relief and other social assistance, in which case they must contribute at the class 4 rate. Those who are members of other specified National Socialist associations and those who are "extraordinary" members are classified as follows:

Income of—	Monthly dues (marks)
10 marks and under weekly; 40 marks and under monthly.....	0.20
Over 10 and up to 25 marks weekly; over 40 and up to 100 marks monthly.....	.40
Over 25 and up to 90 marks weekly; over 100 and up to 360 marks monthly.....	.60
Over 90 marks weekly; over 360 marks monthly.....	2.60

Those who are members of the National Socialist War Veterans' organization pay according to the next lower classification than their income indicates; that is, if they have an income which would ordinarily place them in class 9, they contribute according to class 8, but receive the benefits of class 9. This privilege is accorded only if they do not already receive the special advantages accorded to members with children.

Members of the Labor Front with from 1 to 3 children under 18 years of age pay according to the next lowest income classification than they would if they were childless. Members with more than 3 children under 18 years of age pay the second lowest scale; that is, a man with 1 to 3 children and having a class 13 income would pay according to class 12, while a man with 4 children and having a class 13 income would pay the class 11 rate. In both cases the member would receive the benefits of the higher class; this privilege is accorded, however, only to members whose incomes fall within class 17 or lower classes.

The Labor Front urges its members to pay their dues monthly, if possible, instead of weekly, and points out that by so doing they will save an amount corresponding to 1 monthly payment, owing to the difference between 12 monthly payments and 52 weekly payments.

At the time of the announcement of the scale of membership dues it was stated that special dues would not hereafter be collected from the members of the National Socialist Cell Workers (N.S.B.O.); these workers will in the future pay at the rates for the Labor Front. In the future the N.S.B.O. is to be financed from the general funds of the Labor Front.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Agreement in Meat-Packing Industry of Indiana and Iowa

FOUR meat-packing companies in Indiana and one company in Iowa have recently signed agreements with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, which provide a guaranty of employment of 32 hours per week.

The agreements of two companies located in Lafayette, Ind., contain the following provision:

All the regular employees shall be given an average of 32 hours' employment a week on the basis of a 12-month period, beginning July 16, 1934, provided the employee is available when needed. If an employee is voluntarily absent, such absent time shall be counted as part of the guaranteed minimum. Any employee laid off for the day and called back the same day shall have the option of returning for this work. If he works, the time shall count as extra time and shall be counted in the average of 32 hours per week. If the employee does not report for this work, the time that he did not work shall not be considered voluntary absence.

Two meat packing companies in Terre Haute, Ind., and one company in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, agreed that all regular employees should have a guaranteed work week of 32 hours, providing the employee was available when needed.

Recent Decisions of National Labor Relations Board

Houde Engineering Corporation—Buffalo, N.Y.

THE National Labor Relations Board, on August 30, 1934, decided that the Houde Engineering Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y., had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, and ordered the company to recognize the United Automobile Workers' Federal Union No. 18839 as its employees' exclusive agency for collective bargaining.

This case came before the National Labor Relations Board upon complaint of the union that, although it had been chosen as the collective agency by a majority of the company's employees at an election conducted by the National Labor Board, the company declined to recognize the union as the collective-bargaining agency for all the employees eligible to vote in the election. The company insisted that under section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act it was obligated to bargain

collectively not merely with the union but also with the organization voted for the minority of employees.

The Houde Engineering Corporation is engaged in the manufacture of certain automobile parts which are shipped in interstate commerce from the company's plant in Buffalo. Its employees are skilled workers, homogeneous in occupation, with no groups of employees which because of their peculiar occupations should be considered as separate units for the purposes of collective bargaining.

In the autumn of 1933, employees began to join the United Automobile Workers' Federal Union No. 18839, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Within a short time forms were circulated in the plant for the nomination of representatives to prepare bylaws for an association which, for several years, had promoted athletic events among the employees. The forms stated that the association, in addition to continuing its athletic activities, would also take up with the management questions of working conditions. Shortly after this association had been reshaped, a request of the union representatives for recognition was denied. The company thereafter refused to treat with the union representatives unless they would disclose the union membership.

After hearings on the complaint of the union before the Buffalo Regional Labor Board and the National Labor Board, which the company in each case declined to attend, an election was ordered to be held in the plant on March 23, 1934. The election resulted in 1,105 ballots for the union and 647 for the association, with about 400 not voting. This established the union "beyond question as the representative of the majority, not merely of those voting, but of all the employees."

After the election the company met every week or two on Saturday mornings, first with the association's committee and then with the union committee. Sometimes, but not always, the company would inform one committee of what it had discussed with the other. In the opinion of the board, the company's policy of dealing first with one group and then with the other resulted, whether intentional or not, in defeating the objects of the statute.

The board commented on the situation, in part, as follows:

The President, in creating the National Steel Labor Relations Board by Executive order on June 28, 1934, * * * directed that where elections were held: "The person, persons, or organization certified as the choice of the majority of those voting shall be accepted as the representatives of said employees for the purpose of collective bargaining * * *."

This Board, therefore, stands upon the majority rule. And it does so the more willingly because the rule is in accord with American traditions of political democracy, which empower representatives elected by the majority of the voters to speak for all the people.

In concluding this opinion the Board wishes to indicate the limits beyond which it does not go. The rule here announced is to be applied, in the language of the Executive order of June 28 just referred to, "without denying to any employee or groups of employees the right to present grievances, to confer with their employers, or to associate themselves and act for mutual aid or protection."

The rule does not compel employees to join the organization representing the majority. It does not establish a closed shop, nor necessarily lead to a closed shop; that being a matter for negotiation.

* * * * *

Subject to these qualifications, the Board confines itself to holding that when a person, committee, or organization has been designated by the majority of employees in a plant or other appropriate unit for collective bargaining, it is the right of the representative so designated to be treated by the employer as the exclusive collective-bargaining agency of all employees in the unit, and the employer's duty to make every reasonable effort, when requested, to arrive with this representative at a collective agreement covering terms of employment for all such employees.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

Findings.—The Houde Engineering Corporation has violated section 7 (a) by interfering with the self-organization of its employees, impairing their right of collective bargaining and refusing to bargain collectively within the meaning of that section, in that, first, it negotiated without intending to reach a collective agreement, and, second, it negotiated with the association after the employees had, by majority vote, designated the union as their exclusive agency.

Enforcement.—Unless within 10 days from the date of this decision the Houde Engineering Corporation notifies the Board in writing that it recognizes the United Automobile Workers' Federal Union No. 18839, as its employees' exclusive agency for collective bargaining, and that, when requested by the union, it will enter into negotiations with the union and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment of all employees within the class which was permitted to vote at the election of March 23, 1934, the case will be referred to the National Recovery Administration and to the enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

Guide Lamp Corporation—Anderson, Ind.

THE National Labor Relations Board, on September 4, 1934, ruled that the Guide Lamp Corporation of Anderson, Ind., must recognize Metal Polishers' International Union, Local No. 52, as the exclusive bargaining agency of the employees in certain departments of the company.

This case came before the National Labor Relations Board on the failure of the company to comply with the decision of the Indianapolis Regional Labor Board rendered July 5, 1934. The issues in this case were the same as the issues raised in the case of the Houde Engineering Corporation, which was decided by the Board on August 30, 1934.

In February 1934, Local No. 52 of the Metal Polishers' International Union filed a complaint with the Indianapolis Regional Labor Board, charging that the company refused to enter into a collective agreement with the union as representative of the employees eligible to membership therein. With the consent of both parties, the Indianapolis board ordered an election for March 19, 1934, in those departments of the company over which the Metal Polishers' International Union claimed jurisdiction. Out of the 656 employees eligible to vote in the election, 329 cast their ballots in favor of the union, 286 voted for the Guide Employees' Association, and 41 refrained from voting. The Indianapolis Regional Labor Board certified these results to the parties. Thereafter, although meetings were held between representatives of the union and representatives of the company, the company insisted that the union committee could represent only those employees who had voted for the union in the election. No collective agreement was negotiated and "no serious attempt at collective bargaining was made."

The Indianapolis board called a hearing June 28, at which the company declined to be present. On July 5 the board ruled that the company must meet with the duly accredited representatives of the union as representative of all employees eligible to membership in the union in the departments wherein the election had been conducted. Upon the company's failure to comply with this decision the matter was referred to the National Labor Relations Board.

The opinion, in part, of the latter board, with its decision, was as follows:

The question whether the company must deal with the union as representative of all eligible to vote in the election falls squarely within the decision of the Houde Engineering Corporation case referred to above. It is unnecessary to repeat here the considerations set forth at length in that decision. It should be pointed out, however, that the company's insistence upon bargaining with the minority employees' association seems to the board essentially a reluctance to bargain collectively at all. The Guide Employees' Association, as company representatives testified at the hearing, was initiated by the company itself in September 1933. According to the bylaws its purpose is "to promote cooperation between the Guide Lamp Corporation and its employees" with respect to hours of labor, wage rates, and working conditions. Elections of the association are held on company time and at company expense; employees are paid by the company for all time spent in attending meetings of the council of the association; the company furnishes at its expense a stenographic assistant for the secretary of the association; all expenses of the council are borne by the company. We cannot escape the conclusion that bargaining with a minority group of this sort would effectively nullify the efforts of the majority.

Findings.—The Guide Lamp Corporation has violated section 7 (a) by interfering with the self-organization of its employees, impairing their right of collective bargaining, and refusing to bargain collectively within the meaning of that section, in that it has refused to recognize the Metal Polishers' International Union, Local No. 52, as the exclu-

sive bargaining agency of its employees eligible to participate in the election of March 19, 1934.

Enforcement.—Unless within 10 days from the date of this decision the Guide Lamp Corporation notifies the board in writing that it recognizes the Metal Polishers' International Union, Local No. 52, as the exclusive bargaining agency of its employees eligible to participate in the election of March 19, 1934, and that, when requested by the union, it will enter into negotiations with the union and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement, covering terms of employment of all employees eligible to participate in the election, the case will be referred to the National Recovery Administration and to the enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

Wheeler Shipyards, Inc.—New York City

THIS controversy involved the alleged discriminatory discharge of six employees of the Wheeler Shipyards, Inc., in violation of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. A hearing was held before the New York Regional Labor Board on June 5, 1934, to which the company failed to send representatives. At the hearing on July 18 before the National Labor Relations Board, the president of the company, an official of the union, and one of the discharged employees appeared and gave testimony.

In March 1934 there had been a strike in the shipyard which was settled by the regional board. Two of the discharged employees served on a workers' committee which negotiated with the company before and after the strike. They also became members of the union which, during the spring, was engaged in organization activities among the employees. Another of the discharged employees was the son of one who served on the committee. It was the opinion of the Board that these three employees were discharged because of union activity. In the case of a fourth employee the Board held that the evidence introduced was not sufficient to show that his discharge was discriminatory, and charges regarding two other employees were not substantiated.

On July 31, 1934, the Board ordered the reinstatement of the three employees with seniority and other rights and gave the company 7 days in which to comply with its ruling.

Recommendations.—Acting in its mediatory capacity the Board makes the following recommendations:

(1) All men hired since the strike of May 29 should be first laid off when lay-offs occur.

(2) The men who struck on May 29 should be placed on a preferential list to be reemployed, when the work picks up again, in the order of their departmental seniority. The company should file with the New York Regional Board, within 10 days, a copy of such a list.

(3) Except in emergencies there should be no overtime work while any of the strikers are unemployed.

Chicago Motor Coach Co.

THE Chicago Motor Coach Co. signed the Code of Fair Competition for the Transit Industry, September 18, 1933. On April 5, 1934, the Chicago Regional Labor Board found that the company had been violating section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act. On June 29, the National Labor Board made similar findings, and ruled, in substance, that unless within a specified period the company had reinstated certain discharged employees, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration. On July 30, 1934, the company having taken no action, the National Labor Relations Board held a hearing.

The company had declined to appear before the Chicago board, and also declined to appear before the National Labor Board. At the hearing before the National Labor Relations Board the company was represented only by its attorney, who requested the Board to reopen the entire proceedings by arranging for full hearings in Chicago. The union was represented at the hearing and nine recently discharged employees testified as to fresh violations of section 7 (a).

Over 20 witnesses were heard by the three boards, and over 50 affidavits were filed in the proceedings. Complaints against the company included the discharge of many employees for union membership, despite long service with the company and the award to some men of gold-star medals for careful driving. There were complaints also that the company had been intimidating and coercing employees who had joined the union.

The decision of the Board, August 2, 1934, was as follows:

This Board will take no action in any case without offering adequate opportunity to both sides to be fully heard. The Board gave that opportunity to the company, which it flouted, as it had previously flouted the requests of the Chicago board and the National Labor Board to answer the serious complaints lodged against it. This Board will not be used as an instrument for destroying by delay the rights which it was created to protect. The case will be referred forthwith to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration.

Tamaqua Underwear Co.—Tamaqua, Pa.

THIS case involved the violation of that part of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act which provides "that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing."

During April and May of 1934, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America succeeded in enrolling in its ranks a number of the employees of the Tamaqua Underwear Co.

On May 28, on the initiative of the management and during regular working hours, a poll of the employees was taken, in which they were

asked to state, over their signatures, whether they desired to join "our own company union" or the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The result of this poll was not made public; however, those employees who had failed to signify their intention of joining the company union were locked out. The locked-out members declared a strike, but returned to work on June 6 following a settlement effected by the Philadelphia Regional Labor Board.

An election was held under the supervision of the Philadelphia board on June 20 in which a majority of the employees expressed a desire to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining by the Tamaqua Employees' Union—the company union.

On June 25, the Monday following the election, when 66 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers reported for work as usual, they were told that they would be refused their old positions unless they joined the company union. Sixty-one of these employees refused to join the company union and, accordingly, were denied employment by the company.

The National Labor Relations Board on August 6, 1934, decided that the 61 members of the union had been locked out in violation of section 7 (a), and gave the company 10 days in which to reinstate these employees in their former positions with the same rights as previously enjoyed.

Jersey City & Lyndhurst Bus Co.—New Jersey

THE Jersey City & Lyndhurst Bus Co., having failed to comply with the decision of the National Labor Board announced June 8, 1934, which ordered the reinstatement of two employees to their former positions in the employ of the company, the National Labor Relations Board promulgated the following findings of fact:

I. The Jersey City & Lyndhurst Bus Co. has been subject to the Code of Fair Competition for the Transit Industry since October 2, 1933.

II. The discharge on January 26, 1934, of Richard and Cyril Joyce was due to their activity on behalf of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

III. The National Labor Relations Board finds that the Jersey City & Lyndhurst Bus Co., in violation of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, as embodied in the Code of Fair Competition for the Transit Industry, has interfered with, restrained, and coerced its employees in their self-organization and has required its employees as a condition of employment to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of their own choosing.

After a "show-cause" hearing on July 26, the above tentative findings of fact were made final on July 30, 1934. The company was notified that the findings would be transmitted to the Compliance Division unless the two men were reinstated before August 6. No further

information having been received, the Board transmitted the case for the removal of the Blue Eagle.

Edward F. Caldwell & Co.—New York City

THIS case involved the alleged violation of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by Edward F. Caldwell & Co. of New York, which was subject to the Code of Fair Competition for the Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing and Metal Finishing and Metal Coating Industry.

For a number of years the company, which manufactured ornamental fixtures, had had individual contracts with approximately 40 of its employees. On May 22, 1934, a representative of Lighting Equipment Workers' Local Union No. 19427 submitted a proposed collective-bargaining agreement to the company. Beginning that day and continuing until May 25, the company called every employee to the office and requested him to sign an individual contract. The request was not restricted to the employees who had been parties to the original agreements. Over 100 of the 150 employees, including a majority of the union members, signed the contracts. The contracts contained express provisions covering wages and hours, as well as a clause permitting termination by either party upon 30 days' notice.

The members of the Lighting Equipment Workers' Union, feeling that the circulation of the individual agreements revealed the company's unwillingness to bargain collectively, called a strike of the Caldwell Co. employees. About 125 employees participated in the strike, which became effective on May 28. The New York Regional Labor Board's proposal for the settlement of the strike, which called for the reinstatement of all the strikers and the subsequent opening of collective-bargaining negotiations, was rejected by the company.

The decision of the National Labor Relations Board, August 9, 1934, was as follows:

Findings.—The National Labor Relations Board finds that the circulation of the individual contracts by the Edward F. Caldwell Co. constituted a violation of the right of its employees to be free from interference of the employer in their concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Enforcement.—The National Labor Relations Board rules that in order to restore a condition in harmony with the law, the following steps should be taken:

1. The company should immediately offer reinstatement, to their former positions, to all the employees who struck on May 28 who are not now working for the company, discharging if necessary all employees hired since the strike, and terminating, according to their terms, such individual contracts as may be necessary to bring about this result. All reinstatements should be made within 5 days from the date of this decision, except in the case of those employees who can only be reinstated by discharging others now under contract,

and in such cases the reinstatement should be made by terminating such contracts, and in any event within 35 days from the date of this decision.

2. The company should proceed to bargain collectively with the representatives of its employees. Should any question arise as to the authority of Lighting Equipment Workers Local Union No. 19427 to represent the employees, an election will be conducted by this Board, or its agents, to determine the identity of their representative or representatives.

Unless within 6 days from the date of this decision, the company has notified the Board that it has commenced the reinstatement directed above, and within 36 days that it has completed the reinstatement and complied with paragraph 2, the case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

Ira Wilson & Sons Dairy Co.—Detroit, Mich.

THIS case came before the Detroit Regional Labor Board on the complaint of the Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union, Local No. 155, that the Ira Wilson & Sons Dairy Co. had refused to bargain collectively with the representatives of the employees and had discriminated against Forrest Rowan and six other employees. The company had signed the President's Reemployment Agreement, August 9, 1933.

Some time before April 20, 1934, the union, during the absence of the president of the company, had sent a collective-bargaining agreement to the retail sales manager, for his consideration. The complaint that the employer had refused to bargain collectively rested on the fact that the retail sales manager had failed to respond when the agreement had been sent to him; however, the sales manager had no authority to negotiate with the union.

On April 21, 1934, Forrest Rowan, a driver and a member of the union, was discharged for alleged drunkenness while on duty. The next day the union members in the employ of the company held a meeting to consider Rowan's discharge. They came to the conclusion that he had been discharged on account of his union membership, and a committee which had been selected at the meeting attempted by telephone to arrange an immediate conference with the president of the company. It was then close to midnight and after inquiring into the composition of the committee the president refused to confer with it. On receiving the committee report the membership voted an immediate stoppage of work. The president appeared at the plant at 4:30 a.m., and announced that those who wished to work should come in and those who did not should make room to permit trucks to be loaded. Most of the employees returned to work. Out of 15 who did not return until 30 to 45 minutes later, 5 were not permitted to take out their trucks. Another driver, on

leave at the time of the stoppage, returned the next night and was not permitted to work.

The Detroit Regional Labor Board, May 7, 1934, decided the discharge of Rowan for intoxication was not discrimination, and that the employer had not refused to bargain collectively. At another hearing, May 27, the regional board found that the six drivers who were denied access to their trucks following the stoppage were discriminated against because of union membership and activity. The National Labor Relations Board decided that the findings of the regional board should not be disturbed.

On August 9, 1934, the National Labor Relations Board found that there had been discrimination against the 6 drivers and ordered their reinstatement within 7 days.

Foster Knitting Co., Inc.—Burlington, N.C.

THIS controversy arose out of the alleged discriminatory discharge of certain employees by the Foster Knitting Co., Inc., Burlington, N.C., in violation of section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, as embodied in the Code of Fair Competition for the Hosiery Industry.

A hearing was held before the Atlanta Regional Board on June 18, 1934, which the company failed to attend. The regional board found, in a decision rendered June 27, 1934, that five employees who had not been taken back after a temporary plant shut-down had, in effect, been discharged because of their union affiliations. It appeared at the hearing, however, that one of the employees had been reinstated. Consequently, the board recommended that the remaining four employees be immediately reinstated in positions as profitable and desirable as the ones from which they had been discharged.

In view of the failure of the company to reinstate the four employees, as directed by the regional board, the National Labor Relations Board took jurisdiction of the case and held a hearing on August 6. The company notified the Board that it would be unable to appear.

The decision of the Board, rendered August 11, 1934, was as follows:

Findings.—Melton, Wilson, Hohlfield, and Alcox were denied reinstatement upon the termination of the temporary plant shut-down because of their union affiliations and activities, and were, therefore, in effect discharged because of such affiliations and activities. The Foster Knitting Co., Inc., by this conduct has violated section 7 (a).

Enforcement.—Unless the company immediately and unconditionally offers to reinstate Melton, Wilson, Hohlfield, and Alcox in their former positions, with the same seniority previously enjoyed, and, within 7 days from the date of this decision, shall have reinstated each of them who so desires, this case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, August 1934

THERE was an increase of 11 percent in the number but a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 percent in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in August, as compared with July, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 752 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

The information shown in the following tables is collected from local building officials on blank forms mailed out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the data to the Federal Bureau. The tables include the value of contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments for buildings to be erected in these 752 cities. The estimated cost of these buildings in July was \$2,800,476 and in August was \$2,591,971. The cost figures as reported in this study are the estimates made by prospective builders on applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown.

Previous to this month the information concerning building operations was broken down by seven geographic divisions. Beginning with August, however, data are shown for 9 geographic divisions, 2 divisions having been made from the old South Central division—the East South Central and the West South Central. The Mountain and Pacific division is now divided into the Mountain States and the Pacific States.

Comparisons, July and August 1934

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 752 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 752 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	July 1934	August 1934	Percent- age of change	July 1934	August 1934	Percent- age of change
New England.....	\$1,362,776	\$1,277,763	-6.2	\$5,008,282	\$1,856,200	-62.9
Middle Atlantic.....	3,466,213	3,045,194	-12.1	6,527,229	6,868,073	+5.2
East North Central.....	965,344	1,206,686	+25.0	3,689,240	3,604,423	-2.3
West North Central.....	457,665	677,518	+48.0	905,654	1,298,637	+43.4
South Atlantic.....	961,573	935,517	-2.7	1,103,344	2,473,814	+124.2
East South Central.....	88,909	93,952	+5.7	530,770	846,233	+59.4
West South Central.....	467,374	647,270	+38.5	500,261	709,324	+41.8
Mountain.....	173,283	122,536	-29.3	585,595	381,886	-34.8
Pacific.....	849,331	920,104	+8.3	1,633,455	2,672,003	+63.6
Total.....	8,792,468	8,926,540	+1.5	20,483,830	20,710,683	+1.1

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 752 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	July 1934	August 1934	Percentage of change	July 1934	August 1934	Percentage of change	
New England.....	\$1,857,578	\$1,714,834	-7.7	\$8,228,636	\$4,848,887	-41.1	112
Middle Atlantic.....	5,895,222	5,844,345	-.9	15,888,664	15,757,612	-.8	176
East North Central.....	2,246,841	2,097,432	-6.6	6,901,425	6,908,541	+.1	173
West North Central.....	795,632	773,157	-2.8	2,158,951	2,749,312	+27.3	66
South Atlantic.....	1,927,686	1,999,072	+3.7	3,992,603	5,408,403	+35.5	71
East South Central.....	406,629	417,686	+2.7	1,026,308	1,357,871	+32.3	28
West South Central.....	852,319	755,673	-11.3	1,819,954	2,112,267	+16.1	46
Mountain.....	365,743	265,023	-27.5	1,124,621	769,445	-31.6	23
Pacific.....	1,873,948	1,605,847	-14.3	4,356,734	5,197,954	+19.3	57
Total.....	16,221,598	15,473,069	-4.6	45,497,896	45,110,292	-.9	752

There was an increase of 1.5 percent in the indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, five of the nine geographic divisions showing increases, comparing August with July. The increases in the estimated cost of residential buildings ranged from 8.3 percent in the Pacific division to 48 percent in the West North Central division. The largest decrease occurred in the Mountain division.

The estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings increased 1.1 percent, six divisions showing increases and three divisions showing decreases. The South Atlantic division showed the largest increase and the New England division the largest decrease.

Expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs decreased 4.6 percent, seven geographic divisions showing decreases and two divisions showing increases.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 752 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 752 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	260	277	733	805	2,708	2,914	3,701	3,996
Middle Atlantic.....	381	383	1,186	1,144	6,285	6,419	7,852	7,946
East North Central.....	201	283	1,089	1,346	3,365	3,508	4,655	5,137
West North Central.....	155	212	515	631	1,336	1,515	2,006	2,358
South Atlantic.....	249	248	438	457	3,074	3,493	3,761	4,198
East South Central.....	57	48	114	112	1,189	1,257	1,360	1,417
West South Central.....	203	254	259	298	1,304	1,529	1,766	2,081
Mountain.....	45	37	127	178	520	647	692	862
Pacific.....	276	287	767	1,000	3,035	3,882	4,078	5,169
Total.....	1,827	2,029	5,228	5,971	22,816	25,164	29,871	33,164
Percentage of change.....		+11.1		+14.2		+10.3		+11.0

Increases were shown in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction. All nine of the geographic divisions registered increases in the total number of building operations.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 752 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 752 IDENTICAL CITIES IN JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$1,236,176	\$1,218,263	245	268	\$66,600	\$44,500	26	14
Middle Atlantic.....	1,654,588	1,623,844	331	351	239,575	162,850	61	41
East North Central.....	914,670	1,138,686	192	276	33,000	41,000	9	8
West North Central.....	454,165	646,318	153	206	3,500	8,900	4	6
South Atlantic.....	858,573	859,282	235	—	68,800	30,235	18	25
East South Central.....	74,909	93,952	56	48	0	0	0	0
West South Central.....	443,024	555,668	196	239	20,850	30,600	14	19
Mountain.....	169,283	109,400	44	34	4,000	2,000	2	2
Pacific.....	789,281	773,829	258	263	47,050	87,135	29	32
Total.....	6,594,669	7,019,242	1,710	1,914	483,375	413,220	163	147
Percentage of change.....		+6.4		+11.9		-14.5		-9.8

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$35,000	\$9,000	8	4	\$1,337,776	\$1,271,763	279	286
Middle Atlantic.....	1,572,050	1,258,500	653	379	3,466,213	3,045,194	1,045	771
East North Central.....	17,674	12,000	14	4	965,344	1,191,686	215	288
West North Central.....	0	16,800	0	6	457,665	672,018	157	218
South Atlantic.....	34,200	34,500	15	24	961,573	930,017	268	278
East South Central.....	14,000	0	3	0	88,909	93,952	59	48
West South Central.....	5,700	34,000	10	26	469,574	620,268	220	284
Mountain.....	0	0	0	0	173,283	111,400	46	36
Pacific.....	13,000	59,140	17	35	849,331	920,104	304	330
Total.....	1,691,624	1,423,940	720	478	8,769,668	8,856,402	2,593	2,539
Percentage of change.....		-15.8		-33.6		+1.0		-2.1

There was an increase of 6.4 percent in the value of one-family dwellings, comparing August permits with July permits. The number of families provided for in these dwellings increased 11.9 percent. Six geographic divisions provided more family dwelling units in single-family dwellings in August than in July. In 4 geographic divisions more families were provided for in two-family dwellings

during August than during the previous month, and 3 divisions registered decreases. No two-family dwellings were erected in the East South Central Division during August 1934. The number of dwelling units provided in apartment houses increased in only four of the geographic divisions.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of families provided for and the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New resi- dential buildings	New non- residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construc- tion
1930					
July.....	49.9	44.1	86.7	77.4	64.8
August.....	48.7	43.4	67.2	58.6	54.4
1931					
July.....	35.8	27.6	53.7	57.8	41.7
August.....	36.6	33.5	63.9	48.3	47.3
1932					
July.....	8.2	5.6	16.1	22.6	12.0
August.....	9.7	6.8	15.7	24.9	12.6
1933					
July.....	10.2	8.0	10.9	26.7	12.2
August.....	8.9	7.1	10.4	29.4	11.9
1934					
July.....	7.8	5.3	16.8	35.8	14.2
August.....	7.6	5.4	17.0	34.1	14.1

The index number of indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings was greater for August than for either July 1934 or August 1933.

The index numbers of indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building construction, while lower than for July 1934, were higher than for August 1933.

The index number of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings was higher than for July 1934, but lower than for August 1933.

The index number of families provided for was lower than for either July 1934 or August 1933.

Comparisons, August 1934 with August 1933

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs,

and of total building operations in 745 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 745 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST 1933 AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	August 1933	August 1934	Per- centage of change	August 1933	August 1934	Per- centage of change
New England.....	\$2, 157, 805	\$1, 266, 263	-41. 3	\$1, 127, 751	\$1, 853, 140	+64. 3
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 722, 748	3, 039, 994	+11. 7	2, 880, 869	6, 871, 473	+138. 5
East North Central.....	1, 471, 021	1, 206, 686	-18. 0	2, 227, 904	3, 591, 148	+61. 2
West North Central.....	892, 000	677, 518	-24. 0	3, 707, 103	1, 298, 637	-65. 0
South Atlantic.....	904, 180	935, 517	+3. 5	872, 823	2, 470, 714	-71. 7
East South Central.....	156, 575	93, 952	-40. 0	369, 648	846, 233	+128. 9
West South Central.....	571, 994	632, 040	+10. 5	465, 249	687, 949	+47. 9
Mountain.....	171, 920	122, 536	-28. 7	154, 517	381, 161	+146. 7
Pacific.....	2, 231, 016	920, 104	-58. 8	1, 246, 523	2, 672, 003	+114. 4
Total.....	11, 282, 259	8, 894, 610	-21. 2	13, 052, 387	20, 672, 458	+58. 4

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	August 1933	August 1934	Per- centage of change	August 1933	August 1934	Per- centage of change	
New England.....	\$1, 457, 274	\$1, 702, 339	+16. 8	\$4, 742, 830	\$4, 821, 742	+1. 7	110
Middle Atlantic.....	5, 348, 539	5, 842, 645	+9. 2	10, 952, 156	15, 754, 112	+43. 8	177
East North Central.....	1, 477, 458	2, 094, 097	+41. 7	5, 176, 383	6, 891, 931	+33. 1	171
West North Central.....	798, 706	773, 157	-3. 2	5, 397, 809	2, 749, 312	-49. 1	65
South Atlantic.....	1, 046, 582	2, 039, 659	+94. 9	2, 823, 585	5, 445, 890	+92. 9	70
East South Central.....	373, 259	417, 686	+11. 9	899, 482	1, 357, 871	+51. 0	28
West South Central.....	584, 989	753, 848	+28. 9	1, 622, 232	2, 073, 837	+27. 8	45
Mountain.....	306, 150	264, 798	-13. 5	632, 587	768, 495	+21. 5	22
Pacific.....	1, 806, 389	1, 605, 847	-11. 1	5, 286, 928	5, 197, 954	-1. 7	57
Total.....	13, 199, 346	15, 494, 076	+17. 4	37, 533, 992	45, 061, 144	+20. 1	745

Six of the nine geographic divisions showed decreases in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, comparing August 1934 with the same month of the previous year. The decrease for the country as a whole amounted to 21.2 percent. The value of new nonresidential buildings increased 58.4 percent, only 2 of the 9 divisions showing decreases in expenditures for this type of building. The estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs increased 17.4 percent, with 6 divisions showing increases and 3 divisions showing decreases. The value of total building operations increased 20.1 percent, all divisions, excepting the West North Central and the Pacific, registering increases.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new non-residential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 745 identical cities, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 745 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST 1933 AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934
New England.....	411	273	896	802	2,757	2,868	4,064	3,943
Middle Atlantic.....	473	382	1,310	1,148	6,093	6,420	7,876	7,950
East North Central.....	284	283	1,400	1,338	3,390	3,503	5,074	5,124
West North Central.....	251	212	738	631	1,342	1,515	2,331	2,358
South Atlantic.....	263	248	497	451	2,595	3,490	3,355	4,189
East South Central.....	64	48	104	113	851	1,259	1,019	1,420
West South Central.....	208	248	317	294	1,297	1,513	1,822	2,055
Mountain.....	58	37	198	175	604	646	860	858
Pacific.....	515	287	926	1,000	4,026	3,882	5,467	5,169
Total.....	2,527	2,018	6,386	5,952	22,955	25,096	31,868	33,066
Percentage of change.....		-20.1		-6.8		+9.3		+3.8

There was a decrease in the number of new residential buildings and in the number of new nonresidential buildings, comparing August 1934 with August 1933. The number of additions, alterations, and repairs, and total construction projects, however, showed an increase, comparing these two months.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in dwellings for which permits were issued in 745 identical cities during August 1933 and August 1934, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 745 IDENTICAL CITIES IN AUGUST 1933 AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934
New England.....	\$1,862,405	\$1,206,763	374	264	\$184,400	\$44,500	61	14
Middle Atlantic.....	2,118,868	1,618,644	412	350	390,900	162,850	101	41
East North Central.....	1,378,521	1,138,686	266	276	92,500	41,000	32	8
West North Central.....	864,500	651,818	247	206	27,500	8,900	8	6
South Atlantic.....	863,480	864,782	247	229	40,700	36,235	28	25
East South Central.....	139,575	93,952	61	48	17,000	0	6	0
West South Central.....	419,594	540,438	179	226	126,650	30,600	49	19
Mountain.....	170,720	109,400	57	34	1,200	2,000	2	2
Pacific.....	1,885,871	773,829	476	263	163,145	87,135	62	32
Total.....	9,703,534	6,998,312	2,319	1,896	1,043,995	413,220	349	147
Percentage of change.....		-27.9		-18.2		-60.4		-57.9

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 745 IDENTICAL CITIES IN AUGUST 1933 AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934	August 1933	August 1934
New England.....	\$31,000	\$9,000	15	4	\$2,077,805	\$1,260,263	450	282
Middle Atlantic.....	212,980	1,258,500	76	379	2,722,748	3,039,994	589	770
East North Central.....	0	12,000	0	4	1,471,021	1,191,686	298	288
West North Central.....	0	17,395	0	8	892,000	678,113	255	220
South Atlantic.....	0	34,500	0	24	904,180	935,517	275	278
East South Central.....	0	0	0	0	156,575	93,952	67	48
West South Central.....	25,750	34,000	15	26	571,994	605,038	243	271
Mountain.....	0	0	0	0	171,920	111,400	59	36
Pacific.....	185,000	59,140	64	35	2,234,016	920,104	602	330
Total.....	454,730	1,424,535	170	480	11,202,259	8,836,067	2,838	2,523
Percentage of change.....		+213.3		+182.4		-21.1		-11.1

Decreases were shown in the permit valuation and in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings and 2-family dwellings. There was a large increase, however, in the value of apartment houses and in the number of family-dwelling units provided therein, comparing August 1934 with the corresponding month of 1933.

Detailed Estimated Cost of Building Operations by Cities, August 1934

TABLE 8 shows for the month of August 1934 the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of total building operations, together with the number of families provided for, in all cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over for which the Bureau received reports.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934

New England States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
CONNECTICUT					CONNECTICUT—continued				
Ansonia.....	\$6,000	0	\$275	\$6,825	Naugatuck.....	\$24,800	9	\$1,175	\$26,675
Bridgeport.....	20,700	6	5,125	35,753	New Britain.....	2,500	1	101,750	111,934
Bristol.....	0	0	3,240	6,829	New Haven.....	10,900	3	26,765	60,800
Danbury.....	0	0	250	10,579	Norwalk.....	17,000	4	3,810	26,070
Derby.....	0	0	0	400	Norwich.....	5,000	1	4,200	14,843
East Hartford.....	0	0	695	50,870	Stamford.....	2,800	1	86,930	104,230
Fairfield.....	31,500	7	109,975	141,475	Stratford.....	600	1	3,070	7,359
Greenwich.....	3,000	1	25,450	57,000	Torrington.....	5,500	2	690	10,215
Hamden.....	5,000	1	2,740	11,715	Wallingford.....	0	0	650	5,590
Hartford.....	4,500	1	13,057	152,010	Waterbury.....	4,000	1	27,150	46,800
Meriden.....	4,200	1	2,539	15,886	West Hartford.....	45,000	6	25,025	107,500
Middletown.....	0	0	5,020	8,420	Willimantic.....	0	0	850	1,100
Milford.....	7,900	6	4,300	14,338					

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934—Continued

New England States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
MAINE					MASSACHUSETTS—continued				
Auburn.....	\$14,800	5	\$350	\$15,650	Plymouth.....	\$5,200	5	\$600	\$6,100
Lewiston.....	14,543	4	4,000	24,543	Quincy.....	13,800	4	2,605	31,740
Portland.....	17,400	4	3,375	45,160	Revere.....	0	0	0	5,625
Sanford.....	5,000	2	0	7,200	Salem.....	6,000	1	350	66,345
South Portland.....	7,380	3	9,950	21,862	Saugus.....	6,100	1	5,210	11,510
Westbrook.....	0	0	1,425	1,800	Somerville.....	5,000	1	0	26,820
MASSACHUSETTS					Southbridge.....	6,000	2	10,255	29,455
Arlington.....	23,500	5	1,200	25,105	Springfield.....	4,000	2	9,525	41,380
Attleboro.....	1,500	1	1,900	4,640	Stoneham.....	0	0	950	2,000
Belmont.....	29,065	4	4,000	34,215	Swampscott.....	0	0	600	900
Beverly.....	6,000	2	2,410	10,372	Taunton.....	0	0	2,100	5,357
Boston ¹	57,500	14	181,400	688,251	Waltham.....	16,500	6	3,325	29,225
Braintree.....	9,400	2	2,490	11,735	Watertown.....	0	0	700	10,680
Brockton.....	500	1	2,950	20,065	Wellesley.....	33,500	3	2,375	43,075
Brookline.....	115,000	13	2,950	141,165	Westfield.....	0	0	11,600	14,600
Cambridge.....	7,300	2	8,100	41,481	West Springfield.....	2,500	1	2,565	7,295
Chelsea.....	0	0	0	14,660	Weymouth.....	3,800	3	1,560	11,617
Chicopee.....	3,500	2	550	14,650	Winchester.....	24,500	3	1,100	27,649
Dedham.....	9,500	3	3,100	46,734	Winthrop.....	7,600	1	400	13,140
Easthampton.....	0	0	1,400	3,900	Woburn.....	0	0	770	1,945
Everett.....	0	0	0	8,950	Worcester.....	65,225	8	13,744	108,102
Fall River.....	0	0	5,810	10,046	NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Fitchburg.....	0	0	11,195	14,960	Concord.....	16,400	6	1,310	24,390
Frammingham.....	6,000	1	450	7,700	Keene.....	15,000	1	1,275	22,475
Gardner.....	600	1	3,265	8,300	Manchester.....	6,900	2	27,435	58,454
Gloucester.....	0	0	500	5,600	Portsmouth.....	6,500	2	3,150	19,954
Haverhill.....	16,050	5	1,725	20,665	RHODE ISLAND				
Holyoke.....	2,000	1	2,200	6,000	Central Falls.....	0	0	90	2,965
Lawrence.....	0	0	17,800	34,850	Cranston.....	41,400	11	6,300	52,500
Leominster.....	4,450	4	13,040	23,295	East Providence.....	2,500	1	265,645	274,689
Lowell.....	4,800	1	3,175	21,545	Newport.....	0	0	1,450	3,265
Lynn.....	5,500	3	5,805	37,598	North Providence.....	3,000	1	1,050	5,700
Malden.....	2,500	1	200	19,653	Pawtucket.....	14,700	3	4,514	29,815
Marlborough.....	0	0	1,400	4,817	Providence.....	46,000	7	24,200	185,800
Medford.....	4,000	1	1,300	19,325	Warwick.....	22,800	10	2,975	32,375
Melrose.....	4,500	1	650	14,570	Westerly.....	3,500	1	4,100	9,450
Methuen.....	7,000	3	1,565	11,475	West Warwick.....	900	1	150	1,050
Milton.....	15,000	3	750	24,330	Woonsocket.....	15,600	3	3,175	21,917
Natick.....	0	0	1,200	2,700	VERMONT				
Needham.....	40,300	7	14,450	58,075	Bennington.....	3,500	1	8,500	1,2000
New Bedford.....	0	0	74,075	84,175	Burlington.....	21,300	5	60,775	102,159
Newburyport.....	8,000	1	1,200	13,200	Rutland.....	0	0	41,500	44,200
Newton.....	150,900	20	438,125	637,203	Total.....	1,277,763	286	1,856,290	4,848,887
North Adams.....	18,850	7	1,100	30,683					
Northampton.....	0	0	28,591	32,691					
North Attleboro.....	3,400	2	810	7,460					
Norwood.....	0	0	4,400	12,142					
Peabody.....	20,000	5	2,775	27,725					
Pittsfield.....	22,000	4	3,525	52,050					

Middle Atlantic States

NEW JERSEY					NEW JERSEY—CON.				
Asbury Park.....	0	0	0	\$6,450	Englewood.....	0	0	\$1,125	\$33,375
Atlantic City.....	0	0	\$6,145	60,477	Garfield.....	0	0	200	11,425
Bayonne.....	0	0	22,375	28,278	Hackensack.....	\$975	1	1,670	17,550
Belleville.....	\$12,000	3	650	15,525	Hillside T.....	0	0	1,000	2,450
Bloomfield.....	0	0	7,000	10,200	Hoboken.....	0	0	0	24,710
Bridgeton.....	4,850	1	320	5,170	Irvington.....	0	0	3,375	12,135
Burlington.....	1,200	1	400	4,682	Jersey City.....	0	0	1,850	30,655
Camden.....	0	0	6,770	12,040	Kearney.....	0	0	1,000	2,500
Clifton.....	15,500	6	13,860	33,710	Linden.....	0	0	126,875	133,320
Dover.....	0	0	0	2,980	Long Branch.....	0	0	450	4,300
East Orange.....	0	0	500	36,967	Lyndhurst T.....	0	0	4,025	6,378
Elizabeth.....	6,000	1	1,150	19,350	Maplewood T.....	0	0	1,000	2,175

¹ Applications filed.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
NEW JERSEY—CON.					NEW YORK—CON.				
Montclair.....	\$19,980	1	\$2,500	\$41,675	Ossining.....	\$12,000	2	0	\$16,600
Morristown.....	0	0	500	6,649	Oswego.....	0	0	\$150	6,100
Neptune T.....	0	0	0	0	Peekskill.....	600	1	5,700	27,550
Newark.....	12,000	1	61,900	163,807	Plattsburg.....	0	0	1,115	1,640
New Brunswick.....	0	0	25	7,230	Port Chester.....	0	0	0	3,200
Nutley.....	0	0	17,460	19,722	Port Jervis.....	0	0	0	0
Orange.....	0	0	13,340	21,063	Poughkeepsie.....	7,700	2	136,741	151,757
Passaic.....	0	0	8,300	49,177	Rensselaer.....	6,500	1	700	8,650
Paterson.....	18,000	1	3,075	85,953	Rochester.....	0	0	23,483	75,458
Perth Amboy.....	0	0	200	9,700	Rockville Center.....	27,300	6	0	33,350
Phillipsburg.....	0	0	0	20,000	Saratoga Springs.....	1,000	1	300	3,450
Plainfield.....	0	0	1,045	16,531	Schenectady.....	10,700	2	26,618	67,872
Pleasantville.....	0	0	275	2,183	Syracuse.....	11,000	2	68,100	123,535
Red Bank.....	0	0	0	6,935	Tonawanda.....	800	1	500	5,175
Ridgewood.....	5,650	2	1,930	15,830	Troy.....	16,000	4	1,350	28,420
Rutherford.....	0	0	1,750	3,240	Utica.....	9,500	2	6,730	20,830
South Orange.....	10,900	1	150	12,510	Valley Stream.....	2,250	1	1,056	7,578
South River.....	5,200	1	250	9,450	Watertown.....	1,000	1	7,435	31,279
Summit.....	15,000	2	0	18,815	Watervliet.....	0	0	6,700	6,850
Tenack T.....	45,000	6	1,200	49,235	White Plains.....	39,000	6	14,550	84,920
Trenton.....	0	0	1,715	29,544	Yonkers.....	35,200	8	8,690	96,815
Union City.....	0	0	0	10,117	PENNSYLVANIA				
Union T.....	14,100	3	12,310	26,610	Abington Twp.....	1,500	1	3,250	8,565
Weehawken T.....	0	0	0	4,307	Allentown.....	31,000	3	9,925	49,500
Westfield.....	15,800	3	510	23,735	Altoona.....	0	0	1,130	13,388
West New York.....	0	0	0	2,480	Bellevue.....	0	0	0	260
West Orange.....	52,000	5	1,500	58,570	Berwick.....	0	0	34,150	34,250
NEW YORK					Bethlehem.....	12,500	2	20,475	35,945
Albany.....	32,500	10	6,207	124,373	Braddock.....	0	0	1,500	1,500
Amsterdam.....	5,000	1	4,935	15,860	Bradford.....	0	0	29,500	36,763
Auburn.....	13,500	3	550	15,700	Bristol.....	0	0	175	1,175
Batavia.....	0	0	275	3,550	Canonsburg.....	500	1	200	800
Binghamton.....	7,500	2	9,113	55,156	Carlisle.....	0	0	1,025	7,185
Buffalo.....	0	0	68,015	156,609	Chambersburg.....	3,500	1	250	3,750
Cohoes.....	700	1	85	3,416	Charleroi.....	0	0	0	1,000
Corning.....	0	0	97,205	99,155	Chester.....	0	0	2,950	6,250
Dunkirk.....	3,000	1	475	5,004	Clairton.....	1,000	1	120	1,755
Elmira.....	0	0	40,915	95,975	Coatesville.....	0	0	0	345
Endicott.....	18,050	6	11,850	34,020	Connellsville.....	0	0	4,975	9,375
Freeport.....	22,900	5	4,120	32,045	Conshohocken.....	0	0	5,200	6,700
Fulton.....	4,000	1	400	4,400	Coraopolis.....	0	0	0	0
Glen Cove.....	9,375	2	1,925	13,115	Donora.....	0	0	0	1,100
Glens Falls.....	3,750	1	1,875	8,950	Du Bois.....	0	0	0	1,000
Gloversville.....	12,000	1	1,450	16,350	Duquesne.....	0	0	1,000	1,220
Hempstead.....	0	0	2,040	40,674	Easton.....	0	0	725	5,785
Irondequoit.....	16,300	3	380	17,130	Erie.....	1,350	2	14,375	39,414
Ithaca.....	5,500	1	250	6,819	Greensburg.....	0	0	600	22,200
Jamestown.....	0	0	720,077	730,589	Harrisburg.....	0	0	0	14,640
Johnson City.....	0	0	500	4,245	Haverford.....	0	0	5,500	9,863
Kenmore.....	11,000	2	6,675	19,175	Hazleton.....	18,650	3	2,590	22,305
Kingston.....	3,500	1	4,370	23,485	Jeannette.....	7,000	2	550	7,550
Lackawanna.....	6,200	3	34,800	42,150	Johnstown.....	0	0	1,835	14,814
Lockport.....	0	0	5,305	6,410	Kingston.....	27,400	4	300	30,575
Lynbrook.....	4,000	1	600	9,725	Lancaster.....	0	0	3,500	20,913
Mamaroneck.....	0	0	1,875	3,275	Latrobe.....	8,000	1	0	8,000
Middletown ²	0	0	3,650	5,950	Lower Merion Twp.....	15,000	1	34,175	155,433
Mount Vernon.....	42,600	6	7,340	57,106	McKeesport.....	0	0	1,900	10,307
Newburg.....	0	0	600	9,775	McKees Rocks.....	0	0	0	0
New Rochelle.....	29,000	2	17,880	52,932	Meadville.....	3,000	1	1,650	7,020
New York City:					Monessen.....	0	0	0	625
The Bronx ¹	101,700	23	164,600	634,984	Mt. Lebanon Twp.....	22,700	2	0	25,050
Brooklyn ¹	790,700	234	180,400	2,157,601	Munhall.....	0	0	200	500
Manhattan ¹	565,000	160	3,427,103	5,313,821	Nanticoke.....	5,600	2	150	13,350
Queens ¹	438,600	117	490,608	1,595,681	New Castle.....	5,500	1	8,400	15,540
Richmond ¹	30,895	13	9,495	172,440	New Kensington.....	0	0	0	0
Niagara Falls.....	4,300	2	33,523	74,387	Norristown.....	6,250	2	24,820	44,132
Ogdensburg.....	2,500	1	6,325	9,075	North Braddock.....	0	0	1,550	1,550
Olean.....	2,000	1	1,900	4,100					
Oneida.....	0	0	4,525	5,465					
Oneonta.....	5,000	1	2,500	9,250					

¹ Applications filed.² Not included in totals.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934—Continued*Middle Atlantic States—Continued*

State and city	New resi- dential build- ings	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	New non- resi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing repairs)	State and city	New resi- dential build- ings	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	New non- resi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing repairs)
PENNSYLVANIA— continued					PENNSYLVANIA— continued				
Oil City.....	0	0	\$6,500	\$18,315	Uniontown.....	0	0	\$250	\$835
Philadelphia.....	\$141,500	31	410,890	747,630	Upper Darby.....	\$14,800	3	1,200	17,375
Phoenixville.....	10,000	1	1,800	16,150	Vandergrift.....	0	0	0	6,500
Pittsburgh.....	43,025	12	20,015	202,793	Warren.....	0	0	0	0
Pottstown.....	0	0	3,725	9,175	Washington.....	1,000	1	275	1,275
Pottsville.....	3,000	1	850	12,000	Waynesboro.....	0	0	0	0
Reading.....	0	0	1,650	21,930	West Chester.....	12,000	1	100,117	112,117
Scranton.....	19,750	6	5,390	50,692	Wilkes-Barre.....	4,794	1	1,175	22,663
Sharon.....	0	0	750	750	Wilkinsburg.....	0	0	0	3,150
Steelton.....	0	0	0	0	Williamsport.....	0	0	69,032	80,959
Sunbury.....	0	0	600	600	York.....	0	0	8,250	20,180
Swissvale.....	0	0	2,100	3,160					
Tamaqua.....	0	0	200	1,100	Total.....	3,045,194	771	6,868,073	15,757,612

East North Central States

ILLINOIS					INDIANA—CON.				
Alton.....	\$6,632	2	\$923	\$18,933	Elwood.....	0	0	0	\$2,530
Aurora.....	1,700	1	915	46,289	Evansville.....	\$10,800	3	\$3,765	55,703
Belleville.....	0	0	1,640	2,640	Fort Wayne.....	10,000	2	2,580	52,141
Berwyn.....	6,800	1	300	7,100	Frankfort.....	4,000	1	150	8,150
Bloomington.....	0	0	1,500	2,600	Gary.....	1,000	1	6,550	12,275
Blue Island.....	0	0	1,200	2,715	Goshen.....	16,650	4	0	16,650
Brookfield.....	0	0	1,120	1,590	Hammond.....	9,200	3	750	33,085
Cairo.....	0	0	0	0	Huntington.....	0	0	100	2,575
Calumet City.....	0	0	1,300	1,600	Indianapolis.....	33,800	9	1,043,256	1,077,556
Canton.....	0	0	658	1,258	Jeffersonville.....	3,000	1	0	5,500
Centralia.....	0	0	0	0	Kokomo.....	0	0	275	1,106
Champaign.....	0	0	5,450	12,940	Lafayette.....	7,500	1	0	9,750
Chicago.....	77,535	18	331,635	628,988	La Porte.....	0	0	2,425	3,045
Chicago Heights.....	0	0	2,594	2,974	Logansport.....	0	0	40	3,590
Cicero.....	0	0	1,600	3,500	Marion.....	0	0	225	4,275
Danville.....	0	0	20,200	28,489	Michigan City.....	2,000	1	100	2,775
Decatur.....	0	0	288,129	295,254	Mishawaka.....	1,500	1	225	12,750
East St. Louis.....	5,500	1	3,076	15,682	Muncie.....	0	0	555	12,312
Elgin.....	3,000	1	990	7,576	Newcastle.....	2,000	1	1,500	3,500
Elmhurst.....	0	0	21,260	21,260	Richmond.....	0	0	200	4,800
Elmwood Park.....	0	0	0	1,300	South Bend.....	0	0	2,375	14,000
Evanston.....	4,000	1	14,250	41,300	Terre Haute.....	4,900	2	5,000	54,681
Forest Park.....	0	0	0	2,240	Vincennes.....	0	0	0	2,265
Freeport.....	6,000	1	500	7,105	MICHIGAN				
Granite City.....	0	0	100	100	Adrian.....	0	0	3,600	7,375
Harvey.....	8,000	2	650	8,650	Ann Arbor.....	0	0	650	44,161
Highland Park.....	1,000	1	805	9,930	Battle Creek.....	0	0	2,315	10,165
Joliet.....	0	0	0	11,800	Bay City.....	18,000	26	3,425	35,093
Kankakee.....	800	1	0	3,700	Benton Harbor.....	0	0	1,505	5,680
La Grange.....	0	0	0	0	Dearborn.....	22,500	4	207,600	231,450
Maywood.....	0	0	350	2,000	Detroit.....	235,100	41	354,213	803,301
Melrose Park.....	0	0	22,940	22,940	Ferndale.....	3,500	3	100	4,951
Moline.....	0	0	167	4,244	Flint.....	8,866	4	19,135	89,941
Mount Vernon.....	0	0	1,600	19,472	Grosse Pointe Park.....	13,000	1	7,500	20,900
Oak Park.....	8,500	1	2,230	15,720	Hamtramck.....	1,000	1	12,952	23,233
Ottawa.....	6,000	2	1,000	10,000	Highland Park.....	0	0	20,470	22,145
Park Ridge.....	0	0	22,920	25,470	Holland.....	0	0	200	1,072
Peoria.....	26,000	5	3,305	43,290	Ironwood.....	1,200	1	420	2,940
Quincy.....	0	0	1,274	2,284	Jackson.....	0	0	2,240	7,915
Rockford.....	0	0	18,350	24,090	Kalamazoo.....	5,000	1	50,110	65,148
Rock Island.....	0	0	3,890	8,323	Lansing.....	6,200	2	8,725	26,480
Springfield.....	2,200	2	2,491	80,561	Lincoln Park.....	0	0	275	775
Sterling.....	0	0	200	5,685	Marquette.....	3,600	2	0	3,600
Streator.....	2,800	1	0	4,800	Monroe.....	8,100	2	200	9,820
Urbana.....	0	0	0	2,400	Mount Clemens.....	2,100	1	1,060	3,410
Waukegan.....	6,500	1	2,000	12,473	Muskegon.....	1,000	1	3,654	8,703
Wilmette.....	0	0	0	23,150	Muskegon Heights.....	0	0	955	3,882
Winnetka.....	0	0	0	1,000	Pontiac.....	0	0	9,890	17,342
INDIANA					River Rouge.....	0	0	0	19,261
Anderson.....	0	0	12,675	16,010	Royal Oak.....	0	0	150	780
Bedford.....	0	0	1,500	1,500	Saginaw.....	1,000	1	20,085	60,476
Connersville.....	1,800	1	150	1,950	Wyandotte.....	9,456	4	1,285	15,581
Crawfordsville.....	0	0	0	65					
Elkhart.....	0	0	1,260	2,601					

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
OHIO					OHIO—continued				
Akron.....	\$19,600	5	\$55,871	\$104,876	Steubenville.....	0	0	\$3,400	\$6,000
Alliance.....	0	0	200	1,075	Struthers.....	\$600	1	39	851
Ashland.....	4,800	3	325	6,125	Tiffin.....	0	0	400	400
Barberton.....	0	0	356	2,901	Toledo.....	0	0	355,950	378,875
Bucyrus.....	0	0	300	300	Warren.....	2,400	1	840	12,770
Cambridge.....	0	0	0	0	Wooster.....	0	0	300	1,300
Canton.....	4,700	2	1,150	17,695	Youngstown.....	1,500	1	4,205	27,471
Cincinnati.....	193,200	32	76,560	358,760	Zanesville.....	0	0	1,630	2,880
Cleveland.....	31,700	6	57,581	396,431	WISCONSIN				
Cleveland Heights	5,000	1	350	7,877	Ashland.....	0	0	600	600
Columbus.....	58,500	11	55,650	147,800	Beloit.....	0	0	685	2,630
Dayton.....	4,000	1	17,450	37,848	Cudahy.....	0	0	0	1,500
East Cleveland...	0	0	1,260	1,320	Eau Claire.....	9,200	4	5,100	17,500
Elyria.....	6,000	2	8,300	20,645	Fond du Lac.....	2,000	1	11,186	28,936
Euclid.....	0	0	325	325	Green Bay.....	15,862	6	2,025	25,977
Findlay.....	0	0	12,550	15,400	Jonesville.....	8,500	2	1,050	10,550
Fostoria.....	0	0	0	0	Kenosha.....	0	0	23,016	29,444
Fremont.....	0	0	290	3,790	Madison.....	24,810	6	135,570	168,515
Garfield Heights...	0	0	0	200	Manitowoc.....	3,950	1	2,820	8,539
Hamilton.....	0	0	5,702	9,122	Marinette.....	0	0	660	1,535
Ironton.....	0	0	25	325	Milwaukee.....	37,700	6	80,945	238,538
Lakewood.....	25,500	2	775	35,005	Oshkosh.....	6,625	5	14,900	23,100
Lima.....	0	0	195	5,224	Racine.....	0	0	2,960	25,402
Lorain.....	0	0	315	4,285	Sheboygan.....	4,500	2	630	13,737
Mansfield.....	22,050	5	570	24,896	Shorewood.....	0	0	75	2,425
Marietta.....	0	0	0	745	South Milwaukee	9,000	2	1,950	10,950
Massillon.....	1,200	1	215	7,463	Stevens Point...	16,000	2	1,050	26,000
Middletown.....	0	0	2,100	12,260	Superior.....	0	0	595	9,984
Newark.....	4,200	2	200	5,300	Two Rivers.....	0	0	65	7,158
Norwood.....	0	0	150	2,720	Waukesha.....	0	0	1,400	7,780
Parma.....	4,850	1	10,385	15,235	Wausau.....	0	0	36,025	36,525
Piqua.....	6,500	2	800	8,725	Wauwatosa.....	5,500	1	350	6,200
Portsmouth.....	0	0	345	1,616	West Allis.....	0	0	770	3,725
Salem.....	0	0	300	400	Total.....	1,206,686	288	3,004,423	6,908,541
Sandusky.....	0	0	0	150					
Shaker Heights...	46,000	3	0	50,450					
Springfield.....	0	0	755	5,820					

West North Central States

IOWA					KANSAS—CON.				
Ames.....	\$9,500	3	\$250	\$11,325	Manhattan.....	0	0	\$550	\$550
Burlington.....	0	0	975	8,225	Newton.....	0	0	0	2,420
Cedar Rapids.....	17,600	4	1,490	36,765	Pittsburg.....	0	0	6,000	6,000
Council Bluffs.....	0	0	3,575	21,610	Salina.....	\$7,000	1	600	14,326
Davenport.....	4,000	1	6,590	26,136	Topeka.....	20,000	8	6,300	35,330
Des Moines.....	26,765	12	232,480	284,845	Wichita.....	0	0	27,956	50,206
Dubuque.....	3,700	2	7,300	16,022	MINNESOTA				
Fort Dodge.....	0	0	1,000	10,172	Albert Lea.....	0	0	142,250	147,250
Iowa City.....	4,200	4	710	115,405	Duluth.....	6,450	5	4,010	40,890
Marshalltown.....	0	0	300	4,865	Faribault.....	0	0	1,650	21,300
Mason City.....	16,305	8	3,575	24,174	Hibbing.....	5,500	1	16,825	35,075
Oskaloosa.....	0	0	0	0	Mankato.....	2,100	2	12,270	19,322
Sioux City.....	10,000	12	4,750	40,150	Minneapolis.....	77,025	18	72,455	235,190
Waterloo.....	0	0	0	0	Rochester.....	29,190	9	3,900	37,990
KANSAS					St. Cloud.....	900	1	2,770	18,300
Arkansas City.....	0	0	0	0	St. Paul.....	128,094	27	172,653	379,322
Atchison.....	5,300	4	700	6,000	South St. Paul...	8,000	3	1,355	13,290
Dodge City.....	0	0	1,000	1,000	Winona.....	9,100	3	200	22,300
Eldorado.....	0	0	0	1,875	MISSOURI				
Emporia.....	0	0	0	595	Cape Girardeau...	13,000	3	0	18,860
Fort Scott.....	0	0	0	0	Columbia.....	0	0	185,000	185,000
Independence.....	0	0	0	0	Hannibal.....	2,000	2	50	6,974
Kansas City.....	1,000	1	5,485	10,145	Independence.....	1,200	1	0	2,610
Lawrence.....	0	0	375	2,550					
Leavenworth.....	3,200	2	200	5,900					

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934—Continued

West North Central States—Continued

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
MISSOURI—con.					NORTH DAKOTA				
Jefferson City.....	\$2,500	1	\$300	\$15,610	Bismarck.....	\$18,500	6	\$2,500	\$22,000
Joplin.....	1,000	1	6,200	16,200	Fargo.....	3,500	1	16,787	22,287
Kansas City.....	20,500	6	102,200	145,300	Grand Forks.....	5,250	3	50	7,400
Maplewood.....	5,000	2	10,300	15,690	Minot.....	0	0	150	2,100
St. Charles.....	0	0	450	1,170	SOUTH DAKOTA				
St. Joseph.....	1,500	1	8,675	24,805	Aberdeen.....	0	0	6,470	8,265
St. Louis.....	178,350	40	175,044	431,653	Huron.....	0	0	0	0
University City ¹	33,900	8	12,000	48,400	Mitchell.....	0	0	0	150
NEBRASKA					Rapid City.....	0	0	3,410	7,492
Beatrice.....	2,300	2	0	2,300	Sioux Falls.....	2,390	6	900	12,305
Fremont.....	0	0	290	1,562	Total.....	677,518	218	1,298,637	2,749,312
Grand Island.....	2,800	1	317	3,342					
Lincoln.....	7,499	5	3,825	28,683					
Omaha.....	15,300	6	33,220	60,734					

South Atlantic States

DELAWARE					NORTH CAROLINA—continued				
Wilmington.....	\$22,000	4	\$3,500	\$74,900	Gastonia.....	0	0	0	\$950
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					Greensboro.....	\$8,500	2	\$22,390	42,008
Washington.....	482,860	89	347,765	1,247,678	High Point.....	7,550	3	8,955	19,560
FLORIDA					Kinston.....	0	0	10,270	11,945
Gainesville.....	0	0	5,650	19,820	New Bern.....	0	0	0	80
Jacksonville.....	18,200	6	10,070	147,972	Raleigh.....	20,150	5	5,450	30,185
Key West.....	6,500	1	0	6,500	Rocky Mount.....	0	0	200	1,650
Miami.....	64,100	18	86,018	282,251	Statesville.....	0	0	10,500	10,500
Pensacola.....	4,050	6	955	49,381	Thomasville.....	1,500	1	0	1,500
St. Augustine.....	0	0	0	5,617	Wilmington.....	1,800	1	190	4,905
St. Petersburg.....	16,600	5	15,400	65,328	SOUTH CAROLINA				
Sanford.....	0	0	25	1,525	Anderson.....	18,100	7	1,200	74,502
Tallahassee.....	9,750	8	175	15,492	Charleston.....	2,000	1	43,015	73,097
Tampa.....	1,800	1	1,955	46,030	Columbia.....	7,000	4	418,293	430,615
West Palm Beach.....	0	0	20,114	25,165	Florence.....	1,500	1	3,500	7,000
GEORGIA					Greenville.....	8,900	7	24,905	55,605
Athens.....	7,750	3	0	14,912	Rock Hill.....	5,750	3	0	9,175
Atlanta.....	18,650	10	38,362	119,354	Spartanburg.....	0	0	0	9,207
Augusta.....	2,000	2	5,000	71,561	Sumter.....	6,000	4	13,552	19,552
Columbus.....	0	0	7,548	27,452	VIRGINIA				
La Grange.....	0	0	0	0	Alexandria.....	6,500	2	293,314	307,913
Macon.....	0	0	825	21,760	Charlottesville.....	13,700	7	22,100	40,380
Rome.....	4,500	2	0	9,750	Danville.....	8,300	4	12,075	26,347
Savannah.....	6,000	2	22,660	35,440	Hopewell.....	0	0	50	1,730
Valdosta.....	0	0	3,100	3,800	Lynchburg.....	6,485	3	3,250	23,785
MARYLAND					Newport News.....	6,600	3	80	18,750
Annapolis.....	0	0	0	1,750	Norfolk.....	16,112	8	658,675	747,905
Baltimore.....	31,000	7	181,400	627,780	Petersburg.....	0	0	0	10,765
Cumberland.....	8,400	3	1,010	10,620	Richmond.....	4,850	1	19,810	110,259
Frederick.....	2,000	1	130	4,030	Roanoke.....	5,000	1	1,625	8,718
Hagerstown.....	5,000	2	385	6,457	Staunton.....	3,600	2	280	9,960
Salisbury.....	3,500	4	0	5,740	Suffolk.....	600	1	19,690	20,940
NORTH CAROLINA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Asheville.....	0	0	10,285	16,090	Bluefield.....	3,000	1	575	4,495
Charlotte.....	3,300	2	3,715	20,620	Charleston.....	0	0	22,108	33,788
Concord.....	0	0	0	2,500	Clarksburg.....	6,675	4	10,715	27,190
Durham.....	40,385	20	25,775	101,375	Fairmont.....	1,000	2	7,650	19,710
Elizabeth City.....	0	0	0	0	Huntington.....	0	0	10,700	11,580
Fayetteville.....	5,500	3	14,000	22,938	Morgantown.....	0	0	15,350	22,045
					Wheeling.....	500	1	7,525	48,519
					Total.....	935,517	278	2,473,814	5,408,403

¹ Not included in totals.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934—Continued

East South Central States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
ALABAMA					MISSISSIPPI				
Anniston.....	0	0	\$500	\$18,414	Columbus.....	0	0	\$500	\$1,000
Bessemer.....	0	0	0	9,284	Greenwood.....	0	0	0	2,875
Birmingham.....	\$1,950	1	0	53,220	Gulfport.....	0	0	200	200
Decatur.....	1,500	2	4,500	6,000	Jackson.....	0	0	100	20,039
Dothan.....	0	0	300	3,820	Laurel.....	0	0	0	0
Mobile.....	3,500	1	392,530	431,822	Meridian.....	0	0	2,500	27,900
Montgomery.....	8,600	2	8,200	50,379	Vicksburg.....	0	0	16,225	18,405
Selma.....	6,160	6	100	13,394	TENNESSEE				
KENTUCKY					Chattanooga.....	\$500	1	0	44,497
Covington.....	0	0	0	4,775	Jackson.....	0	0	0	1,850
Henderson.....	0	0	0	0	Johnson City.....	1,000	1	2,200	3,500
Lexington.....	0	0	78,803	104,629	Kingsport.....	750	1	6,000	6,750
Louisville.....	36,262	6	184,865	251,367	Knoxville.....	4,980	6	82,141	103,854
Newport.....	0	0	200	2,500	Memphis.....	3,900	5	37,570	98,800
Paducah.....	3,350	5	150	3,700	Nashville.....	21,500	11	28,649	74,897
					Total.....	93,952	48	846,233	1,357,871

West South Central States

ARKANSAS					TEXAS				
Blytheville.....	\$5,400	2	\$3,685	\$12,715	Abilene.....	0	0	0	\$1,145
Fort Smith.....	0	0	600	34,199	Amarillo.....	\$2,000	1	\$7,048	16,842
Hot Springs.....	0	0	0	18,000	Austin.....	82,605	28	91,238	197,937
Little Rock.....	0	0	600	21,795	Big Spring.....	0	0	1,000	1,956
LOUISIANA					Corpus Christi.....	15,230	6	21,375	38,410
Alexandria.....	11,000	1	469	34,984	Corsicana.....	0	0	50	1,990
Lafayette.....	8,600	6	1,895	18,172	Dallas.....	30,450	21	29,890	102,339
New Orleans.....	17,527	4	1,700	78,724	Del Rio.....	0	0	310	2,600
Shreveport.....	10,820	4	57,488	141,658	Denison.....	0	0	0	60,000
OKLAHOMA					El Paso.....	9,000	1	7,965	34,201
Ada.....	800	1	7,000	7,800	Fort Worth.....	2,000	2	73,730	97,730
Ardmore.....	0	0	3,589	11,709	Galveston.....	10,995	8	335	26,645
Bartlesville.....	10,200	3	0	10,200	Greenville.....	0	0	0	0
Enid.....	0	0	1,425	10,375	Harlingen.....	0	0	400	1,505
McAlester.....	0	0	0	0	Houston.....	188,040	47	35,420	345,850
Oklahoma City.....	13,000	12	19,215	51,442	Lubbock.....	1,950	2	2,200	11,130
Okmulgee.....	0	0	0	0	Palatine.....	4,053	5	350	9,572
Ponca City.....	3,200	2	1,500	6,839	Pampa.....	3,700	4	12,500	18,350
Sapulpa.....	0	0	0	0	Paris.....	0	0	300	1,120
Seminole.....	0	0	0	0	San Angelo.....	0	0	900	2,129
Shawnee.....	0	0	194,400	212,500	San Antonio.....	31,162	11	95,615	156,671
Tulsa.....	32,400	3	2,500	97,530	Sherman.....	1,000	1	550	6,676
					Sweetwater.....	0	0	0	0
					Tyler.....	57,088	49	31,007	94,383
					Waco.....	14,050	10	500	23,632
					Wichita Falls.....	81,000	50	575	90,812
					Total.....	647,270	284	700,324	2,112,267

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, AUGUST 1934—Continued

Mountain States

State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)	State and city	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
ARIZONA					MONTANA—CON.				
Phoenix.....	0	0	\$980	\$10,770	Great Falls.....	\$1,250	1	\$1,985	\$14,748
Tucson.....	0	0	17,800	43,521	Missoula.....	0	0	233,500	267,565
COLORADO					NEVADA				
Boulder.....	0	0	100	1,599	Reno.....	2,000	2	7,000	20,143
Colorado Springs.....	0	0	3,350	10,325	NEW MEXICO				
Denver.....	\$64,800	16	81,360	206,795	Albuquerque.....	13,636	1	1,500	30,288
Fort Collins.....	0	0	636	6,227	UTAH				
Grand Junction.....	0	0	315	6,438	Ogden.....	500	1	0	3,700
Greeley.....	0	0	675	3,375	Provo.....	3,600	3	0	11,600
Pueblo.....	0	0	5,235	12,252	Salt Lake City.....	14,200	4	5,760	49,176
Trinidad.....	0	0	725	950	WYOMING				
IDAHO					Cheyenne.....	4,000	1	5,185	14,141
Boise.....	1,800	1	4,200	19,550	Total.....	122,536	36	381,886	769,445
Pocatello.....	9,400	1	1,330	13,482					
MONTANA									
Anaconda.....	0	0	250	250					
Billings.....	7,350	5	175	12,400					
Butte.....	0	0	9,825	10,150					

Pacific States

CALIFORNIA					CALIFORNIA—CON.				
Alameda.....	\$3,000	1	\$50,550	\$59,920	Santa Ana.....	\$4,500	1	0	\$21,425
Alhambra.....	12,950	6	1,000	22,645	Santa Barbara.....	6,825	3	\$18,775	33,341
Anaheim.....	0	0	10,000	12,180	Santa Cruz.....	6,750	4	3,950	13,185
Bakersfield.....	10,300	6	5,420	26,485	Santa Monica.....	6,750	4	2,250	14,165
Berkeley.....	37,050	8	12,125	72,271	Santa Rosa.....	0	0	925	9,280
Beverly Hills.....	60,200	24	45,240	132,769	South Gate.....	2,000	1	100	11,805
Burbank.....	19,000	3	10,800	47,203	South Pasadena.....	0	0	0	3,295
Burlingame.....	0	0	0	2,590	Stockton.....	0	0	641,685	661,520
Eureka.....	5,000	3	12,500	20,180	Vallejo.....	10,050	6	235	25,550
Fresno.....	2,875	1	10,455	38,119	OREGON				
Fullerton.....	2,500	1	0	2,990	Astoria.....	1,000	1	510	5,480
Gardena.....	4,125	6	4,275	8,976	Eugene.....	1,200	2	15,435	26,528
Glendale.....	50,275	11	11,650	72,391	Klamath Falls.....	0	0	200	8,147
Huntington Park.....	9,000	5	1,825	37,186	Medford.....	1,200	1	150	7,747
Inglewood.....	0	0	43,721	51,141	Portland.....	32,200	9	28,240	162,201
Long Beach.....	33,700	11	20,165	127,829	WASHINGTON				
Los Angeles.....	315,715	109	219,082	910,553	Aberdeen.....	0	0	625	4,675
Modesto.....	0	0	41,050	43,887	Bellingham.....	0	0	1,565	5,876
Monrovia.....	0	0	445	4,074	Bremerton.....	16,085	9	13,800	63,210
Oakland.....	35,019	11	58,603	162,058	Longview.....	0	0	4,880	6,090
Ontario.....	0	0	0	1,830	Port Angeles.....	800	1	0	1,450
Palo Alto.....	20,200	2	2,525	32,400	Seattle.....	34,780	18	34,855	146,575
Pasadena.....	22,975	8	26,959	102,857	Spokane.....	23,750	9	5,081	57,454
Pomona.....	0	0	4,650	9,484	Tacoma.....	8,000	4	8,995	37,267
Redlands.....	1,300	1	175	8,501	Walla Walla.....	1,500	1	925	4,660
Riverside.....	0	0	20,798	31,603	Wenatchee.....	10,000	3	8,000	20,575
Sacramento.....	500	1	901,345	945,670	Total.....	920,104	330	2,672,003	5,197,954
San Bernardino.....	2,500	1	925	18,517					
San Diego.....	18,600	7	36,276	87,757					
San Francisco.....	46,150	14	227,208	592,992					
San Jose.....	25,480	6	54,055	95,865					
San Leandro.....	10,800	6	0	10,950					
San Mateo.....	3,500	1	47,000	52,580					

Hawaii

City	New residential buildings	Families provided for	New non-residential buildings	Total (including repairs)
Honolulu.....	\$54,338	32	\$52,100	\$137,680

Permits were issued during August for the following important building projects: In Newton, Mass., for a school building to cost \$275,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for apartment houses to cost over \$500,000 and for an institutional building to cost \$3,000,000; in Jamestown, N.Y., for public school buildings to cost over \$700,000; in Indianapolis, Ind., for a public building to cost \$1,000,000; in Toledo, Ohio, for an amusement building to cost \$340,000; in Columbia, S.C., for an office building to cost over \$400,000; in Sacramento, Calif., for a bridge to cost \$900,000; and in Stockton, Calif., for a deep-water terminal to cost over \$600,000. A contract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for a Federal courthouse in Mobile, Ala., to cost nearly \$400,000.

Construction From Public Funds

TABLE 1 shows for the months of July and August the value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$122,927	\$35,484	\$100,735	0	\$88,800	\$981,010
Middle Atlantic.....	935,794	228,650	1,851,183	\$669,076	0	724,337
East North Central.....	116,025	636,148	2,283,960	813,776	3,484,709	178,773
West North Central.....	306,201	276,307	2,769,734	401,622	113,065	12,713,731
South Atlantic.....	447,995	807,553	1,385,288	1,138,205	73,976	6,893
East South Central.....	116,138	386,165	2,018,078	1,350,154	235,000	376,400
West South Central.....	238,922	101,681	601,034	836,475	431,119	942,153
Mountain.....	1,443,389	180,339	964,748	1,454,338	8,393,011	209,664
Pacific.....	373,045	86,603	1,744,250	450,560	3,941,040	124,229
Total.....	4,100,436	2,739,430	13,719,010	7,114,206	16,760,720	16,257,190
Outside continental United States.....	946	52,957	0	0	0	32,192

Geographic division	Streets and roads ²		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Forestry	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$3,492	\$4,210	\$25,622	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	16,248	1,050	890,885	\$1,084,011	0	0	\$5,400	0
East North Central.....	65,900	0	0	0	0	\$1,500	18,375	\$6,734
West North Central.....	302,000	22,824	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic.....	468,961	117,746	610,740	224,193	\$490	0	0	0
East South Central.....	74,494	85,563	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central.....	100,665	2,600	0	0	0	42,899	0	0
Mountain.....	730,526	89,396	0	0	2,285,560	1,702,987	2,646	0
Pacific.....	354,385	35,751	115,200	0	93,146	5,179,772	0	3,105
Total.....	2,116,671	359,140	1,642,447	1,308,204	2,379,196	6,927,158	26,421	9,839
Outside continental United States.....	48,684	102,341	0	0	33,000	120,600	0	0

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	0	0	\$140,629	\$62,453	\$482,205	\$1,083,157
Middle Atlantic.....	\$20,235	0	330,971	12,663	4,050,716	2,719,787
East North Central.....	113,796	0	54,652	143,426	6,137,417	1,780,357
West North Central.....	101,550	\$1,977	64,243	22,503	3,656,793	13,438,964
South Atlantic.....	62,824	9,788	588,029	177,988	3,638,303	2,482,366
East South Central.....	0	0	39,327	36,381	2,483,037	2,234,663
West South Central.....	24,117	6,802	55,705	175,259	1,451,562	2,107,869
Mountain.....	373,587	41,537	3,486,041	32,075	17,679,508	3,710,836
Pacific.....	70,448	2,080	306,251	362,757	6,997,765	6,244,867
Total.....	766,557	62,184	5,065,848	1,025,515	46,577,306	35,802,866
Outside continental United States.....	2,625	2,000	32,180	29,716	117,435	339,806

Contracts valued at over \$35,000,000 were awarded during August 1934 for construction projects financed from the public-works fund. River, harbor, and flood-control projects accounted for the largest contract valuation. Contracts awarded for this type of work totaled more than \$16,000,000. Contracts were awarded for reclamation projects to cost over \$6,000,000. There was only one type of construction projects where the contract valuation amounted to more than \$10,000,000 during August. Reclamation work was the only type of construction for which the contract valuation was greater during August than during July.

In three divisions—the West North Central, the Mountain, and the Pacific—the value of Federal Public Works Administration construction projects totaled more than \$5,000,000.

Among the larger projects for which contracts were awarded during August were a railroad bridge at Buzzards Bay, Mass., to cost nearly \$1,000,000; 9 contracts for dikes and revetments to cost \$400,000 to \$1,000,000 each; an all-American reclamation canal in Arizona to cost over \$4,800,000; and a dam and power plant at Earp, Calif., to cost over \$4,200,000.

Table 2 shows the value of contracts awarded from Public Works Administration funds for all non-Federal projects, by geographic divisions.

August
1934

\$981,010
724,337
178,773
713,731
6,893
376,400
942,153
209,664
124,229

257,190
32,192

estry

August
1934

0
0
\$6,734
0
0
0
0
3,105
9,839
0

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR ALL NONFEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION FUNDS DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1934, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads ²		Water and sewage systems	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$2, 239, 768	\$1, 146, 330	\$1,855,343	\$1, 009, 018	\$592, 283	\$1, 143, 726
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 910, 369	10, 574, 707	49, 771	1, 119, 952	1, 308, 573	583, 667
East North Central.....	2, 224, 550	1, 024, 220	528, 253	116, 832	4, 185, 015	1, 878, 612
West North Central.....	3, 769, 625	783, 204	559, 341	1, 108, 646	1, 246, 214	1, 784, 865
South Atlantic.....	1, 276, 045	965, 932	1, 118, 527	1, 924, 304	1, 578, 109	825, 873
East South Central.....	120, 315	80, 974	0	56, 690	247, 336	609, 424
West South Central.....	2, 290, 783	1, 005, 254	63, 902	8, 970	1, 391, 717	381, 066
Mountain.....	989, 484	755, 412	0	0	109, 763	2, 276, 821
Pacific.....	5, 039, 754	1, 390, 192	97, 081	256, 786	680, 255	2, 400, 653
Total.....	20, 860, 693	17, 726, 225	4, 272, 218	5, 601, 198	11, 339, 265	11, 884, 737
Outside continental United States.....	86, 328	0	0	0	224, 188	0

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repairs		Miscellaneous		Total	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$262, 373	\$934, 364	\$11, 117	0	\$4, 960, 884	\$4, 233, 438
Middle Atlantic.....	75, 774	1, 462, 910	0	\$9, 400	4, 344, 487	13, 750, 636
East North Central.....	332, 000	528, 227	0	17, 524	7, 269, 818	3, 565, 415
West North Central.....	568, 000	162, 133	0	719, 019	6, 143, 180	4, 557, 867
South Atlantic.....	0	0	0	411, 190	3, 972, 681	4, 127, 299
East South Central.....	0	0	0	2, 200	367, 651	749, 288
West South Central.....	0	0	0	8, 624	3, 746, 402	1, 403, 944
Mountain.....	0	0	0	0	1, 099, 247	3, 032, 233
Pacific.....	0	0	0	0	5, 817, 090	4, 047, 631
Total.....	1, 238, 147	3, 087, 634	11, 117	1, 167, 957	37, 721, 440	39, 467, 751
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	0	0	310, 516	0

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Non-Federal public-works construction projects are financed from loans and grants awarded by the Public Works Administration. For the most part, these awards are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof. In a few cases, loans are made to private firms. By far the largest part of the private loans have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction. Loans made to private firms must be paid in full within the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

The value of construction projects for which awards were made from non-Federal funds during August totaled over \$22,000,000. This is a decrease of nearly \$15,000,000 as compared with July. Railroad construction and repairs and miscellaneous projects were the only 2 types showing an increase in the value of contracts awarded, comparing the 2 months under discussion.

Contracts were awarded during the month for several important projects, among them as follows: In New York State contracts were awarded for a subway project to cost over \$4,200,000; a contract was awarded for a memorial building in Rochester, N.Y., to cost nearly \$1,000,000; and for a pier and bulkhead sheds in New York City to cost over \$1,600,000.

Table 3 shows the value of contracts awarded or force-account work started on Federal construction projects financed from appropriations made by Congress direct to the Federal departments.

In accordance with the request of the Secretary of Labor, the Director of Procurement has caused the following paragraph to be inserted in all future Government contracts:

The contractor will report monthly, and will cause all subcontractors to report in like manner, within 5 days after the close of each calendar month, on forms to be furnished by the Department of Labor, the number of persons on the respective pay rolls, the aggregate amount of such pay rolls, the man-hours worked, and the total expenditures for materials. He shall furnish to the Department of Labor the names and addresses of all subcontractors on the work at the earliest date practicable, provided that the foregoing shall be applicable only to work at the site of the construction project.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM REGULAR GOVERNMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ¹

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood control projects	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$10,221	\$9,397	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	53,012	111,590	0	0	\$205,889	0
East North Central.....	59,331	698,951	0	0	0	\$5,160
West North Central.....	16,897	98,859	\$114,995	\$2,982	0	3,696
South Atlantic.....	264,047	842,575	0	0	38,054	25,674
East South Central.....	105,738	4,000	51,506	144,005	93,225	327,935
West South Central.....	307,233	115,271	0	0	110,370	129,061
Mountain.....	14,730	13,905	52,597	0	0	0
Pacific.....	259,208	32,324	0	0	23,160	6,356
Total.....	1,090,417	1,926,872	219,098	146,987	470,698	497,882
Outside continental United States.....	74,921	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads ²		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	0	0	\$6,000	\$24,143,700	0	0
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	518,449	3,707,600	0	0
East North Central.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central.....	0	0	0	0	\$22,000	\$14,000
South Atlantic.....	\$22,500	\$80,522	76,260	11,343,000	8,200	8,200
East South Central.....	0	4,563	0	0	0	0
West South Central.....	0	0	0	0	15,000	13,000
Mountain.....	26,500	6,785	0	0	97,835	88,000
Pacific.....	0	0	648,500	16,742,370	50,100	45,700
Total.....	49,000	91,870	1,249,209	55,936,670	³ 201,935	⁴ 175,800
Outside continental United States.....	0	0	141,100	75,000	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	0	0	\$5,742	\$7,691	\$21,963	\$24,160,788
Middle Atlantic.....	0	0	3,113	0	780,463	3,819,190
East North Central.....	0	0	1,980	0	61,311	704,111
West North Central.....	0	0	5,650	0	159,542	119,537
South Atlantic.....	\$188,283	\$2,400	18,799	25,118	616,143	12,327,489
East South Central.....	0	0	0	0	250,469	480,503
West South Central.....	0	0	6,101	0	438,704	257,332
Mountain.....	0	0	0	0	191,662	108,690
Pacific.....	0	0	0	1,625	980,968	16,828,375
Total.....	188,283	2,400	41,385	34,434	³ 3,510,025	⁴ 58,812,915
Outside continental United States.....	4,130	0	924	68,500	221,075	143,500

¹ Preliminary—subject to revision.

² Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

³ Includes \$8,800 not allocated by geographic divisions.

⁴ Includes \$6,900 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts were awarded during August for construction projects valued at \$58,956,415. These contracts are in addition to work financed from the fund for public works. (See tables 9 and 10.)

More than 90 percent of this contract valuation is caused by the awards for naval vessels. Construction has now started on vessels authorized under the Vinson Bill.

Comparing August with July, there were increases in awards for building construction, river, harbor, and flood-control projects, street and road work, and naval vessels.

Table 4 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF PUBLIC-BUILDING AND HIGHWAY-CONSTRUCTION AWARDS AS REPORTED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	August 1933	July 1934	August 1934	August 1933	July 1934	August 1934
New England.....	\$44,070	0	\$77,064	\$432,254	\$352,935	\$571,751
Middle Atlantic.....	1,708,679	\$1,171,783	518,370	175,559	1,636,431	1,146,746
East North Central.....	267,637	497,914	334,578	1,252,312	2,976,444	3,038,877
West North Central.....	85,601	4,150	155,446	2,362,663	430,247	1,199,277
South Atlantic.....	291,767	384,809	117,129	346,452	389,400	164,882
East South Central.....	93,028	125,000	5,680	255,165	743,837	94,393
West South Central.....	713,621	818,746	188,475	492,917	758,886	3,615,375
Mountain.....	454,559	7,549	5,801	77,444	109,882	137,340
Pacific.....	198,248	4,441	1,914	7,276,096	6,679,090	1,601,733
Total.....	3,857,210	3,014,392	1,404,457	12,670,862	14,077,152	11,570,374

The value of State building-construction contracts awarded during August was considerably less than during either July 1934 or August 1933. Highway construction awarded by State governments amounted to over \$11,500,000. This was over \$2,500,000 less than the value of State contracts awarded during July 1934 and over \$1,000,000 less than the value of awards during August 1933.

The value shown in table 12 does not include projects financed from Public Works Administration funds.

Improved Housing in Apache Indian Camps

THE present family camps for Indian Emergency Conservation Work at Turkey Tanks, Dry Lake Mesa, and Round Valley on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona represent an evolution in housing as compared to the first camps pitched to carry out this emergency project. A brief account of this progressive change is given in the August 1934 issue of *Indians at Work*, published by the United States Office of Indian Affairs.

At the start of the undertaking the Indians built their willow and grass "wikiups", according to their traditions, and the first family

campes were primitive, picturesque thatched villages. In these "wikiups" cooking is done on the ground and smoke rises to the top of the shelter and fills the eyes of the occupants. When announcement was made that there was to be a second enrollment for emergency conservation work, many of the Indians expressed the desire to have tents rather than their former primitive habitations. These campers had some savings from their wages for emergency work and realized that they could pay for the better housing. The wish for such improvement had been prompted by an Indian woman social worker.

After a delegation of the campers had called on the superintendent, permission was secured for the purchase by the Indians of 100 tents for the family camps at \$46.15 apiece at wholesale.

They are of heavy quality waterproof brown canvas, 14 by 16 feet, wall tents, and with good care ought to last many years. Those who did not wish to purchase this high quality tent were able to secure less expensive ones from the traders at from \$18 to \$25 apiece. Lumber was procured in many cases for side walls, and, as the new camps were located, there was a gradual transition from the willow and grass huts into a tent village. About half the families were housed in tents and the other half in wikiups. But the idea had got over, and as each family secured a new tent a desire was born in the neighbors to have one also. In some instances new tents were pitched beside the willow wikiups and both were used. This was the second camp set-up.

When a third enrollment was announced which was to continue for a year and the third location was selected for each of these family camps, further improvements were in order. These three camps are a combination of family and boarding camps. The unmarried men are lodged and boarded in Government tents which occupy one section of the village. The new villages are laid out in lots and streets, each family having a 40-foot frontage. The tents are set up in lines, and each tent has a square brush shelter in front and a wood pile in the rear. Along the alleys at the back of the tents are cans for rubbish which are emptied every morning and the refuse disposed of in the camp incinerator. Water has been carried by pipe to the center of the village.

A recreation ground is provided where the Indian children can play together, watched over by their mothers, and where the men can play catch or marbles or pitch horseshoes after their day's labor is done.

Prompted again by the Indian woman social worker, the campers appealed to the superintendent to get stoves for their new abodes and 100 four-lid stoves were purchased at wholesale for \$12 apiece. Nearly all of them have been in turn bought by the Indians.

About 800 Apaches have moved from their wikiups into tent villages where the women have their sewing circles and the men enjoy the comforts which they have provided for themselves and their families.

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum Wage Rate in New Hampshire Laundries

MINIMUM fair wage standards for the laundry industry of New Hampshire, establishing a minimum rate of 28 cents an hour, were declared by the State labor commissioner,¹ effective August 1, 1934, in the first wage order entered under the minimum fair wage law enacted in 1933 (ch. 87, Acts of 1933). Under this law wage orders are based upon recommendations of a wage board appointed to represent employers and employees in the industry and the public. In the present instance, the wage board was unanimous in its recommendations.

The basic rate is 28 cents an hour, the order providing as follows:

1. No woman and no minor under 21 years of age employed at a laundry occupation, whether on a time or piece rate basis, shall be paid less than the following rates:

(a) For 30 hours a week and over, not less than 28 cents an hour.

(b) For less than 30 hours a week, not less than 30 cents an hour; provided that the amount paid need not exceed the total for 30 hours at the basic minimum rate.

Special provisions governing waiting time and broken time are as follows:

1. *Waiting time.*—Employees shall be paid for such time as they are required to wait for work in the plant.

2. *Broken time.*—Employees called in for less than one-half a day's work shall receive one-half a day's pay, except where the employee has 36 hours of employment within the week.

Where meals or lodging or both are furnished as part of the compensation of the employee, the order provides that the allowances for them shall not exceed amounts specified, unless specific authorization has been granted and notice posted to that effect. The maximum amounts deductible from earnings are:

	<i>Maximum allowance</i>
For 1 meal a day.....	\$0. 20
For 2 meals a day.....	. 35
For 3 meals a day.....	. 50
For 21 meals a week.....	3. 00
For room and board, separate room.....	4. 50
For room and board, 2 in a room.....	4. 00
For room and board, 3 or more in a room.....	3. 50

¹ New Hampshire. Labor Commissioner. Directory order no. 1, July 20, 1934. Concord, 1934.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Cigarette and Smoking- and Chewing-Tobacco Industries in Virginia and North Carolina, July 1934

SINCE the effective date of the temporary code in the tobacco industry there has been a decrease in hours in all occupations and some increase in hourly rates in the more poorly paid occupations. However, in a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in July 1934 dealing with wages and hours in six occupations in the cigarette and smoking- and chewing-tobacco industries, it was revealed that 51 percent of the employees in the cigarette industry, 40 percent in the smoking-tobacco industry, and 55 percent in the chewing-tobacco industry earned under 30 cents an hour. At the time of this survey the tobacco industry was operating under a modification of the President's Reemployment Agreement. The substitute provisions as to wages and hours were effective beginning August 15, 1933.

Coverage

ALTOGETHER, 14 establishments were covered, some of which manufacture more than one product. For the cigarette industry data were gathered from 5 establishments in Virginia and 6 in North Carolina, for the smoking-tobacco industry from 2 establishments in Virginia and 4 in North Carolina, and for the chewing-tobacco industry from 1 establishment in Virginia and 3 in North Carolina. The establishments had 2,061 employees at the time of the study.

In 1930 the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a complete survey of the cigarette industry in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Six of the occupations in the 1930 survey included approximately 58 percent of the total employees. This 1934 study includes the same 6 occupations in the cigarette industry and 6 similar occupations in the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco.

Occupations

IN THE manufacturing process all tobacco is stemmed, either by hand or by machine. Hand stemmers and strip searchers are found in all three industries, but no cutter feeders or stemming-machine feeders are found in the chewing-tobacco establishments. Many

smoking-tobacco manufacturers make a granulated tobacco and utilize a granulating machine instead of a cutting machine. The employees using these machines have not been included as cutter feeders. Making-machine operators and packing-machine operators are found only in the cigarette and smoking-tobacco plants, respectively. As the name implies, making-machine operators tend the machine which actually makes the cigarette. In the smoking-tobacco industry, packing-machine operators tend the machine which weighs and packs the tobacco into the container. Lump makers, lump wrappers, and shape hands are found only in the chewing-tobacco industry.

Laborers are common to all three industries and have a wide variety of duties, such as unloading or loading freight cars, trucking or rolling hogsheads, opening and unpacking hogsheads, packing and closing hogsheads, pushing hampers or trucks, distributing tobacco or other materials to the various machines, sweeping floors, forking tobacco onto conveyors, or into ordering, drying or dressing drums, bulking tobacco, doing yard work, lining hogsheads, stripping bales, loading trucks, wrecking hogsheads, picking up tobacco or waste, feeding ordering machines, filling hampers, scrubbing floors, dumping tobacco, stacking tubs, spreading tobacco, stacking containers, shaking out tobacco, covering hampers, baling stems, feeding dipping machines, hauling gums, rolling racks, etc.

Color and Sex of the Workers

THE stemmeries in Virginia and North Carolina employ colored women almost exclusively, only a few colored men being employed as stemming-machine feeders, hand stemmers, or strip searchers. Both colored men and women, however, are employed for all laboring jobs in the ordering, casing, and stemming departments, in which departments are found the great bulk of the laboring jobs in the industry. Colored men usually feed the tobacco into the cutting machines and are known as "cutter feeders." In the chewing-tobacco industry, colored men and women are used almost entirely in the six occupations covered in this survey.

In the cigarette and smoking-tobacco industries white men are usually employed after the tobacco leaves the stemmery and cutting room and arrives at the making or packing department.

Scheduled Working Hours, July 1933 and July 1934

THE substitute provision regulating hours of work in the tobacco industry under the President's Reemployment Agreement sets a maximum of 40 hours per week. All the establishments covered in this study were accordingly scheduled to work 8 hours Monday to Friday with no work on Saturday. This meant in most cases a reduction of from 5 to 10 hours in the work week,

Table 1 shows the regular scheduled working hours per day and per week in July 1933 as compared with July 1934. In July 1933 the working schedule of some establishments provided for a half day on Saturday, while others were scheduled for only 5 days a week. Two establishments reported that in July 1933 there were no regular working hours but that the factories operated according to the number of orders on hand and in prospect.

The hours worked in July 1933 in 2 establishments were usually 9½, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, and 8 on Friday, with no work on Saturday. One establishment reported working 10 hours per day Monday to Friday, inclusive, and 5 hours on Saturday, making a 55-hour week. One reported working 8 hours per day Monday to Friday, inclusive, with 4 hours on Saturday. All others worked 9 hours per day Monday to Friday, inclusive, with some working 5 hours on Saturday.

Although table 1 shows the regular scheduled week in July 1934 to be 40 hours, most of the employees in the cigarette and smoking-tobacco industries actually worked under 40 hours during the week covered by the survey. A majority of the employees in the chewing-tobacco industry worked from 30 to 34.9 hours per week.

TABLE 1.—SCHEDULED WORKING HOURS JULY 1933 AND JULY 1934

Cigarette industry

State and establishment	Scheduled working hours					
	July 1933			July 1934		
	Monday to Friday	Saturday	Per week	Monday to Friday	Saturday	Per week
Virginia:						
Establishment A.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment B.....	9	5	50	8	0	40
Establishment C.....	9	5	50	8	0	40
Establishment D.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment E.....	8	4	44	8	0	40
North Carolina:						
Establishment A.....	(1)	0	(1)	8	0	40
Establishment B.....	(1)	0	(1)	8	0	40
Establishment C.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment D.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment E.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment F.....	10	5	55	8	0	40

Smoking-tobacco industry

Establishment A.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment B.....	9	5	50	8	0	40
Establishment C.....	9	5	50	8	0	40
Establishment D.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment E.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment F.....	9	0	45	8	0	40

Chewing-tobacco industry

Establishment A.....	9	5	50	8	0	40
Establishment B.....	9	5	50	8	0	40
Establishment C.....	9	0	45	8	0	40
Establishment D.....	9	5	50	8	0	40

¹ There was no established number of hours; the range was usually 45 to 50, 9½ Monday to Thursday, inclusive, and 8 on Friday.

Hours and Earnings, by Occupation

TABLE 2 shows the percent of employees classified according to hourly earnings and occupation. The color and sex which predominate in each occupation are also shown. Although lack of space prevents the inclusion of tabulated data on weekly earnings and hours of work, the following discussion summarizes such information for the various occupations.

Stemming-machine feeders.—In the cigarette industry, due primarily to the fact that most of the plants paid either 25 or 35 cents per hour with no intermediate rates, a majority of the stemming-machine feeders had average hourly earnings which were concentrated in two wage classifications. Seventy-one percent of the feeders earned a weekly wage of \$8 to \$9.99. Practically all of them worked from 35 to 39.9 hours a week, but none earned a weekly wage as high as \$14.

All the stemming-machine feeders in the smoking-tobacco industry earned between 25 and 34.9 cents an hour, with 85 percent of them earning less than 30 cents an hour.

Hand stemmers.—Almost all of the hand stemmers were on a piece-work basis. In the cigarette industry 10 percent earned under 20 cents per hour and 26 percent earned less than 25 cents per hour. Eighty-four percent were working practically full time; of this group 8 percent earned less than \$8 per week, 57 percent earned between \$8 and \$11.99 per week, and 36 percent earned \$12 and over.

In the smoking-tobacco industry 46 percent of the hand stemmers earned from 25 to 29.9 cents per hour, while 20 percent earned under 25 cents per hour. Ninety-one percent of the hand stemmers worked between 35 and 39.9 hours per week; 90 percent of this group earned from \$8 to \$13.99.

In the chewing-tobacco industry 75 percent of the hand stemmers earned from 20 to 29.9 cents per hour, with 44 percent earning less than 25 cents per hour. Fifty percent of the hand stemmers worked between 30 and 34.9 hours a week and earned less than \$12; 84 percent of this group earned between \$6 and \$9.99 per week.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF EMPLOYEES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS, BY OCCUPATIONS, JULY 1934

Cigarette industry

Classified actual earnings per hour during week covered	Percent in each occupation earning classified wages per hour					
	Stemming-machine feeders (colored females)	Stemmers, hand (colored, predominantly females)	Strip searchers (colored, predominantly females)	Cutter feeders (colored males)	Making-machine operators (white, predominantly males)	Laborers (predominantly colored males and females)
Under 20 cents	1	10	1			
20 to 24.9 cents	2	16	2			
25 to 29.9 cents	72	37	93			20
30 to 34.9 cents		24	5	49	3	57
35 to 39.9 cents	24	9	(1)	38	19	19
40 to 44.9 cents		3		14	27	4
45 to 49.9 cents					22	1
50 to 54.9 cents		1			30	
55 to 59.9 cents					6	
60 to 64.9 cents					1	
65 to 69.9 cents					2	
Total ²	100	100	100	100	100	100

Smoking-tobacco industry

Classified actual earnings per hour during week covered	Stemming-machine feeders (colored, predominantly females)	Stemmers, hand (colored, predominantly females)	Strip searchers (colored, predominantly females)	Cutter feeders (males, predominantly colored)	Packing-machine operators (males, predominantly white)	Laborers (predominantly colored males)
Under 20 cents		2				
20 to 24.9 cents		18				
25 to 29.9 cents	85	46	97			
30 to 34.9 cents	15	26	3	25	6	72
35 to 39.9 cents		7		25	3	14
40 to 44.9 cents		2		13	24	11
45 to 49.9 cents				13	12	1
50 to 54.9 cents				13	12	1
55 to 59.9 cents				13	30	
60 to 64.9 cents					9	
65 to 69.9 cents					3	
Total ²	100	100	100	100	100	100

Chewing-tobacco industry

Classified actual earnings per hour during week covered	Stemmers, hand (colored, predominantly females)	Strip searchers (predominantly colored females)	Lump makers (males, predominantly colored)	Lump wrappers (predominantly colored males and females)	Shape hands (colored males)	Laborers (predominantly colored males)
Under 20 cents	8			5		
20 to 24.9 cents	36		10	15		
25 to 29.9 cents	39	89	7	23		3
30 to 34.9 cents	14	6	23	28		76
35 to 39.9 cents	3	6	30	15	8	18
40 to 44.9 cents	(1)		20	11	77	
45 to 49.9 cents			3	2	15	3
50 to 54.9 cents			3			
55 to 59.9 cents						
60 to 64.9 cents						
65 to 69.9 cents						
70 cents and over			3			
Total ²	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Less than 1 percent.² Percentages in totals computed from actual numbers and not by adding percentages in the respective columns.

The percentage of hand stemmers in the three industries classified according to hourly earnings, together with cumulative percentages, is shown in table 3:

TABLE 3.—PERCENT OF HAND STEMMERS HAVING CLASSIFIED AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE CIGARETTE, SMOKING-TOBACCO, AND CHEWING-TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, JULY 1934

Classified average hourly earnings	Percent having classified earnings in—		
	Cigarette industry	Smoking-tobacco industry	Chewing-tobacco industry
Under 20 cents.....	10	2	8
20 to 24.9 cents.....	16	18	36
25 to 29.9 cents.....	37	46	39
30 to 34.9 cents.....	24	26	14
35 to 39.9 cents.....	9	7	3
40 to 44.9 cents.....	3	2	(1)
45 cents and over.....	1		
Cumulative percent			
Under 20 cents.....	10	2	8
Under 25 cents.....	26	20	44
Under 30 cents.....	63	66	83
Under 35 cents.....	87	92	97

¹ Less than 1 percent.

In the second section of table 3 it is shown that 26 and 20 percent of the hand stemmers in the cigarette and smoking-tobacco industries, respectively, were earning under 25 cents per hour, while 44 percent in the chewing-tobacco industry earned under this amount.

Strip searchers.—Most of the strip searchers work on an hourly basis. Ninety-three percent in the cigarette industry earned 25 to 29.9 cents per hour while 3 percent earned under 25 cents. Seventy-eight percent worked from 35 to 39.9 hours and earned from \$8 to \$11.99 per week.

In the smoking-tobacco industry 97 percent of all strip searchers earned between 25 and 29.9 cents, while the rest earned from 30 to 34.9 cents per hour. Seventy percent worked between 35 and 39.9 hours and earned from \$8 to \$9.99 per week.

Eighty-nine percent of the strip searchers in the chewing-tobacco industry earned from 25 to 29.9 cents per hour. Seventy-seven percent worked between 25 and 34.9 hours a week, 86 percent of them earning \$6 to \$7.99 per week.

Cutter feeders.—The average hourly earnings of all the cutter feeders in the cigarette industry ranged from 30 to 44.9 cents, 49 percent earning between 30 and 34.9 cents per hour. Seventy-six percent worked from 35 to 44.9 hours a week. More than three-fourths of these earned between \$12 and \$15.99 per week.

In the smoking-tobacco industry half of the cutter feeders earned from 30 to 39.9 cents per hour and the hourly earnings of the other

half were evenly distributed over the range from 40 to 59.9 cents an hour. Eighty-eight percent earned less than \$15.99, 63 percent of these working practically full time.

Making-machine operators.—Making-machine operators are found in the cigarette industry alone. Seventy-nine percent earned from 40 to 55 cents per hour. Ninety-four percent worked practically full time, 59 percent of these workers having weekly earnings between \$16 and \$19.99.

Packing-machine operators.—In this occupation, peculiar to the smoking-tobacco industry, 30 percent of the employees earned from 55 to 59.9 cents per hour. The range of hourly earnings is from 30 to 69.9 cents. Seventy-two percent of the packing-machine operators worked practically full time, a little more than half of these workers earning between \$20 and \$23.99 a week.

Lump makers.—This occupation is found only in the chewing-tobacco industry. The range of hourly earnings is more pronounced in this occupation than in any of the occupations included in the survey, the spread being from 20 cents to over 70 cents an hour. Ten percent earned less than 25 cents an hour; 73 percent earned from 30 to 44.9 cents an hour. Twenty-seven percent earned between \$10 and \$11.99 per week, most of them having worked between 30 and 34.9 hours. Forty-three percent earned less than \$10 per week and 30 percent earned \$12 a week or more.

Lump wrappers.—This occupation is also confined to the chewing-tobacco industry. Twenty percent of those working at this occupation were earning less than 25 cents per hour, 51 percent earned between 25 and 34.9 cents per hour, while the remainder earned 35 to 49.9 cents per hour. Thirty-five percent earned \$10 to \$11.99 weekly, 5 percent working 25 to 29.9 hours, 20 percent working 30 to 34.9 hours, and the remainder working 35 to 39.9 hours. Of the 27 percent of the lump wrappers who earned between \$8 and \$9.99, over half worked from 30 to 34.9 hours a week.

Shape hands.—Like the occupations of lump maker and lump wrapper, that of shape hand is found only in the chewing-tobacco industry. None of the shape hands were earning less than 35 cents an hour during the week studied in this survey and over three-quarters were earning from 40 to 44.9 cents an hour. Thirty-one percent earned from \$12 to \$13.99 and worked from 25 to 29.9 hours per week. Twenty-three percent earned from \$14 to \$15.99, the highest weekly wages found in this occupation. One-third of them worked a full week or more and the rest from 30 to 34.9 hours per week.

Laborers.—Both men and women, predominantly colored, were engaged as laborers in the three industries. The average hourly earnings of most of the laborers in the cigarette industry fell between

25 and 39.9 cents. Eighty-four percent of the women earned between 25 and 29.9 cents per hour and 15 percent from 30 to 34.9 cents. Seventy percent of the men earned from 30 to 34.9 cents per hour and 24 percent from 35 to 39.9 cents. No woman or man laborer received less than 25 and 30 cents, respectively. Forty-two percent earned from \$12 to \$13.99, practically all of this group working full time. Ninety-one percent of the men and 86 percent of the women worked 35 hours and over. Fifty-one percent of the men in this group earned from \$12 to \$13.99 and 60 percent of the women earned only \$8 to \$9.99.

In the smoking-tobacco industry 72 percent of the laborers earned between 30 and 34.9 cents per hour. Fifteen percent of the laborers earned between \$10 and \$11.99, 49 percent earned between \$12 and \$13.99, and 11 percent earned between \$14 and \$15.99, most of whom worked 35 hours or over during the week.

Seventy-six percent of the laborers in the chewing-tobacco industry had hourly earnings between 30 and 34.9 cents. Forty-two percent worked 30 to 34.9 hours per week and 39 percent worked 35 to 44.9 hours per week. Most of those working 30 to 34.9 hours earned from \$8 to \$11.99 per week. Of the laborers working from 35 to 44.9 hours weekly a little more than three-fifths earned from \$12 to \$13.99.

Average Wage and Salary Payments in the "Service" Industries in Ohio, 1916 to 1932

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THE highest average wage and salary payment in the "service" industries in Ohio during the 17 years, 1916 to 1932, to all occupation groups combined was \$1,384, in 1929; the lowest was \$646, in 1916. The average in 1932 was \$1,074, which was the lowest since 1919.

The decline in average wage and salary payments from 1929 to 1932 was \$241, or 20.4 percent, for wage earners; \$367, or 21.2 percent, for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; \$982, or 48.4 percent, for salespeople (not traveling); and \$310, or 22.4 percent, for the three general occupation groups combined.

As explained in previous studies, changes in average wage and salary payments do not provide any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay, nor do the average wage and salary payments show full-time earnings for any year. Full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average wage and salary payment.

Source and Scope of Study

THE reports made annually, as required by law, to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, form the basis of this study and of others relating to average wage and salary payments published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934. The reports were furnished by Ohio employers immediately after the close of each calendar year and show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with such reports, information concerning full-time, part-time, and overtime work and reduction of hours and other plans for spreading work during slack periods.

Prior to 1924, reports were requested of all employers of 5 or more persons and beginning with 1924 reports have been requested of all employers of 3 or more. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than the minimum indicated and all such reports are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting have varied from year to year, but the returns have been from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports are not requested concerning Government employment and interstate transportation.

The "Service" Industries

THE Ohio Division of Labor Statistics classified "offices" under "Wholesale and retail trade" prior to 1925 but beginning with that year "offices" have been classified under "service." In order to secure in this study a comparison of the same groups, as far as possible, throughout the period from 1916 to 1932, all data concerning "offices" have been transferred from "trade" to "service", except for 1922, in table 1, as noted, and, therefore, the figures in this study are not in agreement, for the earlier years, with the study of average wage and salary payments in Ohio, published in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1934.

The industry group "service" contains a number of activities seldom covered in statistical studies of employment and wage and salary payments. The reporting lists in some of such activities necessarily have been developed slowly, and, therefore, increases in employment and in total wage and salary payments are accounted for in part by more nearly complete coverage during the later years of the period. This should be borne in mind in using figures in this study for comparative purposes.

Table 1 shows total wage and salary payments reported in service for the 17 years, 1916 to 1932. Payments to superintendents and

managers are included in this table, but data for that group are not included elsewhere in this study. In their annual reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, employers were requested to report for the year total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were instructed not to include salaries of officials.

Total wage and salary payments to the three general occupation groups combined reached the highest amount in 1929, while the total in 1932 was lower than in any year since 1925.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

[Figures for the earlier years are not in agreement with study of average wage and salary payments in Ohio, Monthly Labor Review for January 1934, due to transfer of "offices" from "trade" to "service"]

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenogra- phers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Total of preceding	Superinten- dents and managers	Grand total
1916	2, 153	\$19, 652, 032	\$6, 929, 190	\$1, 231, 512	\$27, 812, 734	\$2, 831, 003	\$30, 643, 737
1917	2, 595	26, 609, 508	9, 913, 932	2, 102, 440	38, 625, 880	4, 269, 087	42, 894, 967
1918	3, 071	30, 516, 708	16, 348, 100	2, 698, 080	49, 562, 888	5, 180, 566	54, 743, 454
1919	3, 157	35, 598, 590	22, 453, 467	3, 555, 612	61, 607, 669	7, 053, 211	68, 660, 880
1920	4, 650	52, 601, 409	36, 426, 294	4, 845, 853	93, 873, 556	10, 297, 669	104, 171, 225
1921	3, 499	53, 671, 210	35, 368, 928	4, 637, 305	93, 677, 443	11, 059, 427	104, 736, 870
1922 ¹	3, 034	50, 008, 110	19, 645, 610	3, 504, 463	73, 158, 183	7, 589, 873	80, 748, 056
1923	4, 120	65, 361, 822	40, 017, 329	8, 377, 123	113, 756, 274	14, 204, 573	127, 960, 847
1924	5, 215	77, 458, 058	46, 763, 611	9, 275, 878	133, 497, 547	19, 617, 426	153, 114, 973
1925	5, 971	86, 197, 038	48, 314, 102	10, 948, 449	145, 459, 589	21, 959, 639	167, 419, 228
1926	6, 761	94, 622, 091	53, 930, 013	13, 078, 376	161, 630, 480	21, 849, 163	183, 479, 643
1927	7, 598	105, 462, 147	59, 000, 261	10, 809, 448	175, 271, 856	21, 607, 204	196, 879, 060
1928	8, 210	102, 061, 685	65, 040, 343	13, 801, 649	180, 903, 677	25, 058, 030	205, 961, 707
1929	9, 335	118, 959, 260	76, 873, 897	16, 074, 147	211, 907, 304	26, 384, 039	238, 291, 343
1930	10, 241	111, 692, 103	83, 742, 536	6, 998, 762	202, 433, 401	27, 932, 230	230, 365, 631
1931	10, 452	103, 607, 067	75, 869, 112	6, 060, 877	185, 537, 056	24, 510, 860	210, 047, 916
1932	10, 357	85, 957, 730	58, 630, 191	4, 093, 525	148, 681, 446	19, 735, 297	168, 416, 743

¹ Not including "offices." Data not available to compute total wage and salary payments for service including offices.

Table 2 shows the average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups. Employers, in their annual reports to the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, show the number of persons employed in each of the three general occupation groups on the 15th of each month. The average was computed by dividing the sum of the number employed on the 15th of each month by 12.

The highest average number reported employed was in 1930. The statement made earlier in this study concerning the more nearly complete coverage during the later years of the period should be borne in mind in using this table.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS (BOTH SEXES) REPORTED EMPLOYED IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

[Figures for the earlier years are not in agreement with study of average wage and salary payments in Ohio, Monthly Labor Review for January 1934, due to transfer of "offices" from "trade" to "service"]

Year	Establishments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	2,157	33,433	8,334	1,292	43,058
1917	2,599	40,490	10,735	1,784	53,009
1918	3,071	40,301	14,813	1,899	57,014
1919	3,157	42,086	18,685	2,386	63,157
1920	4,650	48,662	25,993	2,397	77,052
1921	3,499	48,537	23,418	2,896	74,850
1922	3,745	51,517	24,644	3,277	79,438
1923	4,120	59,082	27,641	4,045	90,767
1924	5,215	66,937	32,219	4,939	104,095
1925	5,971	73,399	34,124	5,523	113,046
1926	6,761	82,072	35,664	6,688	124,424
1927	7,598	87,132	37,934	5,459	130,525
1928	8,210	91,160	40,181	7,202	138,542
1929	9,335	100,805	44,374	7,930	153,109
1930	10,241	99,427	51,162	4,423	155,012
1931	10,452	97,184	48,590	4,348	150,122
1932	10,357	91,523	42,964	3,918	138,405

Average wage and salary payments in "service" are shown in table 3. The average was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment by the average number (sum of the number employed on the 15th of each month divided by 12) reported employed each year.

The highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was in 1927; to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, in 1929; to salespeople (not traveling), in 1923; and to the three groups combined, in 1929. The average in 1932 was lower than in any year since 1919 for the first two occupation groups and for the three combined.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

[Figures for the earlier years are not in agreement with study of average wage and salary payments in Ohio, Monthly Labor Review for January 1934, due to transfer of "offices" from "trade" to "service"]

Year	Establishments	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	All employees
1916	¹ 2,157	\$588	\$831	\$953	\$646
1917	¹ 2,599	657	924	1,178	729
1918	3,071	757	1,104	1,421	869
1919	3,157	846	1,202	1,490	975
1920	4,650	1,081	1,401	2,022	1,218
1921	3,499	1,106	1,510	1,601	1,252
1922	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1923	4,120	1,106	1,448	2,071	1,253
1924	5,215	1,157	1,451	1,878	1,282
1925	5,971	1,174	1,416	1,982	1,287
1926	6,761	1,153	1,512	1,955	1,299
1927	7,598	1,210	1,555	1,980	1,343
1928	8,210	1,120	1,619	1,916	1,306
1929	9,335	1,180	1,732	2,027	1,384
1930	10,241	1,123	1,637	1,582	1,306
1931	10,452	1,066	1,561	1,394	1,236
1932	10,357	939	1,365	1,045	1,074

¹ Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 4.

² Data not available.

Chart 1 shows graphically the average wage and salary payments.

Industries or Activities Classified under "Service"

IN STUDYING individual industries or activities under "service", consideration is given only to the two numerically important occupation groups—wage earners and bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks.

In the tables relating to wage earners the following industries or activities have been combined in this study under "service, other": Homes for aged and children, laboratories, mausoleums and cemeteries, photographers, professional, recreation camps for boys and girls,

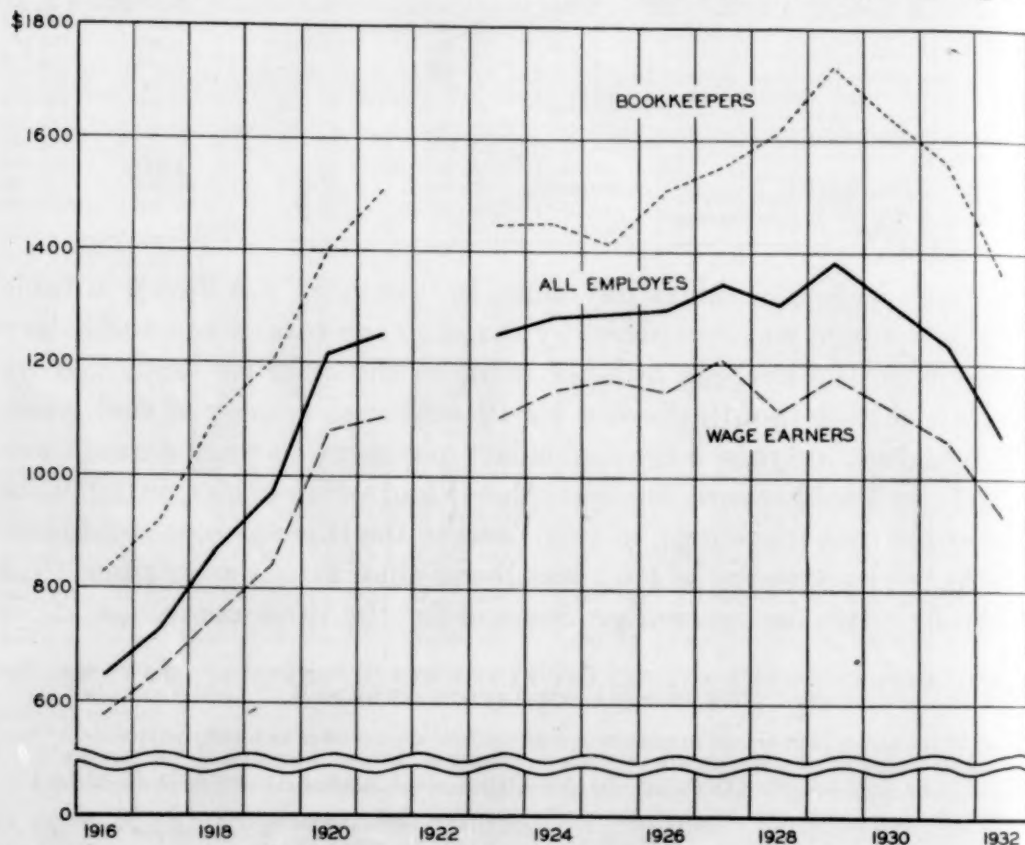


FIGURE 1.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN "SERVICE" INDUSTRIES, 1916 TO 1932

shoe repairing, undertakers, and service, not otherwise classified. In the tables relating to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, all of the industries enumerated above and all except seven of the industries in table 4 are included in "service, other."

It should be emphasized that more nearly complete coverage during the later years is an important factor in several of the industries or activities to be borne in mind in consideration of increases in total wage and salary payments and in average number of persons employed.

Tables 4 and 5 show for wage earners and for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks the number of establishments reporting, average number reported employed, and total wage and salary payments each year.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

975

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS REPORTED EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Advertising			Banks			Barbers and hairdressers		
	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916.....	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	24	229	\$148,606
1917.....	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
1918.....	36	296	\$292,087	188	328	\$258,484	25	199	189,719
1919 ¹	38	421	506,097	192	412	362,915	24	214	217,084
1920.....	46	495	771,073	⁴ 1,073	701	555,267	31	247	318,930
1921.....	42	451	724,500	334	847	923,640	27	230	277,900
1922.....	40	503	(1)	385	898	(1)	30	289	(1)
1923.....	46	676	830,046	401	970	1,064,120	35	285	367,789
1924.....	57	742	1,085,516	579	1,461	⁴ 2,647,145	57	403	492,894
1925.....	45	499	920,877	599	1,491	1,508,163	66	475	570,459
1926.....	47	471	943,030	606	1,646	1,853,147	73	498	625,358
1927.....	55	703	1,465,327	632	1,646	1,851,244	95	627	824,320
1928.....	47	652	1,199,016	636	1,725	1,759,501	100	707	872,484
1929.....	58	949	1,239,331	908	2,093	2,108,744	108	749	1,000,929
1930.....	65	1,060	1,263,572	920	2,069	2,181,032	119	910	1,032,939
1931.....	65	1,005	1,055,326	821	1,891	1,781,042	142	1,013	1,072,291
1932.....	69	926	781,888	787	1,794	1,656,890	168	1,129	990,197
Year	Bowling alleys and parks			Churches			Clubs (athletic, country, and yacht)		
	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916.....	⁴ 45	892	\$608,258	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1917.....	55	1,117	1,035,566	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1918.....	67	1,104	777,473	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1919 ¹	59	867	851,150	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920.....	70	1,026	1,253,538	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921.....	66	917	1,242,253	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922.....	71	946	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	88	1,136	1,338,218	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1924.....	116	1,398	1,702,493	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1925.....	138	1,702	2,110,797	11	125	\$93,124	140	2,625	\$2,863,320
1926.....	164	1,753	1,919,194	28	276	235,852	152	2,734	2,898,647
1927.....	195	2,079	2,265,471	49	446	401,219	184	3,158	3,353,507
1928.....	223	2,244	2,493,337	65	587	526,589	167	2,907	3,177,443
1929.....	217	2,538	2,652,999	78	601	557,528	194	3,028	3,230,437
1930.....	311	2,812	2,747,409	113	941	822,300	225	3,088	3,438,932
1931.....	265	2,323	1,989,162	138	1,077	1,102,937	267	3,099	3,175,811
1932.....	231	1,858	1,499,999	160	1,182	1,120,129	268	2,714	2,230,787
Year	Garages, including auto- body repairing			Hospitals			Hotels		
	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916.....	295	2,857	\$2,333,190	18	395	\$169,876	⁶ 300	8,680	\$4,220,219
1917.....	⁷ 420	4,195	3,878,736	21	487	209,750	⁸ 351	9,924	5,194,887
1918.....	505	4,466	4,736,077	27	602	306,714	356	9,923	5,617,439
1919 ¹	576	5,543	6,980,756	37	766	448,660	330	10,700	7,528,522
1920.....	795	7,141	10,969,979	47	1,156	926,442	352	10,914	8,932,948
1921.....	674	5,957	8,795,155	85	3,735	3,787,440	318	10,470	8,975,429
1922.....	711	6,160	(1)	96	4,343	(1)	303	10,561	(1)
1923.....	802	7,965	11,484,236	110	4,968	4,177,744	348	11,444	9,588,675
1924.....	1,062	9,412	14,207,772	125	5,652	4,729,461	390	11,725	10,230,997
1925.....	1,242	10,623	16,165,183	136	6,337	5,781,399	340	10,753	8,558,784
1926.....	1,468	12,729	18,740,425	146	7,116	6,022,306	364	11,613	9,764,422
1927.....	1,624	11,821	18,177,235	173	8,007	7,388,279	360	10,933	9,133,790
1928.....	1,771	12,692	19,574,658	176	8,790	⁴ 4,928,136	411	11,819	9,824,079
1929.....	1,921	14,447	22,139,131	189	9,989	9,029,611	406	12,597	10,300,526
1930.....	1,947	12,933	19,431,205	217	10,073	9,153,476	390	12,289	10,539,727
1931.....	1,820	10,920	13,977,910	192	10,008	8,701,021	383	11,441	8,914,610
1932.....	1,618	8,976	9,101,898	191	9,406	7,619,766	356	9,808	6,711,585

¹ Data not available.² Combined with "service, other."³ Total of average number of wage earners by industries 1,346 less than service industry group total; no further verification possible.⁴ In accord with compilations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.⁵ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.⁶ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 2.⁷ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS REPORTED EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

Year	Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators			Offices			Office buildings, including window cleaning		
	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916.....	7 281	8, 439	\$4, 237, 075	7 369	1, 224	1, 375, 090	8 186	2, 938	\$1, 776, 903
1917.....	7 295	8, 627	4, 738, 564	7 488	2, 070	2, 669, 187	7 198	3, 396	2, 374, 342
1918.....	294	7, 765	4, 619, 590	515	1, 925	2, 872, 853	210	3, 351	2, 388, 929
1919 ³	281	7, 837	4, 984, 771	594	1, 911	3, 085, 599	217	4 2, 009	2, 776, 782
1920.....	332	8, 325	7, 623, 998	803	2, 242	4, 797, 864	243	3, 583	3, 522, 274
1921.....	291	7, 308	6, 751, 435	676	2, 374	5, 028, 786	235	3, 366	3, 344, 352
1922.....	287	7, 172	(1)	713	2, 771	(1)	239	3, 359	(1)
1923.....	305	8, 890	8, 177, 447	779	2, 858	6, 366, 611	250	4, 078	4, 277, 149
1924.....	344	9, 717	9, 342, 840	982	4, 103	7, 978, 013	286	4, 225	4, 547, 692
1925.....	368	10, 589	11, 463, 041	1, 088	4 2, 934	7, 872, 357	326	4, 485	4, 991, 289
1926.....	405	11, 642	12, 229, 747	1, 252	3, 644	8, 040, 702	372	5, 176	5, 601, 481
1927.....	449	12, 664	14, 358, 044	1, 403	4, 927	10, 376, 576	421	5, 214	5, 872, 279
1928.....	478	13, 318	14, 000, 370	1, 601	4, 445	10, 257, 752	454	5, 101	5 3, 114, 405
1929.....	526	14, 487	15, 447, 090	1, 826	4, 728	11, 365, 212	502	5, 981	6, 602, 726
1930.....	537	14, 571	14, 798, 966	2, 145	2, 502	4, 358, 195	575	6, 304	7, 056, 866
1931.....	555	13, 428	12, 537, 847	2, 301	3, 281	5, 605, 232	612	6, 549	7, 013, 842
1932.....	534	11, 915	9, 212, 019	2, 501	8 5, 972	8 9, 909, 947	653	6, 768	6, 334, 047
Year	Restaurants			Saloons			Schools and colleges		
	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916.....	7 272	4, 003	\$1, 989, 311	115	1, 300	\$965, 353	(1)	(1)	(1)
1917.....	7 280	4, 699	2, 574, 035	190	1, 606	1, 300, 194	(1)	(1)	(1)
1918.....	327	5, 177	3, 363, 482	201	1, 543	1, 771, 493	24	385	\$381, 726
1919 ³	406	5, 860	4, 191, 304	78	269	274, 240	26	440	392, 545
1920.....	440	7, 368	6, 453, 133	---	---	---	55	1, 127	1, 109, 114
1921.....	365	6, 306	5, 367, 496	---	---	---	70	2, 525	3, 327, 965
1922.....	421	7, 803	(1)	---	---	---	66	2, 416	(1)
1923.....	465	8, 076	6, 661, 751	---	---	---	79	2, 737	4, 313, 978
1924.....	615	8, 825	7, 783, 419	---	---	---	94	3, 329	4, 352, 631
1925.....	758	10, 351	8, 815, 289	---	---	---	89	3, 137	4, 691, 187
1926.....	850	10, 986	8, 860, 737	---	---	---	92	3, 360	5, 448, 979
1927.....	1, 004	11, 868	11, 190, 694	---	---	---	99	3, 707	6, 076, 644
1928.....	1, 011	11, 943	10, 424, 751	---	---	---	107	3, 988	6, 578, 697
1929.....	1, 207	13, 731	12, 033, 885	---	---	---	130	4, 539	7, 512, 060
1930.....	1, 365	14, 438	12, 153, 193	---	---	---	126	4, 767	8, 479, 988
1931.....	1, 336	13, 496	12, 415, 063	---	---	---	132	4, 877	8, 510, 027
1932.....	1, 159	11, 404	7, 586, 438	---	---	---	132	4, 915	7, 731, 907
Year	Servants in private homes			Social agencies			Theaters		
	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Wage earners (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7 122	1, 508	\$1, 052, 645
1917.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	136	1, 982	1, 537, 396
1918.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	152	2, 223	1, 880, 181
1919 ³	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	154	2, 363	1, 844, 825
1920.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	188	3, 001	3, 426, 547
1921.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	171	2, 903	3, 803, 841
1922.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	51	692	(1)	161	2, 378	(1)
1923.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	46	504	\$443, 547	179	3, 124	4, 514, 921
1924.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	70	687	714, 936	207	3, 540	5, 405, 084
1925.....	36	107	\$93, 962	77	912	986, 871	231	3, 618	5, 517, 574
1926.....	83	344	341, 298	93	1, 118	1, 219, 748	261	4, 131	6, 468, 096
1927.....	118	563	606, 143	109	1, 170	1, 222, 621	275	4, 369	6, 947, 769
1928.....	169	849	974, 921	121	1, 408	1, 384, 855	308	4, 523	7, 079, 818
1929.....	228	1, 050	1, 169, 635	133	1, 473	1, 511, 435	291	4, 217	6, 768, 936
1930.....	310	1, 520	1, 682, 058	139	1, 703	1, 851, 448	274	3, 605	5, 875, 370
1931.....	403	1, 739	1, 826, 861	138	1, 937	2, 079, 074	278	3, 775	6, 013, 291
1932.....	458	1, 844	1, 646, 731	148	2, 396	2, 315, 907	279	3, 028	4, 072, 324

¹ Data not available.³ Total of average number of wage earners by industries 1,346 less than service industry group total; no further verification possible.⁴ In accord with compilations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.⁵ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.⁷ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.⁸ Increases probably due largely to change in classification of employees, in certain types of offices, by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS REPORTED EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

Year	Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.			Service, other		
	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab- lish- ments	Wage earners (aver- age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	130	968	\$775,506
1917.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	165	2,390	1,096,851
1918.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	144	1,013	1,060,461
1919 ¹	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	1,128	1,153,340
1920.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	175	1,338	1,940,302
1921.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	1,148	1,321,018
1922.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	171	1,226	(1)
1923.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	187	1,370	1,755,590
1924.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	231	1,721	2,237,165
1925.....	25	785	\$687,707	256	1,853	2,505,655
1926.....	28	784	681,514	277	2,054	2,727,408
1927.....	34	748	685,904	319	2,484	3,265,081
1928.....	39	907	796,640	326	2,557	3,094,233
1929.....	47	947	888,671	366	2,663	3,400,374
1930.....	44	874	722,516	419	2,969	4,102,912
1931.....	41	1,024	811,348	563	4,304	5,024,371
1932.....	37	904	667,146	608	4,583	4,768,035

¹ Data not available.

² Total of average number of wage earners by industries 1,346 less than service industry group total; no further verification possible.

³ In accord with compilations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.

⁴ Number of establishments reporting employees; number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS REPORTED EMPLOYED AND TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Banks			Garages, including auto-body repairing			Hospitals		
	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916	(1)	(1)	(1)	295	543	\$391,059	(1)	(1)	(2)
1917	(1)	(1)	(1)	420	834	677,185	(1)	(1)	(3)
1918	188	4,945	\$5,675,894	505	961	1,154,983	(1)	(1)	(3)
1919	192	5,955	7,285,573	576	1,130	1,315,265	(1)	(1)	(2)
1920	1,073	9,896	14,282,902	795	1,592	2,251,762	(1)	(1)	(3)
1921 ¹	334	9,200	14,915,129	674	1,459	1,932,757	85	294	\$317,193
1922	385	9,419	(1)	711	1,591	(1)	96	329	(1)
1923	401	10,207	14,871,217	802	1,946	2,962,034	110	456	462,951
1924	579	12,019	16,653,801	1,062	2,455	3,464,682	125	437	465,017
1925	599	12,228	16,125,118	1,242	2,650	3,860,093	136	522	617,229
1926	606	12,476	19,065,585	1,468	2,998	4,277,577	146	599	634,228
1927	632	12,623	19,694,310	1,624	2,903	4,222,545	173	759	888,549
1928	636	12,841	20,548,868	1,771	3,105	4,432,215	176	697	467,334
1929	908	14,149	22,436,897	1,921	2,794	4,734,176	189	907	1,040,455
1930	920	14,283	22,426,543	1,947	3,054	4,240,297	217	907	1,071,853
1931	821	12,249	18,314,158	1,820	2,521	3,146,707	192	918	1,076,010
1932	787	11,161	16,222,488	1,618	2,017	2,167,971	191	882	839,910
Year	Hotels			Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators			Offices		
	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916	300	786	\$560,497	281	703	\$382,558	369	5,389	\$4,975,171
1917	351	846	699,761	295	625	373,944	488	7,537	7,447,713
1918	356	949	817,617	294	597	390,265	515	5,856	6,644,321
1919	330	1,147	1,036,169	281	610	480,685	594	8,430	10,449,361
1920	352	1,160	1,332,932	332	645	632,056	803	11,002	16,031,468
1921 ¹	318	1,169	1,387,779	291	590	494,803	676	9,230	13,944,327
1922	303	1,126	(1)	287	598	(1)	713	9,818	(1)
1923	348	1,248	1,350,096	305	665	713,708	779	10,989	16,705,632
1924	390	1,356	1,402,794	344	731	796,982	982	12,691	20,420,468
1925	340	1,377	1,363,065	368	769	858,369	1,088	13,718	21,987,567
1926	364	1,308	1,446,348	405	826	918,125	1,252	14,316	23,338,357
1927	360	1,135	1,477,587	449	986	1,039,550	1,403	16,075	26,848,769
1928	411	1,249	1,461,432	478	945	2,065,651	1,601	18,207	31,654,279
1929	406	1,408	1,654,474	526	1,021	1,177,130	1,826	20,495	41,246,320
1930	390	1,279	1,486,832	537	1,083	1,293,668	2,145	26,536	47,821,356
1931	383	1,188	1,285,726	555	955	1,037,528	2,301	26,194	45,201,813
1932	356	1,068	1,056,351	534	892	835,958	2,501	22,445	32,361,719
Year	Schools and colleges			Service, other					
	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments	Estab-lish-ments	Book-keep-ers, stenog-raph-ers, and office clerks (aver-age)	Total wage and salary payments
1916	(1)	(1)	(1)	912	913	\$619,905			
1917	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,045	892	715,329			
1918	24	517	\$642,167	1,189	988	1,022,853			
1919	26	429	525,044	1,158	984	1,034,370			
1920	55	394	523,417	1,240	1,304	1,371,757			
1921 ¹	70	489	631,884	1,051	986	1,293,056			
1922	66	482	(1)	1,184	1,282	(1)			
1923	79	609	804,836	1,296	1,521	2,146,855			
1924	94	694	861,757	1,639	1,837	2,507,110			
1925	89	501	641,603	2,109	2,359	2,861,058			
1926	92	529	667,672	2,428	2,612	3,582,121			
1927	99	551	750,679	2,858	2,903	4,078,272			
1928	107	570	797,185	3,030	2,567	3,409,379			
1929	130	637	958,449	3,429	2,964	3,625,996			
1930	126	676	932,343	3,959	3,345	4,469,644			
1931	132	678	921,133	4,248	3,889	4,886,037			
1932	132	610	799,009	4,238	3,890	4,346,785			

¹ Data not available.

² Combined with "service, other."

³ Total of average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks by industries 8 greater than service industry group total.

⁴ In accord with compilations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.

⁵ Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 2.

⁶ Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.

⁷ Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.

Average wage and salary payments in each of the industries or activities are shown for wage earners in table 6 and for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in table 7. The average wage and salary payment, as previously explained, was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment for a given year by the average number employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but only as approximations.

As far as data are available, the highest average wage and salary payment to wage earners was reported for 1 industry or activity in 1920; for 2 in 1921; for 1 in 1924; for 2 in 1926; for 4 in 1927; for 2 in 1928; for 3 in 1929; for 3 in 1930; and for 1 in 1931. The lowest average was generally reported for the earliest years for which data are shown, although in 3 instances the average was lowest in 1932. Comparatively few reports are received from employers of servants in private homes and those are doubtless from the wealthier households.

Average wage and salary payments to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks are shown for 7 industries or activities and for the group "other." The highest average was reported in 1921 for 2 classifications; in 1923 for 1; in 1929 for 3; in 1930 for 1; and in 1925 and 1930 for 1. The lowest average was reported for the earlier years except in one classification where the lowest average was paid in 1932.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Advertising	Banks	Barbers and hair dressers	Bowling alleys and parks	Churches	Clubs (country, athletic, and yacht)	Garages, including autobody repairing	Hospitals	Hotels	Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators
1916.....	(1)	(1)	\$649	\$682	(1)	(1)	\$817	\$430	\$486	\$502
1917.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	927	(1)	(1)	925	431	523	549
1918.....	\$987	\$788	953	704	(1)	(1)	1,060	509	566	595
1919.....	1,202	881	1,014	982	(1)	(1)	1,259	586	704	636
1920.....	1,558	792	1,291	1,222	(1)	(1)	1,536	801	818	916
1921.....	1,606	1,090	1,208	1,355	(1)	(1)	1,476	1,014	857	924
1922.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	1,228	1,097	1,290	1,178	(1)	(1)	1,442	841	838	920
1924.....	1,463	(2)	1,223	1,218	(1)	(1)	1,510	837	873	961
1925.....	1,845	1,012	1,201	1,240	\$745	\$1,091	1,522	912	796	1,083
1926.....	2,002	1,126	1,256	1,095	855	1,060	1,472	846	841	1,050
1927.....	2,084	1,125	1,315	1,090	900	1,062	1,538	923	835	1,134
1928.....	1,839	1,020	1,234	1,111	897	1,093	1,542	(1)	831	1,051
1929.....	1,306	1,008	1,336	1,045	928	1,067	1,532	904	818	1,066
1930.....	1,192	1,054	1,135	977	874	1,114	1,502	909	858	1,016
1931.....	1,050	942	1,059	856	1,024	1,025	1,280	869	779	934
1932.....	844	924	877	807	948	822	1,014	810	684	773

¹ Data not available.

² Omitted, see note to table 4.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

Year	Offices	Office buildings, including window cleaning	Restaurants	Saloons	Schools and colleges	Servants in private homes	Social agencies	Theaters	Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.	Service, other
1916.....	\$1,123	\$605	\$497	\$743	(1)	(1)	(1)	\$698	(1)	\$801
1917.....	1,289	699	548	810	(1)	(1)	(1)	776	(1)	(2)
1918.....	1,492	713	650	1,148	\$991	(1)	(1)	846	(1)	1,047
1919.....	1,615	(2)	715	1,019	892	(1)	(1)	781	(1)	1,022
1920.....	2,140	983	876	-----	984	(1)	(1)	1,142	(1)	1,450
1921.....	2,118	994	851	-----	1,318	(1)	(1)	1,310	(1)	1,151
1922.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	2,228	1,049	825	-----	1,576	(1)	\$880	1,445	(1)	1,281
1924.....	1,944	1,076	882	-----	1,307	(1)	1,041	1,527	(1)	1,300
1925.....	(2)	1,113	852	-----	1,495	\$878	1,082	1,525	\$876	1,352
1926.....	2,207	1,082	807	-----	1,622	992	1,091	1,566	869	1,328
1927.....	2,106	1,126	943	-----	1,639	1,077	1,044	1,590	917	1,314
1928.....	2,308	(2)	873	-----	1,650	1,148	984	1,565	878	1,210
1929.....	2,404	1,104	876	-----	1,655	1,114	1,026	1,605	938	1,277
1930.....	1,742	1,119	842	-----	1,773	1,107	1,087	1,630	827	1,382
1931.....	1,708	1,071	920	-----	1,745	1,051	1,073	1,593	792	1,167
1932.....	1,659	936	665	-----	1,573	893	967	1,345	738	1,040

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN "SERVICE", 1916 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

Year	Banks	Garages, including autobody repairing	Hospitals	Hotels	Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators	Offices	Schools and colleges	Service, other
1916.....	(1)	\$720	(1)	\$713	\$544	\$923	(1)	\$679
1917.....	(1)	812	(1)	827	598	988	(1)	802
1918.....	\$1,148	1,202	(1)	862	654	1,135	\$1,242	1,035
1919.....	1,223	1,164	(1)	903	(2)	1,240	1,224	1,051
1920.....	1,443	1,414	(1)	1,149	980	1,457	1,328	1,052
1921.....	1,621	1,325	\$1,079	1,187	(2)	1,511	1,292	1,311
1922.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923.....	1,457	1,522	1,015	1,082	1,073	1,520	1,322	1,411
1924.....	1,386	1,411	(2)	1,035	1,090	1,609	1,242	1,365
1925.....	1,319	1,457	1,182	990	1,116	1,603	1,281	1,213
1926.....	1,528	1,427	1,059	1,106	1,112	1,630	1,262	1,371
1927.....	1,560	1,455	1,171	1,302	1,054	1,670	1,362	1,405
1928.....	1,600	1,427	(2)	1,170	(2)	1,739	1,399	1,328
1929.....	1,586	1,694	1,147	1,175	1,153	2,013	1,505	1,223
1930.....	1,570	1,388	1,182	1,162	1,195	1,802	1,379	1,336
1931.....	1,495	1,248	1,172	1,082	1,086	1,726	1,359	1,256
1932.....	1,453	1,075	952	989	937	1,442	1,310	1,117

¹ Data not available.² Omitted, see note to table 5.

Indexes for Average Wage and Salary Payments

INDEXES have been computed in this study for average wage and salary payments only. The base is 1926 which was the year used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing monthly general indexes of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing. The indexes cover the period during which the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics has requested reports annually from all employers of three or more persons.

Table 8 and chart 2 show indexes for the industry group "service" by general occupation groups. In 1932 the index for wage earners was 81.4; for bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks 90.3; and for the three general occupation groups combined (including salespeople, not traveling) 82.7.

TABLE 8.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN "SERVICE" 1924 TO 1932, BY GENERAL OCCUPATION GROUPS

[1926=100.0]

Year	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenogra- phers, and office clerks	All em- ployees	Year	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenogra- phers, and office clerks	All em- ployees
1924.....	100.3	96.0	98.7	1929.....	102.3	114.6	106.5
1925.....	101.8	93.7	99.1	1930.....	97.4	108.3	100.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	1931.....	92.5	103.2	95.2
1927.....	104.9	102.8	103.4	1932.....	81.4	90.3	82.7
1928.....	97.1	107.1	100.5				

Tables 9 and 10 show indexes for average wage and salary payments to wage earners and to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks.

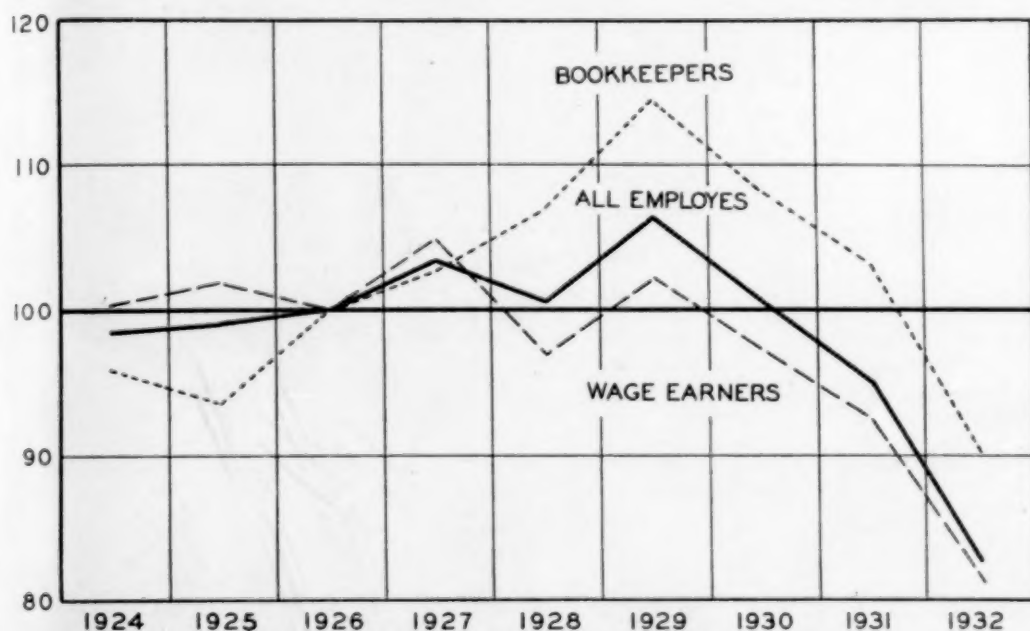


FIGURE 2.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS IN "SERVICE" INDUSTRIES, 1924 TO 1932

For wage earners the index in 1932 was above 100 for 1 of the 19 classifications, between 90 and 100 for 3 classifications, and below 80 for 8. For bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, the index in 1932 was above 100 for 1 of the 8 classifications and below 80 for 1 classification.

TABLE 9.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS IN "SERVICE", 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926 = 100. 0]

Year	Advertising	Banks	Barbers and hair dressers	Bowling alleys and parks	Churches	Clubs (country, athletic, and yacht)	Garages, including autobody repairing	Hospitals	Hotels	Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators
1924.....	73.1	(¹)	97.4	111.2	(²)	(²)	102.6	98.9	103.8	91.5
1925.....	92.2	89.9	95.6	113.2	87.1	102.9	103.4	107.8	94.6	103.1
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	104.1	99.9	104.7	99.5	105.3	100.2	104.5	109.1	99.3	108.0
1928.....	11.9	90.6	98.2	101.5	104.9	103.1	104.8	(¹)	98.8	100.1
1929.....	65.2	89.5	106.4	95.4	108.5	100.7	104.1	106.9	97.3	101.5
1930.....	59.5	93.6	90.4	89.2	102.2	105.1	102.0	107.4	102.0	96.8
1931.....	52.4	83.7	84.3	78.2	119.8	96.7	87.0	102.7	92.6	89.0
1932.....	42.2	82.1	69.8	73.7	110.9	77.5	68.9	95.7	81.3	73.6

Year	Offices	Office buildings, including window cleaning	Restaurants	Schools and colleges	Servants in private homes	Social agencies	Theaters	Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.	Service, other
1924.....	88.1	99.4	109.3	80.6	(²)	95.4	97.5	(²)	97.9
1925.....	(¹)	102.9	105.6	92.7	88.5	99.2	97.4	100.8	101.8
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	95.4	104.1	116.9	101.0	108.6	95.7	101.5	105.5	98.9
1928.....	104.6	(¹)	108.2	101.7	115.7	90.2	99.9	101.0	91.1
1929.....	108.9	102.0	108.6	102.0	112.3	94.0	102.5	107.9	96.2
1930.....	78.9	103.4	104.3	109.3	111.6	99.6	104.1	95.2	104.1
1931.....	77.4	99.0	114.0	107.6	105.9	98.4	101.7	91.1	87.9
1932.....	75.2	86.5	82.4	97.0	90.0	88.6	85.9	84.9	78.3

¹ Omitted, see note to table 4.² Data not available.

TABLE 10.—INDEXES FOR AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN "SERVICE", 1924 TO 1932, BY INDUSTRIES

[1926 = 100.0]

Year	Banks	Garages, including autobody repairing	Hospitals	Hotels	Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators	Offices	Schools and colleges	Service, other
1924.....	90.7	98.9	(¹)	93.6	98.0	98.7	98.4	99.6
1925.....	86.3	102.1	111.6	89.5	100.4	98.3	101.5	88.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	102.1	102.0	110.6	117.7	94.8	102.5	107.9	102.5
1928.....	104.7	100.0	(¹)	105.8	(¹)	106.7	110.9	96.9
1929.....	103.8	118.7	108.3	106.2	103.7	123.5	119.3	89.2
1930.....	102.7	97.3	111.6	105.1	107.5	110.6	109.3	97.4
1931.....	97.8	87.5	110.7	97.8	97.7	105.9	107.7	91.6
1932.....	95.1	75.3	89.9	89.4	84.3	88.5	103.8	81.5

¹ Omitted, see note to table 5.

Conclusion

IN THE industry group "service", considering the three general occupation groups combined, there was only a very slight decline from 1920 to 1921 in average number of persons employed (2.9 percent) and in total wage and salary payments (0.2 percent), with an increase of 2.8 percent in the average wage and salary payment. From 1929 to 1932, the decrease was 9.6 percent in average number of persons employed, 29.8 percent in total wage and salary payments, and 22.4 percent in the average wage and salary payment.

Table 11 shows the amount and percent of decrease from 1929 to 1932 in average wage and salary payments to wage earners and to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks by industries or activities.

The average wage and salary payment to wage earners increased slightly for 1 of the 19 classifications, decreased less than 15 percent for 4, and more than 25 percent for 5 classifications. The average payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks decreased less than 15 percent for 3 of the 8 classifications and more than 25 percent for 2 classifications.

TABLE 11.—AMOUNT AND PERCENT OF DECREASE IN AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS TO WAGE EARNERS AND TO BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND OFFICE CLERKS IN "SERVICE", FROM 1929 TO 1932

Industry	Amount of decrease	Percent of decrease	Industry	Amount of decrease	Percent of decrease
<i>Wage earners</i>			<i>Wage earners—Continued</i>		
Advertising.....	\$462	35.4	Theaters.....	260	16.2
Banks.....	84	8.3	Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.....	200	21.3
Barbers and hair dressers.....	459	34.4	Service, other.....	237	18.6
Bowling alleys and parks.....	238	22.8	Total.....	241	20.4
Churches.....	¹ 20	¹ 2.2			
Clubs—country, athletic, and yacht.....	245	23.0	<i>Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks</i>		
Garages, including autobody repairing.....	518	33.8	Banks.....	133	8.4
Hospitals.....	94	10.4	Garages, including auto-body repairing.....	619	36.5
Hotels.....	134	16.4	Hospitals.....	195	17.0
Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators.....	293	27.5	Hotels.....	186	15.8
Offices.....	745	31.0	Laundries, dry cleaners, and renovators.....	216	18.7
Office buildings, including window cleaning.....	168	15.2	Offices.....	571	28.4
Restaurants.....	211	24.1	Schools and colleges.....	195	13.0
Schools and colleges.....	82	5.0	Service, other.....	106	8.7
Servants in private homes.....	221	19.8	Total.....	367	21.2
Social agencies.....	\$59	5.8			

¹ Increase.

Wages and Working Conditions in British Honduras

THE economic history and present economic position of British Honduras have recently been studied and reported upon by a commission appointed in 1933 by the British Colonial Office to make a survey of financial and economic conditions in that Central American colony.¹

Two striking features of British Honduras as brought out in the report are the character and distribution of the very small population, and the controlling influence of forest industries in colonial economy. With a total area equal to that of Wales, the population, as enumerated in the 1931 census, was 51,347 persons—25,524 males and 25,823 females. Of these, more than half, or 27,145, live in urban areas.

¹ Great Britain. Colonial Office. British Honduras. Financial and economic position. Report of the commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. London, 1934. (Cmd. 4586.)

Wages in Forest Industries

INDUSTRIES connected with tropical forests—logging, mahogany chiefly, and the collection of chicle from the sapodilla tree—have up to the present time constituted the chief resources of the colony, and have determined wages and working conditions.

Mahogany.—The extraction of merchantable mahogany timber involves an elaborate system of "cruising" through dense forests to find trees of suitable girth for felling. In the present condition of the forests in British Honduras, resulting from unscientific cutting, there may be only one such tree in an area of two or three, or even more, acres. After the tree is located, a truck-pass must be cut, sometimes for long distances, and then a wing-pass cut to the tree. The tree is then felled, stripped of branches, and cut into two or three logs. Logs are hauled by cattle and tractors to the nearest river capable of carrying them.

The contract labor system is practiced in mahogany logging operations. Average monthly wages, exclusive of maintenance, in the mahogany camps are reported to have been \$14.24 in 1930, \$15.25 in 1931, \$10 in 1932, and \$9 in 1933.

Chicle.—Chicle, the basic material in chewing gum, is obtained by tapping the sapodilla tree. Because of the depressed market, the few chicle collectors who have been able to find work are in serious circumstances. Payment is on the basis of a fixed rate per quintal (100 pounds) of chicle collected. The rate is now as low, in some cases, as \$7.50 per quintal, whereas \$18, \$20, and even higher rates were formerly paid. The result, the report points out, is not only starvation wages for the workers, but the destruction of the trees, since the tapper is practically forced to tap every tree he can find. In consequence, "the chicle industry cannot be regarded as a permanent substantial asset of the colony."

Wages on Public Works

LOWERED wages in the principal industries are reflected in the daily rates paid by the Public Works Department, which are nevertheless higher than those paid for daywork by some private employers. These rates, as reported by the Public Works Department, for 1933 compared to 1929, are:

DAILY RATES OF WAGES OF WORKERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1929 AND 1933

Class of workers	1929	1933
Unskilled labor in districts.....	\$1. 00	\$0. 50-\$0. 75
Unskilled labor in Belize.....	1. 50	. 75- 1. 00
Carpenters.....	2. 50	1. 50- 1. 75
Lorry drivers.....	2. 00	1. 25

Cost of Living

THE cost-of-living index for successive years from 1929 through 1933, based on the price of 30 articles of ordinary consumption in 1913, was: 1929, 170; 1930, 163; 1931, 146; 1932, 124; 1933, 121. The staple diet of the workers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, root crops, peas, fresh and salt fish, and pickled pork, with some lard substitute, vegetables, and fruit. The prices of some of the most important food commodities in Belize are:

	<i>Cents per pound</i>
Flour.....	4. 00
Rice.....	2. 75
Beans.....	5. 20
Pork.....	15. 00

Unemployment

MUCH unemployment was found at the time of the survey, particularly among the Belize Creoles who depend upon the forest industries, and the Caribs who, as more or less skilled workers, had formerly found employment in neighboring Central American Republics. While little actual distress was found, as far as food is concerned, "little money is available for clothes, still less for the payment of taxes or any other money commitments."

Legalization of Wage Agreements in Building Trades in Quebec ¹

WITH the extension of legalization under the new law of the Province of Quebec (ch. 56, 24 George V, 1934) ² to the building-trades agreements in Quebec and Sherbrooke, wage rates in the building trades are enforceable as law virtually throughout the Province of Quebec. The order in council establishing the rates fixed by agreement as the legal rates in Montreal was followed by two more, both dated August 9, 1934, giving juridical extension to the Sherbrooke and Quebec agreements.

In addition to wage rates, the agreements guarantee observance of the hours fixed by the Quebec Limitation of Hours Act of 1933, which provides for a maximum 8-hour day and 40-hour week. The overtime rate specified for the Quebec district is time and one-half up to midnight, and double time thereafter.

These legalized agreements remain in force until April 30, 1935, and are to be automatically renewed unless notice of change or termination is given by either of the signatory parties.

The hourly wage rates fixed by the agreements are shown in the following table. They are lower, generally speaking, than those

¹ Data are from report of George Bliss Lane, American vice consul, Montreal, Aug. 22, 1934.

² See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934, p. 672.

applying to the Montreal district. Skilled craftsmen in the trowel trades in Montreal and Quebec, however, have the same rate.

Under the law, wage rates fixed by an agreement which is made enforceable as law must be paid by all building contractors in the area affected, whether or not they are parties to the agreement.

LEGALIZED HOURLY WAGE RATES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Occupation	Sherbrooke district		Quebec district	
	City and area within 10-mile radius	Towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants	City and area within 10-mile radius	Towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Bricklayers.....	60	50	70	55
Masons.....	60	50	70	55
Plasterers.....	60	50	70	55
Carpenters, journeymen.....	50	40	50	45
Carpenters' apprentices:				
First year.....	30	20		
Second year.....	35	25		
Third year.....	40	30		
Fourth year.....	45	35		
Painters and paperhangers.....	50	40		
Painters, journeymen.....	45	35		
Painters' apprentices:				
First year.....	25	20		
Second year.....	30	25		
Third year.....	35	30		
Fourth year.....	40	32		
Laborers and helpers.....	30	25	35	30
Mortar makers.....			35	30
Celanite mixers.....			35	30
Plaster pourers.....			35	30
Hod carriers.....			35	30
Drillers.....			45	40
Lathers, wood.....			45	40
Lathers, metal.....			50	45
Stationary and mechanics enginemn.....			50	45

Hourly Wages of Industrial Workers in Denmark, 1932 and 1933

THE following tables show average hourly wages of industrial workers in Denmark in 1932 and 1933, by locality, degree of skill, and sex.¹

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DENMARK, FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932 AND 1933

[Conversion into United States currency on basis of krone (100 øre) at par=26.8 cents. Exchange rate in December 1932=17 cents, and in December 1933=22.9 cents]

Group of workers	Number of workers	Average hourly wages in the fourth quarter of—			
		1932		1933	
		Danish currency	United States currency	Danish currency	United States currency
<i>Copenhagen</i>					
Men:		<i>Øre</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Øre</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Skilled workers.....	20,256	172	46.1	176	47.2
Unskilled workers.....	18,154	141	37.8	142	38.1
Total men.....	38,410	157	42.1	160	42.9
Women.....	15,794	89	23.9	88	23.6
Total workers.....	54,204	137	36.7	139	37.3
<i>Provinces</i>					
Men:					
Skilled workers.....	17,283	140	37.5	141	37.8
Unskilled workers.....	25,969	124	33.2	124	33.2
Total men.....	43,252	130	34.8	131	35.1
Women.....	9,801	82	22.0	83	22.2
Total workers.....	53,053	121	32.4	122	32.7
<i>Entire country</i>					
Men:					
Skilled workers.....	37,539	158	42.3	160	42.9
Unskilled workers.....	44,123	132	35.4	131	35.1
Total men.....	81,662	143	38.3	144	38.6
Women.....	25,595	86	23.0	86	23.0
Grand total.....	107,257	130	34.8	131	35.1

The above table shows an increase of about 1 percent in 1933 over the wages in 1932.

¹ Denmark. Statistiske Departement. Statistiske Efterretninger, no. 16, May 19, 1934.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURLY PIECE-RATE EARNINGS AND TIME RATES OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN DENMARK IN 1932 AND 1933

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krone (100 øre) at par=26.8 cents. Exchange rate in December 1932=17 cents, and in December 1933=22.9 cents]

Group of workers	1932				1933			
	Average hourly piece-rate earnings		Time rate per hour		Average hourly piece-rate earnings		Time rate per hour	
	Danish currency	United States currency	Danish currency	United States currency	Danish currency	United States currency	Danish currency	United States currency
<i>Copenhagen</i>								
Men:	Øre	Cents	Øre	Cents	Øre	Cents	Øre	Cents
Skilled workers.....	188	50.4	159	42.6	190	50.9	158	42.3
Unskilled workers.....	181	48.5	126	33.8	180	48.2	126	33.8
Total men.....	185	49.6	140	37.5	186	49.8	140	37.5
Women.....	99	26.5	76	20.4	99	26.5	76	20.4
Total workers.....	152	40.7	126	33.8	154	41.3	126	33.8
<i>Provinces</i>								
Men:								
Skilled workers.....	151	40.5	130	34.8	152	40.7	130	34.8
Unskilled workers.....	145	38.9	111	29.7	145	38.9	111	29.7
Total men.....	148	39.7	118	31.6	148	39.7	117	31.4
Women.....	93	24.9	67	18.0	95	25.5	66	17.7
Total workers.....	133	35.6	110	29.5	135	36.2	110	29.5
<i>Entire country</i>								
Men:								
Skilled workers.....	172	46.1	146	39.1	173	46.4	145	38.9
Unskilled workers.....	160	42.9	118	31.6	158	42.3	118	31.6
Total men.....	167	44.8	129	34.6	166	44.5	129	34.6
Women.....	97	26.0	73	19.6	98	26.3	72	19.3
Grand total.....	143	38.3	119	31.9	145	38.9	118	31.6

Revision of English Railway Wage Scales

NEGOTIATIONS of the demand of the organized railway workers of England for full restoration of the railway wage scale existing prior to the National Wages Board award of March 5, 1931, have resulted in compromise.

The National Wages Board decision¹ granted a wage reduction on a sliding scale. A cut of 2½ percent was imposed on all earnings in the conciliation (wage) grades, with a further reduction of 2½ percent on earnings over 40s.² Provision was made to insure that the earnings of male adults whose basic rates were less than 41s. a week would not be cut below their basic rate. The maximum reduction granted in any case was 6s. a week. Earnings of salaried workers were cut 2½ percent, with an additional cut of 2½ percent on all earnings above £100 a year. The maximum reduction granted on salaries was £15 a year.

This reduced scale remained in effect by extension of the original award. It has now been replaced by an agreement signed August 10, 1934, between the various carriers and representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1931 (p. 159): "Changes in wages and conditions on English railroads."

² Pound at par \$4.87; shilling=24.3 cents. Exchange rate of pound in July 1934 was \$5.04; of shilling, 25.2 cents.

The scale adopted in this agreement, as reported in the *Railway Review* (official organ of the National Union of Railwaymen), August 17, 1934, follows:

Conciliation Grades

1. AS FROM the first full pay following October 1, 1934, all earnings, except as provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4, are to be subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent, with a further deduction of $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent on all earnings in excess of 40s. per week.

2. As from the first full pay following January 1, 1935, all earnings, except as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4, are to be subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

3. With a view to alleviating certain anomalies in regard to male adults whose basic rates do not exceed 44s. per week, the percentage deductions are to be adjusted in accordance with the following scale: On earnings not exceeding 40s. 6d. in a full week, no deduction; on earnings of 40s. 7d. but under 42s. 6d. in a full week, deduction of 6d.; on earnings of 42s. 6d. but under 44s. in a full week, deduction of 9d.; on earnings of 44s. but under 44s. 6d. in a full week, deduction of 1s.

4. In no case shall any deductions exceed the sum of 6s. a week.

Clerical, Supervisory, and Other Salaried Staff, and Staff Paid on Salary Equivalent Basis

5. AS FROM the first full pay following October 1, 1934, all earnings, except as provided in paragraph 7, are to be subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent, with a further deduction of $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent on all earnings in excess of £100 per annum.

6. As from the first full pay following January 1, 1935, all earnings, except as provided in paragraph 7, are to be subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

7. In no case may any deduction exceed the sum of £15 per annum.

Dining-Car Service

A SUPPLEMENTARY agreement between the carriers and the National Union of Railwaymen covers employees in the dining-car service. The terms are similar to the general agreement, and provide for continuation of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -percent decrease on all earnings, and between October 1 and January 1, for a further reduction of $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent on all earnings above 30s. a week.

Wages and Working Conditions in Motor Transport Industry in Great Britain

STANDARDIZATION of wages, hours, and working conditions in the motor transport industry in Great Britain is expected to follow the adoption by a joint conciliation board of the report and recommendations of a committee on working conditions composed of

six representatives of the employing interests and an equal number appointed by the Transport and General Workers' Union. The committee's report is reviewed in the Manchester Guardian of August 3, 1934.

Conditions in the industry have been more or less chaotic, with varying wage rates and working standards, and the work of the joint conciliation board is said to be the first attempt at stabilization and orderly planning. The report specifically states that better working conditions and wage rates higher than those recommended by the committee, where they exist, are to continue in operation.

Wage Scale

THE recommended minimum wage scale per week for drivers in long-distance hauling is 60s.¹ for all trucks under 2 tons' carrying capacity; 65s. for trucks of 2 tons' carrying capacity and up to 12 tons' gross laden weight, and 70s. for trucks from 12 to 22 tons' gross laden weight. The rate fixed for statutory attendants and adult mates is 56s. per week.

In services other than long-distance hauling and trunk lines drivers' scales are fixed according to grade and size of truck. Other occupations are not classified according to size of truck, but the recommendation is made that the scale fixed for youths should not apply to vehicles with a carrying capacity in excess of 30 hundred-weight. The wage rates of drivers, youths, and statutory attendants and mates are shown in the following table:

WAGE RATES OF DRIVERS, BY GRADE AND SIZE OF TRUCK, AND OF EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN DRIVERS, ON MOTOR TRUCKS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Class of employee, and size of truck	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Drivers on trucks of—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1-ton capacity and under.....	52 6	49 0	45 0
Over 1 ton, up to and including 2 tons.....	57 6	54 0	50 0
Over 2 tons, up to and including 3½ tons.....	62 6	58 6	54 6
Over 3½ tons, up to and including 12 tons gross.....	65 0	61 0	57 0
Over 12 tons gross.....	70 0	66 0	62 0
Youths:			
First year.....	35 0	32 6	30 0
Second year.....	40 0	37 6	35 0
Statutory attendants and mates.....	56 0	52 0	48 0

Subsistence allowance.—The provision for subsistence allowance is a minimum of 5s. for 12 hours or less, for 12 to 18 hours, 2s. 6d. additional, and for periods in excess of 18 hours a second allowance of 2s. 6d., is set, making 10s. in all.

Hours.—Provisions for working hours start with 48 hours of guaranteed employment in a 6-day week, leaving work done between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday to be treated separately and

¹ Shilling at par = 24.3 cents. Exchange rate in July 1934 was 25.2 cents.

paid for at the rate of time and a half. Overtime above 48 hours in any week is to be paid for at the rate of time and one-eighth for the first 8 hours, and thereafter at the rate of time and one-quarter.

If an employee is called upon to attend for orders on any day he must be paid for a minimum of 2 hours, and if called upon a second time he must be paid for an additional 2 hours. Pay for any day on which work is actually begun shall be for a minimum of 4 hours. It is also provided that pay for broken time shall be prorated on the basis of the daily rate for all time except periods of refreshment.

Holidays with pay.—Statutory and proclaimed holidays are to be paid for at the regular daily rate. Recommendation is made for 1 week's holiday with pay for all regular employees after a year's continuous service.

Wages in Tokyo, June 1934

THE daily wages of Tokyo workers in June 1934 in various occupations are shown in the following table, based on a tabulation in the June 1934 issue of the Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions, published by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

DAILY WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, TOKYO, JUNE 1934

[Yen at par = about 50 cents; exchange rate, June 1934 = 29.9 cents]

Occupation	Daily wage	Index numbers (June 1933 = 100)	Occupation	Daily wage	Index numbers (June 1933 = 100)
Textile industry:	<i>Yen</i>		Food industry—Continued.	<i>Yen</i>	
Silk reelers, female.....	0.71	102.9	Confectioners (Japanese cake) ..	2.00	114.3
Cotton spinners, female.....	.81	96.4	Canners.....	1.52	92.1
Silk throwers, female.....	.87	92.6	Wearing-apparel industry:		
Cotton weavers, machine, female..	.72	93.5	Tailors (for European dress).....	2.00	100.0
Silk weavers, hand female.....	1.34	97.1	Shoemakers.....	2.16	84.4
Hosiery knitters, male.....	2.00	100.0	Clogmakers.....	1.25	89.3
Hosiery knitters, female.....	1.20	120.0	Building industry:		
Metal industry:			Carpenters.....	2.05	105.1
Lathemen.....	5.44	104.0	Plasterers.....	2.43	100.0
Finishers.....	4.96	95.2	Stonemasons.....	2.90	102.5
Founders.....	4.25	138.4	Bricklayers.....	2.67	100.0
Blacksmiths.....	4.85	115.8	Roofing-tile layers.....	2.60	94.5
Wooden-pattern makers.....	4.93	111.5	Painters.....	2.34	102.2
Stone, glass, and clay products:			Woodworking industry:		
Cement makers.....	2.59	107.9	Sawyers, machine.....	1.79	102.9
Glassmakers.....	2.50	91.9	Joiners.....	1.85	100.0
Potters.....	1.88	100.5	Lacquerers.....	2.10	102.4
Tile makers (shape).....	1.40	100.0	Printing industry:		
Chemical industry:			Compositors.....	2.95	98.3
Makers of chemicals.....	2.01	93.9	Bookbinders.....	2.30	99.6
Matchmakers, male.....	.90	100.0	Day laborers:		
Matchmakers, female.....	.65	100.0	Stevedores.....	2.37	92.9
Oil pressers.....	1.55	100.0	Day laborers, male.....	1.67	110.6
Paper industry:			Day laborers, female.....	.87	101.2
Makers of Japanese paper.....	1.34	89.3	Fishermen.....	1.52	104.1
Makers of printing paper.....	1.87	103.3	Domestic service:		
Leather industry: Leather makers..	3.07	95.0	Servants, male.....	.80	100.0
Food industry:			Servants, female.....	.78	100.0
Flour millers.....	1.93	99.0	Other industries:		
Sake-brewery workers.....	1.30	100.0	Rope makers.....	1.67	112.8
Soy-brewery workers.....	2.10	100.0	Mat makers (tatami).....	2.33	100.0
Sugar-refinery workers.....	2.18	100.9			

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for August 1934

Change in Procedure of Publishing Trend of Employment Figures

IN THE past the trend of employment data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been published each month in pamphlet form and, in addition, for the purpose of a convenient permanent record, the contents of this pamphlet have been reprinted, without change, in the following issue of the Monthly Labor Review. This plan has now been modified as regards republication of such data in the Labor Review. Hereafter each issue of the Labor Review will contain a summary of the employment data for the second month preceding the date of the Labor Review and the figures in detail for the third preceding month. Thus, under this procedure, the next (November) issue of the Monthly Labor Review will carry a summary of the September trend of employment figures and the revised figures in detail for August. The present issue gives a summary of the August figures, but does not give the detailed data for July, as these have already been published in the September issue.

As a result of this change, it will be possible to incorporate in the permanent trend of employment record, as printed in the Monthly Labor Review, certain revisions and corrections which at times are made necessary in the monthly pamphlet. At the same time those who wish the detailed information as early as possible may secure the pamphlet, which will be published as formerly and distributed, without charge, upon request.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on trend of employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 18 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and non-manufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but, in practically all cases, the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and

include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four main groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, no such complete information is available as yet for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Comparison of August 1934 with July 1934 and August 1933

THE four following tables summarize the reported data for August 1934 in comparison with similar data for July 1934 and August 1933, insofar as the information is available. In addition to employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings are shown for manufacturing and most of the nonmanufacturing groups.

The principal changes shown in these tables are, briefly, as follows:

Factory employment increased 1.1 percent from July to August, and pay rolls advanced 2.8 percent. Fifty-two of the 90 manufacturing industries covered reported gains in employment and 51 reported increases in pay rolls. Such increases are usual in August.

The increase in employment in manufacturing industries was confined largely to the nondurable goods groups of industries, which showed a net increase of 3.7 percent. This gain is due largely to seasonal increases in the textile, food, and leather products groups. While two durable industry groups (nonferrous metals and lumber products) showed increases in employment, the combined durable goods groups showed a decrease of 1.9 percent in employment over the month interval.

The index of employment for the nondurable goods group was 94.1 in August, while the index for the durable goods group was 66.0. In other words, for every thousand persons on the pay rolls of the nondurable goods industries during the base period (1923-25) 941 were employed in August. In the durable goods group jobs were available to two-thirds of the average number of workers employed during 1923 to 1925.

In nonmanufacturing, 10 of the 18 industries covered showed employment increases. Seven showed pay-roll gains. The largest rise was 7 percent in the metalliferous mining industry. This increase was due to general gains throughout the industry combined with the resumption of mining operations in a number of plants which were closed in July. Employment and pay rolls in the building construction industry showed a further small expansion, employment increasing 1.2 percent over the month interval and pay rolls increasing 0.3

percent. These gains represent changes in employment and pay rolls in the private building construction industry only and do not include workers engaged on projects financed from P.W.A. funds.

Among the 8 nonmanufacturing industries in which decreased employment was reported, the greatest decrease (7.6 percent) was shown in the anthracite mining industry and was due to labor troubles. The decline of 1.7 percent in employment shown by reports received from 54,137 retail-trade establishments reflects seasonal inactivity in many branches of retail trade in August.

The increase in factory employment in August is estimated to have been 81,000. This gain, however, was in large part offset by declines in certain nonmanufacturing industries, with the result that the net increase in employment was 21,000. The estimated pay-roll advance was \$750,000 per week.

In public employment, there was a decline of 1.1 percent from July to August, the principal decline being one of 3.5 percent in the construction projects financed by the P.W.A. The total pay rolls for these projects, however, showed a considerable increase, fewer persons being employed, but those employed averaging longer hours.

In the relief work created by Federal agencies, there was a sharp increase in the number of persons employed under the emergency work program, the number increasing from 1,136,964 to 1,253,361. The number of persons in the Civilian Conservation Corps remained practically unchanged, the number in August being 385,340. The total number of persons employed in August in the various activities of the Federal Government, including emergency relief work, was 3,208,396.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows the August employment and pay-roll indexes, and per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined and for various nonmanufacturing industries in August 1934 with percentage changes over the month and year, except in the few cases, referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, as far as data are available, average hours worked per week and the average hourly earnings.

TABLE 1
INDUSTRIES
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TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL INDEXES AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN AUGUST 1934 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933 (PRELIMINARY FIGURES)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index August 1934 ¹	Percent of change from—		Index August 1934 ¹	Percent of change from—		Average in August 1934	Percent of change from—	
		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933
Base, 1923-25=100									
All manufacturing industries com- bined.....	79.4	+1.0	+3.9	62.1	+2.8	+9.3	\$18.89	+1.8	+5.2
Class I steam railroads.....	57.8	-1.6	+1.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	-----	-----	-----
Base, 1929=100									
Coal mining:									
Anthracite.....	49.5	-7.6	+3.8	39.7	-6.1	-14.8	23.35	+1.7	-17.9
Bituminous.....	77.1	+2	+12.4	50.4	+1.4	+16.4	16.75	+1.1	+3.6
Metalliferous mining.....	42.7	+7.0	+16.0	27.0	+7.5	+23.3	20.43	+5	+6.2
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	54.7	-1.5	+6.0	34.0	-2.8	+13.7	16.05	-1.4	+7.4
Crude-petroleum producing.....	82.7	+1.4	+36.0	61.2	+2.0	+44.0	28.43	+6	+5.9
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph.....	71.0	+(¹)	+4.3	74.0	+2.3	+12.0	27.60	+2.3	+7.3
Electric light and power and man- ufactured gas.....	85.6	+7	+9.6	79.9	-1.5	+12.7	29.64	-2.1	+2.8
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	72.8	-4	+4.7	62.8	-1.6	+7.9	27.52	-1.3	+3.1
Trade:									
Wholesale.....	84.3	+3	+5.8	66.4	-1.8	+9.2	26.47	-2.1	+3.3
Retail.....	81.8	-1.7	+4.7	67.3	-3.2	+7.3	20.17	-1.5	+2.5
Hotels (cash payments only).....	86.2	-1	+11.8	64.5	-1.6	+19.4	12.95	-1.4	+6.9
Laundries.....	83.7	-1.0	+3.2	66.6	-2.4	+10.4	15.08	-1.4	+7.0
Dyeing and cleaning.....	78.6	-2.4	+2.3	56.7	-3.8	+13.4	17.67	-1.5	+10.8
Banks.....	(²)	+2	+3.5	(²)	+3	+4.2	31.47	+1	+6
Brokerage.....	(²)	-1.9	-27.1	(²)	-2.6	-25.1	35.18	-7	+2.7
Insurance.....	(²)	+1	+1.4	(²)	-1.5	+4.4	34.61	-1.6	+3.0
Real estate.....	(²)	+3	+7.3	(²)	+3	+8.6	21.38	+(¹)	+1.3
Building construction.....	(²)	+1.2	-6.8	(²)	+3	-1.6	23.06	-9	+5.8

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

² Not available.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN AUGUST 1934 IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES FROM JULY 1934 AND AUGUST 1933

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in August 1934	Percent of change from ¹ —		Average in August 1934	Percent of change from ¹ —	
		July 1934	August 1933		July 1934	August 1933
All manufacturing industries combined.....	33.9	+1.8	-10.1	<i>Cents</i> 55.7	-0.2	+15.7
Coal mining:						
Anthracite.....	27.7	+7	-21.3	83.0	+1	+2
Bituminous.....	23.4	+1.7	-31.2	71.8	-3	+45.2
Metalliferous mining.....	36.0	+1.4	-6.8	55.7	-5	+12.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	33.7	-6	-11.3	47.9	-1.0	+20.3
Crude-petroleum producing.....	35.1	+6	-17.4	82.4	(²)	+25.3
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph.....	39.0	+2.4	+2.6	71.9	+1	+5.2
Electric light and power and manufactured gas.....	38.3	+3	-7.9	77.2	-2.6	+12.5
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	44.9	-1.5	-3.9	60.7	+2	+11.8
Trade:						
Wholesale.....	40.7	-7	-4.1	64.3	-1.7	+7.9
Retail.....	40.1	-8	-2.5	52.7	-7	+5.0
Hotels.....	46.7	(³)	-6.2	27.1	-1.1	+14.7
Laundries.....	39.7	-8	-2	37.5	-3	+7.3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	40.2	(³)	-7	43.9	-5	+11.3
Banks.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Brokerage.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Insurance.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Building construction.....	29.0	-1.7	(⁴)	79.7	+1.4	(⁴)
Class I steam railroads.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

² No change.

³ Cash payments only. The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁴ Not available.

Public employment.—Employment by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment either in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military employment, and on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; and (2) employment on relief work, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency relief character. These two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN THE VARIOUS SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1934

Kind of service	Employment		Percent of change	Pay rolls		Percent of change
	July 1934	August 1934		July 1934	August 1934	
Executive service.....	666,612	672,104	+0.8	\$94,158,132	\$97,462,606	+3.5
Judicial service.....	1,750	1,690	-3.4	434,736	439,014	+1.0
Legislative service.....	3,713	3,723	+3	978,908	977,966	-1
Military service.....	268,257	268,712	+2	20,391,629	20,501,900	+5
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.....	624,286	602,581	-3.5	33,829,858	35,142,770	+3.9
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.....	17,760	16,952	-4.5	1,624,924	1,661,474	+2.2
Road building (other than P. W. A.).....	4,838	3,933	-18.7	288,838	224,041	-22.4
Total.....	1,587,216	1,569,695	-1.1	151,707,025	156,409,771	+3.1

TABLE 4.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS ON RELIEF WORK OF VARIOUS FEDERAL AGENCIES DURING JULY AND AUGUST 1934

Kind of service	Employment		Per- cent of change	Pay rolls		Per- cent of change
	July 1934	August 1934		July 1934	August 1934	
Emergency work program	1, 136, 964	1, 253, 361	+10. 2	\$46, 489, 318	\$61, 288, 097	+31. 8
Emergency conservation work (C.C.C.)	389, 104	385, 340	— . 1	16, 032, 734	16, 363, 826	+2. 1
Projects financed by C.W.A.	2, 220			271, 723		
Total	1, 528, 288	1, 638, 701	+7. 2	62, 793, 775	77, 651, 923	+23. 7

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE table following gives statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports for the years 1927 to 1933, and by months beginning with June 1933 to the latest available date.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Year and date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists un- employed		Compul- sory insur- ance, num- ber of un- employed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unem- ployed	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1927.....	31, 032	7. 0	172, 450	11, 112	1. 8	23, 763	3. 9
1928.....	45, 669	10. 8	156, 185	5, 386	. 9	22, 293	3. 5
1929.....	47, 359	11. 1	164, 509	8, 462	1. 3	18, 831	3. 0
1930.....	84, 767	19. 3	208, 389	23, 250	3. 6	50, 918	7. 9
1931.....	117, 866	27. 4	253, 368	79, 186	10. 9	121, 890	16. 9
1932.....	120, 454	29. 4	309, 969	161, 468	19. 0	175, 259	20. 7
1933.....	104, 035	25. 1		167, 189	17. 0	170, 023	17. 2
1933							
June.....	106, 652	25. 7	307, 873	145, 881	14. 4	158, 005	15. 5
July.....			300, 762	142, 119	13. 7	168, 653	16. 3
August.....			291, 224	135, 105	13. 5	162, 361	16. 3
September.....	104, 560	25. 1	279, 053	138, 131	13. 8	163, 067	16. 1
October.....			280, 381	146, 988	14. 5	144, 998	14. 4
November.....			300, 477	156, 690	15. 8	148, 023	14. 8
December.....	95, 745	23. 0	335, 919	194, 279	19. 9	163, 537	16. 6
1934							
January.....			357, 291	206, 855	21. 5	183, 712	18. 9
February.....			352, 451	195, 405	20. 3	178, 556	18. 6
March.....	92, 297	21. 9	325, 657	182, 561	18. 8	162, 780	16. 7
April.....			295, 814	188, 478	19. 4	170, 352	17. 6
May.....			273, 576	170, 261	17. 5	162, 511	16. 7
June.....	88, 210	20. 9	263, 883	165, 342	17. 1	163, 216	16. 9
July.....			257, 213				
August.....			248, 028				

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia			Danzig, Free City of	Denmark	
	Percent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit		Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1927	4.9	52,869	17,626	1.6		61,705	22.5
1928	4.5	38,636	16,342	1.4		50,226	18.5
1929	5.7	41,630	23,763	2.2	12,905	42,817	15.5
1930	11.1	105,442	52,047	4.6	18,291	39,631	13.7
1931	16.8	29,332	102,179	8.3	24,898	53,019	17.9
1932	22.0	554,059	184,555	13.5	33,244	99,508	31.7
1933	22.3	738,267	247,613	16.9	31,408		28.9
1933							
June	21.8	675,933	236,007	15.8	29,622	73,565	21.9
July	21.2	640,360	226,243	15.1	28,714	74,756	21.7
August	19.9	625,836	224,375	15.0	26,400	72,559	21.4
September	19.8	622,561	210,426	14.1	25,219	74,139	22.0
October	19.8	629,992	213,753	14.3	24,628	80,565	23.2
November	20.4	691,078	210,771	15.3	25,486	89,948	25.7
December	21.0	779,987	236,423	17.1	28,368	122,499	35.0
1934							
January	21.2	838,982	268,708	19.4	27,525	122,620	34.4
February	20.0	844,284	294,184	20.9	25,718	112,277	31.3
March	19.5	789,789	275,026	19.5	21,907	102,262	28.4
April	19.1	704,338	250,629	17.8	20,332	82,312	21.6
May	18.5	624,850	226,470	8	18,462	62,216	16.8
June	18.0	582,810	227,501	15.8	17,774	57,510	15.5
July	17.9	569,450			15,549	57,880	15.6
August		1 572,366					

Year and date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany		
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists	
					Percent wholly unemployed	Percent partially unemployed
1927	3,037	1,868	33,549	1,353,000	8.7	3.4
1928	2,629	1,735	4,993	1,353,000	8.6	5.7
1929	3,181	3,906	905	1,678,824	13.2	7.5
1930	3,054	7,993	2,432	3,144,910	22.2	13.4
1931	3,632	11,522	54,587	4,573,218	34.3	20.0
1932	7,121	17,581	264,845	5,579,858	43.8	22.6
1933	8,207	17,139	275,395	4,733,014	35.5	18.3
1933						
June	2,822	11,479	256,197	4,856,942	(2)	(2)
July	1,568	13,437	239,449	4,463,841	(2)	(2)
August	2,046	15,269	235,590	4,124,288	26.3	17.1
September	3,881	17,134	226,375	3,849,222	22.3	11.5
October	6,491	17,752	232,632	3,744,860	20.9	14.0
November	10,375	19,729	251,949	3,714,646	20.3	13.4
December	9,214	17,062	312,894	4,059,055	24.7	9.4
1934						
January	7,720	20,109	332,266	3,772,792	22.6	
February	6,149	17,510	350,930	3,372,611	20.1	
March	6,005	14,026	345,783	2,798,324	16.3	
April	3,530	9,942	334,370	2,608,621	15.4	
May	1,815	5,996	323,427	2,528,876	14.9	
June	903	5,946	310,934	2,480,826	15.6	
July	852	5,691	320,427	2,426,014	15.3	
August			325,655	1 2,397,900		

1 Provisional figure.

2 Not reported.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		
	Compulsory insurance				Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Employment exchanges, applications for work	Trade-unionists unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages				Christian (Buda-pest)	Social Democratic
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent				
1927.....	899,093	7.4	263,077	2.3	1,107,000	13,881	-----	-----
1928.....	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6	1,355,000	14,715	-----	-----
1929.....	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2	1,281,000	15,173	852	15,322
1930.....	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.3	2,297,000	43,592	951	21,339
1931.....	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6	2,668,000	52,305	977	27,635
1932.....	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5	2,757,000	66,235	1,026	29,772
1933.....	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5	2,520,616	60,595	1,085	26,716
1933								
June.....	2,029,185	15.8	468,868	3.7	2,438,108	54,026	1,061	26,209
July.....	2,000,923	15.6	506,850	4.0	2,442,175	52,351	938	24,881
August.....	1,970,379	15.3	488,365	3.8	2,411,137	52,569	1,002	24,091
September.....	1,976,870	15.3	398,214	3.1	2,336,727	50,978	1,028	23,955
October.....	1,973,120	15.3	361,434	2.8	2,298,753	56,671	1,024	23,971
November.....	1,965,138	15.3	343,641	2.6	2,280,017	60,929	1,149	24,099
December.....	1,949,477	15.1	313,419	2.5	2,224,079	55,523	1,118	25,926
1934								
January.....	2,045,636	15.9	361,479	2.8	2,389,068	56,478	1,120	26,280
February.....	1,996,344	15.5	346,450	2.7	2,317,909	57,882	1,118	26,066
March.....	1,907,908	14.8	316,960	2.5	2,201,577	60,821	1,085	24,235
April.....	1,813,550	14.1	334,180	2.6	2,148,195	52,575	980	23,586
May.....	1,751,983	13.6	345,268	2.7	2,090,381	50,901	948	22,848
June.....	1,672,644	13.0	451,805	3.5	2,092,586	46,863	882	22,467
July.....	1,663,463	12.9	498,782	3.9	2,126,290	-----	-----	-----
August.....	1,672,742	13.0	462,413	3.6	2,136,578	-----	-----	-----

Year and date (end of month)	Irish Free State	Italy		Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed	Number of unemployed registered		Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
		Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1927.....	21,100	278,484	97,054	-----	-----	3,131	26,868	9.0
1928.....	22,721	324,422	38,457	-----	-----	4,700	22,009	6.9
1929.....	20,860	300,787	16,154	-----	-----	5,617	27,775	7.5
1930.....	22,176	425,437	23,408	368,465	5.2	4,851	41,281	9.7
1931.....	25,230	734,454	28,721	413,248	5.9	8,709	87,659	18.2
1932.....	² 62,817	1,006,442	33,468	489,168	6.9	14,582	162,638	30.1
1933.....	² 72,255	1,018,955	-----	413,853	5.7	8,156	176,429	31.4
1933								
June.....	² 60,578	883,621	38,815	428,708	5.9	3,769	117,805	22.5
July.....	² 56,230	824,195	⁴ 229,217	418,177	5.8	3,690	118,346	22.6
August.....	² 55,590	888,560	⁴ 259,640	413,649	5.7	3,930	113,988	21.9
September.....	² 58,937	907,463	-----	400,118	5.5	3,140	116,237	22.4
October.....	² 71,586	962,868	-----	392,294	5.3	4,404	119,092	23.0
November.....	² 82,565	1,066,215	-----	383,582	5.2	10,209	121,680	23.6
December.....	² 79,414	1,132,257	-----	378,921	5.1	10,605	213,349	35.7
1934								
January.....	² 94,266	1,158,418	-----	382,315	5.2	10,435	187,438	31.5
February.....	² 98,642	1,103,550	-----	390,243	5.2	11,041	146,327	24.7
March.....	² 100,521	1,056,823	-----	385,343	5.2	10,480	165,367	27.3
April.....	² 98,144	995,548	-----	381,114	5.1	7,265	127,404	23.5
May.....	² 94,420	941,257	-----	-----	-----	1,831	125,762	25.1
June.....	² 90,408	830,856	-----	-----	-----	1,019	123,898	24.9
July.....	² 89,736	886,998	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August.....	² 98,252	866,570	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

² Registration area extended.⁴ New series.

STATEMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Year and date(end of month)	New Zealand	Norway		Poland	Rumania			
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges ¹	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register		
		Number	Percent					
1927.....		8,561	25.4	23,889	165,340			
1928.....		6,502	19.2	21,759	125,552	10,373		
1929.....	2,895	5,902	15.4	19,089	129,450	7,288		
1930.....	5,037	7,175	16.6	19,353	226,659	25,338		
1931.....	41,430		23.3	27,479	299,502	35,851		
1932.....	51,549	14,790	30.8	33,831	255,582	38,890		
1933.....	53,382	16,588	33.4	36,270	249,660	29,060		
1933								
June.....	56,563	13,532	27.2	30,394	224,566	24,685		
July.....	57,169	12,995	26.0	25,918	213,806	21,084		
August.....	56,750	14,204	28.4	27,459	204,364	20,173		
September.....	56,173	15,431	30.9	32,848	200,030	17,551		
October.....	54,105	15,682	31.3	35,223	211,926	17,031		
November.....	50,140	16,720	33.4	39,723	246,577	20,125		
December.....	48,334	19,570	39.2	42,595	342,058	25,765		
1934								
January.....	46,527	20,349	40.6	41,831	399,530	28,323		
February.....	45,125	19,276	38.5	43,559	409,892	27,721		
March.....	44,441	18,454	36.6	42,000	388,906	26,915		
April.....	45,052	16,945	33.4	40,439	363,146			
May.....	45,952	14,637	28.7	34,175	329,366			
June.....	48,393			29,861	306,387			
July.....	49,721			26,563	294,238			
August.....				28,665				
Year and date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugoslavia
	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unemployed registered
		Number	Percent	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1927.....		31,076	12.0		2.7		2.0	
1928.....		29,716	10.6		2.1		1.1	6,781
1929.....	6,591	32,621	10.7		1.8		1.7	8,465
1930.....	9,286	42,016	12.2		3.4		7.2	8,198
1931.....	20,963	64,815	17.2		5.9		12.1	10,018
1932.....	41,373	89,922	22.8		9.1		12.2	14,761
1933.....	38,749	97,316	23.7		10.8		8.5	15,997
1933								
June.....	36,492	89,485	21.1	40,958	8.0	40,431	7.9	14,492
July.....	35,053	83,771	20.0	39,200	7.8	37,500	7.5	11,710
August.....	34,840	76,686	19.7	39,200	7.8	38,400	7.6	9,841
September.....	35,287	77,013	19.6	38,578	7.3	36,349	6.9	10,043
October.....	35,836	79,678	20.2	42,800	8.4	32,900	6.3	10,419
November.....	37,096	88,100	22.2	52,000	10.1	34,700	6.6	11,409
December.....	39,900	109,778	27.6	84,239	15.8	38,153	7.1	17,733
1934								
January.....	40,719	91,762	24.3	84,600	16.0	40,600	7.7	27,768
February.....	39,749	101,794	24.3	77,600	14.7	40,300	7.6	29,001
March.....	37,223	104,442	24.2	56,853	10.6	34,267	6.4	21,077
April.....	34,112	85,857	20.2	43,000	8.2	32,400	6.1	18,915
May.....	32,797	67,555	15.7	37,800	7.2	30,400	5.7	11,691
June.....	32,042	63,421	14.7	35,244	6.6	28,520	5.3	9,186
July.....	31,954	59,002	13.7	36,000	7.1			9,551

¹ Provisional figure.² Coverage extended in middle of year 1932.

Increase of Employment in Canada

THE volume of employment in Canada's industries expanded over 19 percent from July 1, 1933, to July 1, 1934, according to the following tabulation from the Canadian Labor Gazette of August 1934:

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES

[Average calendar year 1926=100]

Date	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communications	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921.....	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.6
July 1, 1922.....	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923.....	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924.....	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925.....	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926.....	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930.....	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931.....	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932.....	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
1933									
Jan. 1.....	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1.....	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1.....	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1.....	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1.....	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1.....	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1.....	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1.....	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1.....	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1.....	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1.....	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
1934									
Jan. 1.....	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1.....	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1.....	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
April 1.....	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1.....	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1.....	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1.....	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Relative weight ¹ of employment by industries as at July 1, 1934.....	100.0	49.7	2.6	5.2	2.2	10.4	17.5	2.7	9.7

¹ The "relative weight" is the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

RETAIL PRICES

Scope of Retail Price Reports

SINCE 1913 the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has collected, compiled, and issued retail prices of food. From time to time the work has been expanded by including additional cities and articles. The Bureau now covers 51 localities well scattered throughout the continental United States and also the Territory of Hawaii. Retail prices are secured for 78 of the principal articles of food.

In order that current information may be available more often the Bureau, since August 15, 1933, has collected these prices every 2 weeks. Prior to this time prices related to the 15th of the month.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food study. Beginning with June 1920, prices have been collected on the 15th of each month. No further change has been made in the dates for the collection of retail prices of coal. A summary of prices and index numbers for earlier years and for current months is shown in a section of this publication.

Retail Prices of Food, August 1934

RETAIL prices of food were collected by the Bureau for two periods during the month, namely August 14 and 28. Prices were received from the same dealers and the same cities were covered as have been included in reports of the Bureau for former periods. For August 29, 1933, however, a representative number of reports was not received from some of the cities, and average prices for the United States as a whole for this date are not strictly comparable with average prices shown for other dates. The index numbers, however, have been adjusted by using the percent of change in identical cities and are, therefore, comparable with indexes of other periods.

Three commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole-wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches, fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach,

canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Only average prices can be shown for these articles as corresponding prices for the year 1913 are not available for the purpose of index numbers.

Data for the tabular statements shown in this report are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices as reported to the Bureau by retail dealers in the 51 cities. Comparable information for months and years, 1913 to 1928, is shown in Bulletins Nos. 396 and 495; and by months and years, 1929 to 1932, in the March, April, and June 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin No. 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin No. 300 (p. 61).

For a number of years the Bureau has issued an index number of retail food prices for the groups of cereals, meats, and dairy products in addition to the index for all foods. These three groups did not include all the items covered by the Bureau and comprising the index for all foods. An index has been computed for the group of "Other foods", which includes the remainder of the items not incorporated in the three former groups.

The groups of items, together with the list of the items included in each group, are:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Other foods.—Lard, eggs, potatoes, sugar, tea, coffee, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, navy beans, onions, cabbage, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, prunes, raisins, bananas, and oranges.

The index numbers for each of the groups and for all foods are based on average prices for the year 1913 as 100, and are comparable throughout the period. The indexes have been computed by the same method and based upon the same weighting factors as those appearing in former reports of the Bureau.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of four groups of these items, namely, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF EACH MONTH, JAN. 15, 1933, to AUG. 28, 1934, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1933					
1914.....	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	Aug. 29.....	107.1	138.8	106.9	97.5	109.2
1915.....	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	Sept. 12.....	107.0	140.2	104.4	97.8	109.4
1916.....	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	Sept. 26.....	107.4	142.7	107.8	97.9	107.2
1917.....	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	Oct. 10.....	107.3	143.8	107.3	98.6	105.9
1918.....	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	Oct. 24.....	106.6	143.3	106.3	98.4	104.7
1919.....	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	Nov. 7.....	106.7	143.4	105.9	98.6	105.2
1920.....	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	Nov. 21.....	106.8	143.5	104.1	98.5	106.5
1921.....	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	Dec. 5.....	105.5	142.5	101.2	98.7	105.0
1922.....	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	Dec. 19.....	103.9	142.0	100.4	94.7	103.8
1923.....	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	1934					
1924.....	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3	Jan. 2.....	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6
1925.....	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8	Jan. 16.....	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8
1926.....	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9	Jan. 30.....	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7
1927.....	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8	Feb. 13.....	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5
1928.....	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4	Feb. 27.....	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7
1929.....	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0	Mar. 13.....	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8
1930.....	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0	Mar. 27.....	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1
1931.....	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9	Apr. 10.....	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7
1932.....	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6	Apr. 24.....	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1
1933.....	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3	May 8.....	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4
1933						May 22.....	108.4	144.4	115.3	99.9	102.7
Jan. 15.....	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	June 5.....	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2
Feb. 15.....	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3	84.8	June 19.....	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2
Mar. 15.....	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3	84.3	July 3.....	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2
Apr. 15.....	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7	84.3	July 17.....	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4
May 15.....	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2	89.0	July 31.....	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9
June 15.....	96.7	117.2	103.7	93.5	94.9	Aug. 14.....	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8
July 15.....	104.8	128.0	103.5	97.7	110.3	Aug. 28.....	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2
Aug. 15.....	106.7	137.8	105.7	96.5	110.2						

Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of all foods and of the groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for specified dates, and changes on August 28, 1934, compared with August 29, 1933, and July 31 and August 14, 1934.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD, AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE, AUG. 28, 1934, COMPARED WITH AUG. 29, 1933, AND JULY 31 AND AUG. 14, 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)							Percentage change, Aug. 28, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934					1933	1934	
	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	July 3	July 17	July 31	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	July 31	Aug. 14
All food.....	106.7	107.1	109.6	109.9	110.4	111.8	115.3	+7.7	+4.4	+3.1
Cereals.....	137.8	138.8	146.6	147.7	149.0	149.6	150.8	+8.6	+1.2	+0.8
Meats.....	105.7	106.9	120.0	120.5	120.2	121.1	129.2	+20.9	+7.5	+6.7
Dairy products.....	96.5	97.5	101.1	100.8	101.6	103.4	105.6	+8.3	+3.9	+2.1
Other foods.....	110.2	109.2	101.2	101.4	101.9	103.8	107.2	-1.8	+5.2	+3.3

The accompanying chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in the United States (51 cities) from January 15, 1929, to August 28, 1934, inclusive.

The 51 cities covered by the Bureau have been divided into five geographic regions. Index numbers of retail food prices have been calculated for these regions to meet the many requests for this type of information.

The regional divisions and the cities included in each are:

North Atlantic.—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.

South Atlantic.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and Washington (D.C.).

North Central.—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Springfield (Ill.).

South Central.—Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

Western.—Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Table 3 shows index numbers of retail food prices for these regions by years, 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and on specified dates of the months of 1933 and 1934. These index numbers are based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHIC SECTIONS BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934

[1913=100]

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic ¹	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.9	102.0	102.4	102.5	100.9	102.4
1915.....	101.0	100.6	100.9	101.3	99.7	101.3
1916.....	112.7	110.6	113.6	111.8	106.7	113.7
1917.....	146.1	146.2	149.9	147.6	134.8	146.4
1918.....	169.3	174.3	167.2	169.0	157.0	168.3
1919.....	184.7	191.7	187.2	188.5	171.6	185.9
1920.....	203.2	204.5	206.9	201.3	187.0	203.4
1921.....	154.9	155.8	151.2	149.8	139.4	153.3
1922.....	143.1	142.9	139.1	138.4	130.2	141.6
1923.....	149.7	146.4	143.8	141.9	134.3	146.2
1924.....	146.8	146.0	144.6	142.9	134.9	145.9
1925.....	156.7	159.1	156.2	155.8	144.4	157.4
1926.....	160.9	164.7	160.8	157.6	142.7	160.6
1927.....	156.5	157.8	155.1	152.7	140.1	155.4
1928.....	156.2	156.1	153.4	152.4	139.7	154.3
1929.....	157.5	157.5	156.6	155.0	143.1	156.7
1930.....	147.8	147.9	146.1	144.9	133.7	147.1
1931.....	123.9	122.8	120.4	116.1	111.6	121.3
1932.....	105.1	102.5	99.1	96.6	95.6	102.1
1933.....	101.9	98.7	97.2	94.5	93.0	99.7
Jan. 15.....	97.9	95.1	90.8	89.1	90.6	94.8
Feb. 15.....	93.0	89.8	87.6	85.5	86.3	90.9
Mar. 15.....	91.9	88.7	87.1	86.0	86.3	90.5
Apr. 15.....	91.9	88.8	88.0	86.2	86.2	90.4

¹ Revised.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL FOOD PRICES BY GEOGRAPHIC SECTIONS BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, AND ON SPECIFIED DATES OF THE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1934—Continued

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic ¹	North Central	South Central	Western	United States
1933:						
May 15.....	95.1	92.2	91.1	89.2	89.7	93.7
June 15.....	98.4	94.8	94.7	91.7	92.1	96.7
July 15.....	107.6	101.8	105.0	98.1	97.4	104.8
Aug. 15.....	109.0	105.3	106.1	101.7	98.4	106.7
Aug. 29.....	110.0	106.1	106.1	101.8	97.8	107.1
Sept. 12.....	109.4	106.8	104.9	102.2	98.5	107.0
Sept. 26.....	110.3	107.4	105.2	102.1	98.1	107.4
Oct. 10.....	110.3	107.6	104.5	101.5	97.8	107.3
Oct. 24.....	109.5	107.3	103.6	101.3	98.0	106.6
Nov. 7.....	109.5	107.2	104.0	101.4	97.8	106.7
Nov. 21.....	109.4	106.8	104.3	101.7	97.3	106.8
Dec. 5.....	108.4	106.1	101.7	101.0	96.7	105.5
Dec. 19.....	106.6	105.2	101.2	100.7	94.5	103.9
1934:						
Jan. 2.....	107.7	104.9	102.3	100.2	95.4	104.5
Jan. 16.....	108.1	105.1	103.7	101.4	94.5	105.2
Jan. 30.....	108.9	105.1	104.1	102.4	95.9	105.8
Feb. 13.....	111.1	107.4	106.0	102.8	97.6	108.3
Feb. 27.....	111.4	107.9	106.2	103.4	97.4	108.1
Mar. 13.....	111.6	108.4	106.7	103.6	97.7	108.5
Mar. 27.....	110.8	107.8	106.5	103.5	97.2	108.0
Apr. 10.....	110.2	107.3	105.8	103.1	96.9	107.4
Apr. 24.....	110.4	107.6	106.0	102.9	97.0	107.3
May 8.....	111.3	108.1	106.3	103.3	96.6	108.2
May 22.....	112.0	108.5	106.4	102.9	97.1	108.4
June 5.....	111.3	108.1	107.2	103.1	98.0	108.4
June 19.....	112.6	108.5	108.1	103.1	98.7	109.1
July 3.....	113.3	109.3	108.8	103.6	99.7	109.6
July 17.....	113.7	109.7	109.4	104.4	100.0	109.9
July 31.....	113.6	110.0	109.1	105.7	100.5	110.4
Aug. 14.....	115.0	111.6	111.1	107.5	101.8	111.8
Aug. 28.....	117.4	114.8	114.8	111.7	103.9	115.3

¹ Revised.

Table 4 shows index numbers of 23 food articles for the United States based on the year 1913 as 100, for August 15 and 29, 1933, and July 3, 17, and 31, and August 14 and 28, 1934.

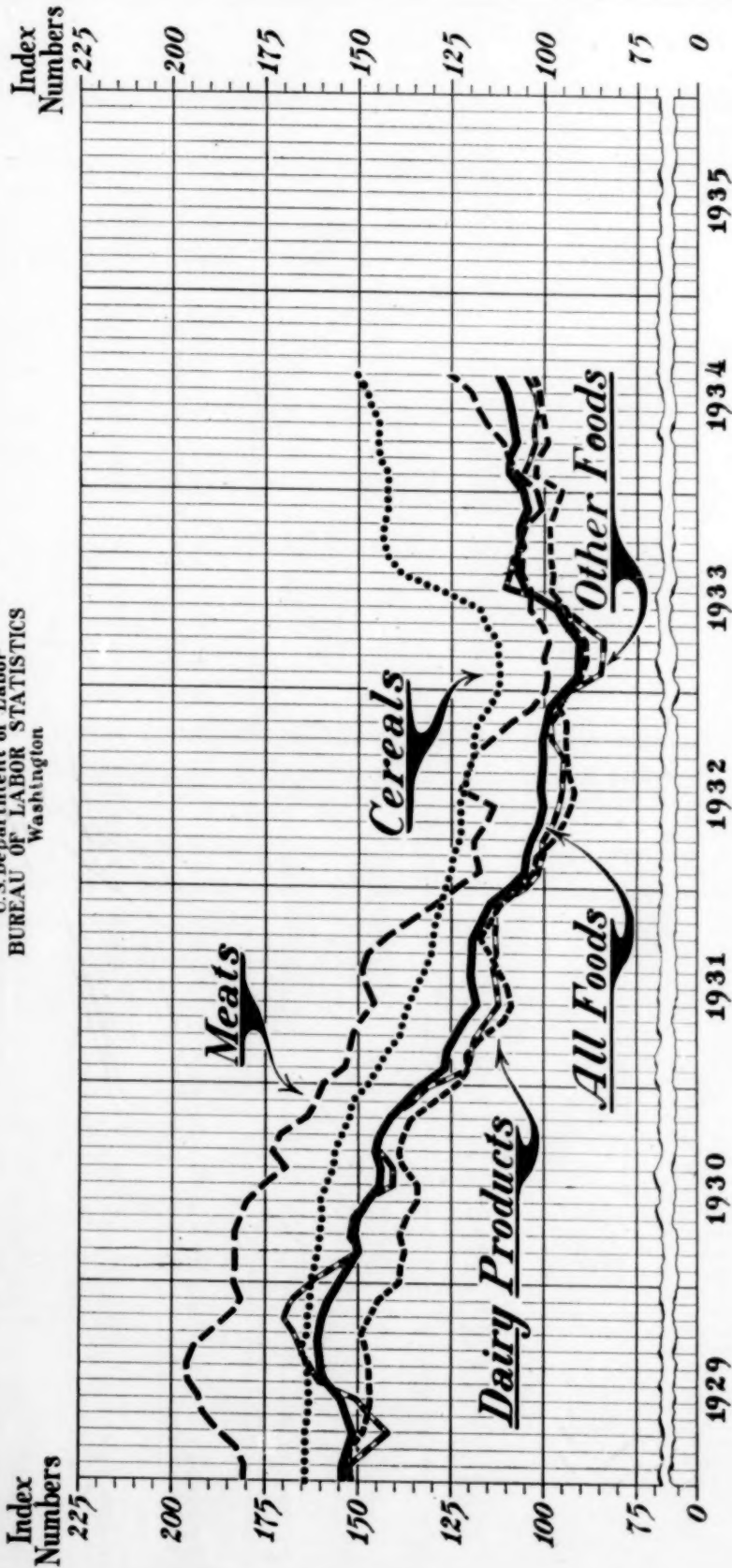
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON AUG. 15 AND 29, 1933, AND JULY 3, 17, AND 31, AND AUG. 14 AND 28, 1934

Article	1933		1934				
	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	July 3	July 17	July 31	Aug. 14	Aug. 28
Sirloin steak.....pound..	118.9	119.3	128.3	129.5	129.1	129.5	133.1
Round steak.....do.....	118.8	119.7	128.7	130.0	130.0	130.0	133.6
Rib roast.....do.....	108.1	107.1	113.6	114.1	114.1	114.1	117.2
Chuck roast.....do.....	96.9	96.9	103.1	103.8	103.1	103.1	107.5
Plate beef.....do.....	81.8	81.8	86.0	86.8	86.0	86.0	90.1
Pork chops.....do.....	93.8	100.9	123.8	121.4	119.0	122.9	154.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	85.9	86.3	105.6	108.1	109.3	110.4	118.9
Ham, sliced.....do.....	121.6	122.7	142.8	143.9	146.1	147.2	153.2
Lamb, leg of.....do.....	118.5	121.7	142.3	138.6	132.3	130.7	132.8
Hens.....do.....	97.2	96.2	110.3	111.3	111.3	112.7	115.0
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	122.5	123.6	125.8	125.8	127.0	127.0	128.1
Butter.....do.....	71.0	72.6	79.1	78.6	79.4	83.8	87.7
Cheese.....do.....	106.8	105.9	106.8	107.2	106.8	106.8	110.0
Lard.....do.....	63.3	62.0	65.8	66.5	67.7	71.5	82.9
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	73.3	75.7	73.6	76.2	80.9	87.8	95.4
Bread, white, wheat.....pound..	135.7	135.7	144.6	146.4	148.2	148.2	150.0
Flour.....do.....	145.5	151.6	148.5	148.5	148.5	151.5	151.5
Corn meal.....do.....	126.7	130.1	146.7	146.7	146.7	150.0	150.0
Rice.....do.....	73.6	73.6	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	95.4
Potatoes.....do.....	205.9	194.1	129.4	123.5	117.6	117.6	123.5
Sugar, granulated.....do.....	101.8	101.8	100.0	103.6	105.5	103.6	103.6
Tea.....do.....	118.6	119.1	128.5	130.1	130.7	131.3	132.2
Coffee.....do.....	90.6	90.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.6	93.0

RETAIL PRICES of FOOD

1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Brundt, Jr.

December, 1935

Table 5 shows average retail prices of principal food articles for the United States for August 15 and 29, 1933, and July 3, 17, and 31, and August 14 and 28, 1934.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON AUG. 15 AND 29, 1933, AND JULY 3, 17, AND 31, AND AUG. 14 AND 28, 1934

Article	1933		1934				
	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	July 3	July 17	July 31	Aug. 14	Aug. 28
Beef:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Sirloin steak.....pound.....	30.2	29.8	32.6	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.8
Round steak.....do.....	26.5	26.5	28.7	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.8
Rib roast.....do.....	21.4	21.2	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	23.2
Chuck roast.....do.....	15.5	15.4	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.5	17.2
Plate.....do.....	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.9
Lamb:							
Leg.....do.....	22.4	23.1	26.9	26.2	25.0	24.7	25.1
Rib chops.....do.....			35.3	35.0	33.4	33.2	33.8
Breast.....do.....			11.3	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.5
Chuck or shoulder.....do.....			19.9	19.3	18.3	18.2	18.6
Pork:							
Chops.....do.....	19.7	21.2	26.0	25.5	25.0	25.8	32.5
Loin roast.....do.....			20.8	20.4	19.8	20.6	27.0
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	23.2	23.5	28.5	29.2	29.5	29.8	32.1
Ham, sliced.....do.....	32.7	33.1	38.4	38.7	39.3	39.6	41.2
Ham, whole.....do.....			22.9	23.5	23.8	23.9	25.0
Ham, picnic.....do.....			15.3	15.3	15.5	15.6	16.4
Salt pork.....do.....			16.3	16.6	16.8	17.2	19.5
Veal:							
Cutlets.....do.....			30.8	30.8	30.5	30.5	31.6
Poultry:							
Roasting chickens.....do.....	20.7	20.3	23.5	23.7	23.7	24.0	24.5
Fish:							
Salmon, canned, pink 16-oz. can.....do.....			14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.0
Salmon, canned, red.....do.....	19.9	20.3	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.4
Fats and oils:							
Lard, pure.....pound.....	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.3	13.1
Lard, compound.....do.....			9.6	9.7	9.9	10.2	11.0
Vegetable lard substitute.....do.....	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.0
Oleomargarine.....do.....	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4
Dairy products:							
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	25.3	25.6	25.4	26.3	27.9	30.3	32.9
Butter.....pound.....	27.3	27.9	30.3	30.1	30.4	32.1	33.6
Cheese.....do.....	23.6	23.2	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.6	24.3
Milk, fresh.....quart.....	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4
Milk evaporated.....14½-oz. can.....do.....	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Cream.....½ pint.....			14.1	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.2
Cereal foods:							
Flour, wheat, white.....pound.....	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Corn meal.....do.....	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Rolled oats.....do.....	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package.....do.....	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package.....do.....	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3
Rice.....pound.....	6.4	6.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
Macaroni.....do.....	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.8	15.7	15.8
Bakery products:							
Bread, white, wheat.....do.....	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4
Bread, rye.....do.....		8.4	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9
Bread, whole wheat.....do.....			8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Cake, pound.....do.....			22.9	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.9
Fruits, fresh:							
Apples.....pound.....			7.5	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.8
Bananas.....dozen.....	24.0	24.5	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.5	22.9
Lemons.....do.....			31.3	31.7	31.7	30.5	29.8
Oranges.....do.....	29.1	28.6	38.9	38.1	36.9	37.5	37.2
Vegetables, fresh:							
Beans, green.....pound.....			7.7	8.1	8.7	10.0	8.9
Cabbage.....do.....	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5
Carrots.....bunch.....			5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Celery.....stalk.....			13.1	11.3	10.2	9.6	9.4
Lettuce.....head.....			9.1	8.2	9.3	9.5	9.1
Onions.....pound.....	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Potatoes.....do.....	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Sweetpotatoes.....do.....			6.3	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.2
Spinach.....do.....			6.0	6.7	7.9	8.8	8.9
Fruits, canned:							
Peaches.....no. 2½ can.....do.....		16.9	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.7
Pears.....do.....		20.5	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.4	21.6
Pineapple.....do.....			22.2	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5

RETAIL PRICES

1009

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES ON AUG. 15 AND 29, 1933, AND JULY 3, 17, AND 31, AND AUG. 14 AND 28, 1934—Continued

Article	1933		1934				
	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	July 3	July 17	July 31	Aug. 14	Aug. 28
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Vegetables, canned:							
Asparagus.....no. 2 can.....			23.6	23.9	23.9	23.8	24.2
Beans, green.....do.....			11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7
Corn.....do.....	10.3	10.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4
Peas.....do.....	13.0	13.1	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.8	17.0
Tomatoes.....do.....	9.4	9.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can.....	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7
Fruits, dried:							
Peaches.....pound.....			15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.5
Prunes.....do.....	9.8	10.1	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7
Raisins.....do.....	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Vegetables, dried:							
Black-eyed peas.....do.....			7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5
Lima beans.....do.....			9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7
Navy beans.....do.....	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Sugar and sweets:							
Sugar, granulated.....do.....	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
Corn sirup.....24-oz. can.....			12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7
Molasses.....18-oz. can.....			13.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	13.9
Beverages:							
Coffee.....pound.....	27.0	27.2	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.7
Tea.....do.....	64.5	65.8	69.9	70.8	71.1	71.4	71.9
Miscellaneous foods:							
Peanut butter.....do.....			16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8
Salt, table.....do.....			4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Soup, tomato.....10½ oz. can.....			8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Tomato juice.....13½ oz. can.....			8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7

Table 6 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percentage change on August 28, 1934, compared with August 29, 1933, and July 31 and August 14, 1934, are also given for these cities and the United States and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, AUG. 28, 1934, COMPARED WITH AUG. 29, 1933, AND JULY 31 AND AUG. 14, 1934

City	Index (1913=100)							Percentage change, Aug. 28, 1934, compared with—		
	1933		1934					1933	1934	
	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	July 3	July 17	July 31	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	July 31	Aug. 14
United States.....	106.7	107.1	109.6	109.9	110.4	111.8	115.3	+7.7	+4.4	+3.2
Atlanta.....	104.9	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.2	108.9	113.5	+6.6	+5.9	+4.3
Baltimore.....	109.3	110.1	116.2	116.2	115.9	118.7	123.0	+11.7	+6.1	+3.6
Birmingham.....	103.7	103.7	104.6	105.9	107.3	110.0	113.9	+9.8	+6.2	+3.6
Boston.....	107.9	110.1	110.5	111.2	111.6	113.2	115.8	+5.2	+3.8	+2.2
Bridgeport.....								+6.2	+2.8	+2.0
Buffalo.....	113.0	112.1	116.4	115.8	115.3	116.7	120.5	+7.5	+4.5	+3.2
Butte.....								+11.3	+3.1	+3.0
Charleston, S.C.....	106.7	107.3	106.7	108.2	109.3	109.7	112.1	+4.4	+2.5	+2.1
Chicago.....	112.9	113.4	113.4	113.3	113.5	115.9	119.6	+5.5	+5.4	+3.7
Cincinnati.....	106.9	108.8	109.6	110.6	108.1	111.6	115.9	+6.5	+7.2	+3.9
Cleveland.....	106.8	106.7	108.4	108.1	107.7	109.8	113.0	+5.9	+4.9	+2.9
Columbus.....								+8.8	+5.2	+4.7
Dallas.....	103.9	102.8	104.7	108.1	107.1	107.6	114.4	+11.2	+6.8	+6.3
Denver.....	99.8	98.8	104.0	101.9	101.8	104.0	106.6	+7.8	+4.7	+2.5
Detroit.....	107.0	109.1	114.3	113.0	112.5	114.4	118.1	+8.3	+5.0	+3.3

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, AUG. 28, 1934, COMPARED WITH AUG. 29, 1933, AND JULY 31 AND AUG. 14, 1934—Continued

City	Index (1913=100)							Percentage change, Aug. 28, 1934, com- pared with—		
	1933		1934					1933	1934	
	Aug. 15	Aug. 29	July 3	July 17	July 31	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	July 31	Aug. 14
Fall River.....	106.4	106.2	108.2	109.7	109.7	110.9	113.3	+6.7	+3.3	+2.2
Houston.....								+11.1	+3.4	+3.6
Indianapolis.....	105.9	105.6	104.4	104.7	103.7	105.6	108.6	+2.9	+4.7	+2.9
Jacksonville.....	98.0	98.6	102.1	105.4	103.5	105.0	106.6	+8.0	+3.0	+1.5
Kansas City.....	105.4	106.6	108.4	109.2	109.4	114.4	116.1	+8.8	+6.1	+1.4
Little Rock.....	97.0	96.7	98.2	98.8	101.6	103.2	109.3	+13.1	+7.5	+5.9
Los Angeles.....	100.2	99.9	95.7	97.0	96.5	99.4	100.4	+5	+4.1	+1.0
Louisville.....	103.9	105.7	105.2	104.3	106.2	109.4	111.7	+5.6	+5.2	+2.0
Manchester.....	109.4	(1)	115.0	113.7	114.0	114.7	117.1	+7.0	+2.7	+2.1
Memphis.....	99.3	98.6	103.4	102.5	103.5	107.2	110.4	+11.9	+6.6	+2.9
Milwaukee.....	111.8	110.3	113.0	112.2	112.7	112.7	119.1	+8.0	+5.7	+5.7
Minneapolis.....	106.7	104.4	112.6	114.1	114.3	115.2	119.3	+14.2	+4.3	+3.5
Mobile.....								+7.7	+5.2	+3.6
Newark.....	106.0	107.5	112.5	112.5	112.0	113.0	115.6	+7.6	+3.2	+2.3
New Haven.....	112.8	113.9	114.6	117.1	117.7	118.2	120.7	+5.9	+2.5	+2.1
New Orleans.....	105.2	105.7	106.0	106.4	108.4	109.8	113.5	+7.4	+4.7	+3.4
New York.....	111.2	112.3	118.3	117.7	116.6	117.3	120.0	+6.9	+2.9	+2.3
Norfolk.....								+9.5	+3.9	+1.9
Omaha.....	101.2	99.8	105.5	107.8	107.9	109.3	112.5	+12.7	+4.3	+3.0
Peoria.....								+8.3	+4.7	+3.3
Philadelphia.....	106.4	109.1	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.9	120.9	+10.8	+2.6	+1.7
Pittsburgh.....	103.8	104.3	109.0	108.3	109.1	110.7	113.1	+8.4	+3.7	+2.1
Portland, Maine.....								+8.6	+3.8	+2.0
Portland, Oreg.....	95.9	96.1	98.2	99.3	100.8	101.4	103.3	+7.6	+2.5	+1.9
Providence.....	109.1	110.0	110.4	111.1	111.4	112.9	115.4	+4.9	+3.5	+2.2
Richmond.....	107.9	109.2	114.4	114.8	114.5	117.4	120.5	+10.3	+5.3	+2.6
Rochester.....								+9.3	+3.4	+2.6
St. Louis.....	111.8	112.3	111.9	111.7	111.4	115.4	120.3	+7.2	+8.0	+4.3
St. Paul.....								+13.2	+4.0	+2.8
Salt Lake City.....	92.9	91.5	94.7	94.6	94.7	96.1	99.0	+8.2	+4.6	+3.0
San Francisco.....	109.5	109.7	111.6	111.5	112.8	113.9	116.4	+6.1	+3.2	+2.2
Savannah.....								+6.1	+3.3	+2.4
Scranton.....	113.5	113.6	115.6	115.0	113.0	118.2	118.3	+4.1	+4.7	+1.1
Seattle.....	104.7	105.1	104.6	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.8	+3.5	+2.5	+2.0
Springfield, Ill.....								+5.3	+4.0	+2.2
Washington.....	110.7	112.6	117.5	116.8	117.2	117.5	122.8	+9.1	+4.8	+4.6

¹ Data not available.

² Compared with Aug. 15, 1933.

Retail prices of food for Hawaii were first secured in February 1930 and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

On August 1, 1934, retail prices of foods as a whole showed an increase of 5 percent for Honolulu and 4.3 percent for other localities in Hawaii compared with August 1, 1933. As compared with July 1, 1934, a decrease of 0.6 percent was shown for Honolulu and an increase of 1.8 percent for other localities.

Retail Prices of Coal, August 15, 1934

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellars or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed

from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows for the United States both average prices and index numbers of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1932, and for each month from January 15, 1933, to August 15, 1934. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the index number.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite and of bituminous coal in the United States. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to August 15, 1934, inclusive.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER 2,000 POUNDS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES BASED ON THE YEAR 1913 AS 100, ON THE 15TH OF SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1913 TO AUGUST 1934

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous		Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)		Stove		Chestnut		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)				Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Index (1913 = 100)		
	<i>Dol.</i>		<i>Dol.</i>		<i>Dol.</i>			<i>Dol.</i>		<i>Dol.</i>		<i>Dol.</i>	
1913: Yr. av.	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	5.43	100.0	1928: Jan.---	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6	9.30	171.1
Jan.---	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8	July---	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9	8.69	159.9
July---	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2	1929: Jan.---	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3	9.09	167.2
1914: Jan.---	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9	July---	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8	8.62	158.6
July---	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6	1930: Jan.---	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5	9.11	167.6
1915: Jan.---	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2	July---	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6	8.65	159.1
July---	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1	1931: Jan.---	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1	8.87	163.2
1916: Jan.---	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8	July---	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3	8.09	148.9
July---	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6	1932: Jan.---	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1	8.17	150.3
1917: Jan.---	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1	July---	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2	7.50	138.0
July---	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7	1933: Jan.---	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9	7.46	137.3
1918: Jan.---	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3	Feb---	13.75	178.0	13.53	171.0	7.45	137.0
July---	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8	Mar---	13.70	177.3	13.48	170.4	7.43	136.7
1919: Jan.---	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3	Apr---	13.22	171.1	13.00	164.3	7.37	135.6
July---	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1	May---	12.44	161.0	12.25	154.8	7.17	132.0
1920: Jan.---	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1	June---	12.18	157.6	12.00	151.6	7.18	132.1
July---	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1	July---	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0	7.64	140.7
1921: Jan.---	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6	Aug---	12.85	166.3	12.65	159.8	7.77	143.0
July---	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7	Sept---	13.33	172.5	13.12	165.8	7.94	146.0
1922: Jan.---	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0	Oct---	13.44	174.0	13.23	167.1	8.08	148.7
July---	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6	Nov---	13.46	174.3	13.26	167.5	8.18	150.6
1923: Jan.---	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7	Dec---	13.45	174.0	13.24	167.2	8.18	150.6
July---	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7	1934: Jan.---	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4	8.24	151.6
1924: Jan.---	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5	Feb---	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7	8.22	151.3
July---	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5	Mar---	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6	8.23	151.5
1925: Jan.---	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0	Apr---	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5	8.18	150.5
July---	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5	May---	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9	8.13	149.5
1926: Jan.---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3	June---	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7	8.18	150.5
July---	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1	July---	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2	8.23	151.5
1927: Jan.---	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8	9.96	183.3	Aug---	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1	8.30	152.6
July---	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1	8.91	163.9							

¹ Insufficient data.

RETAIL PRICES of COAL BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT 1913 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
 Washington

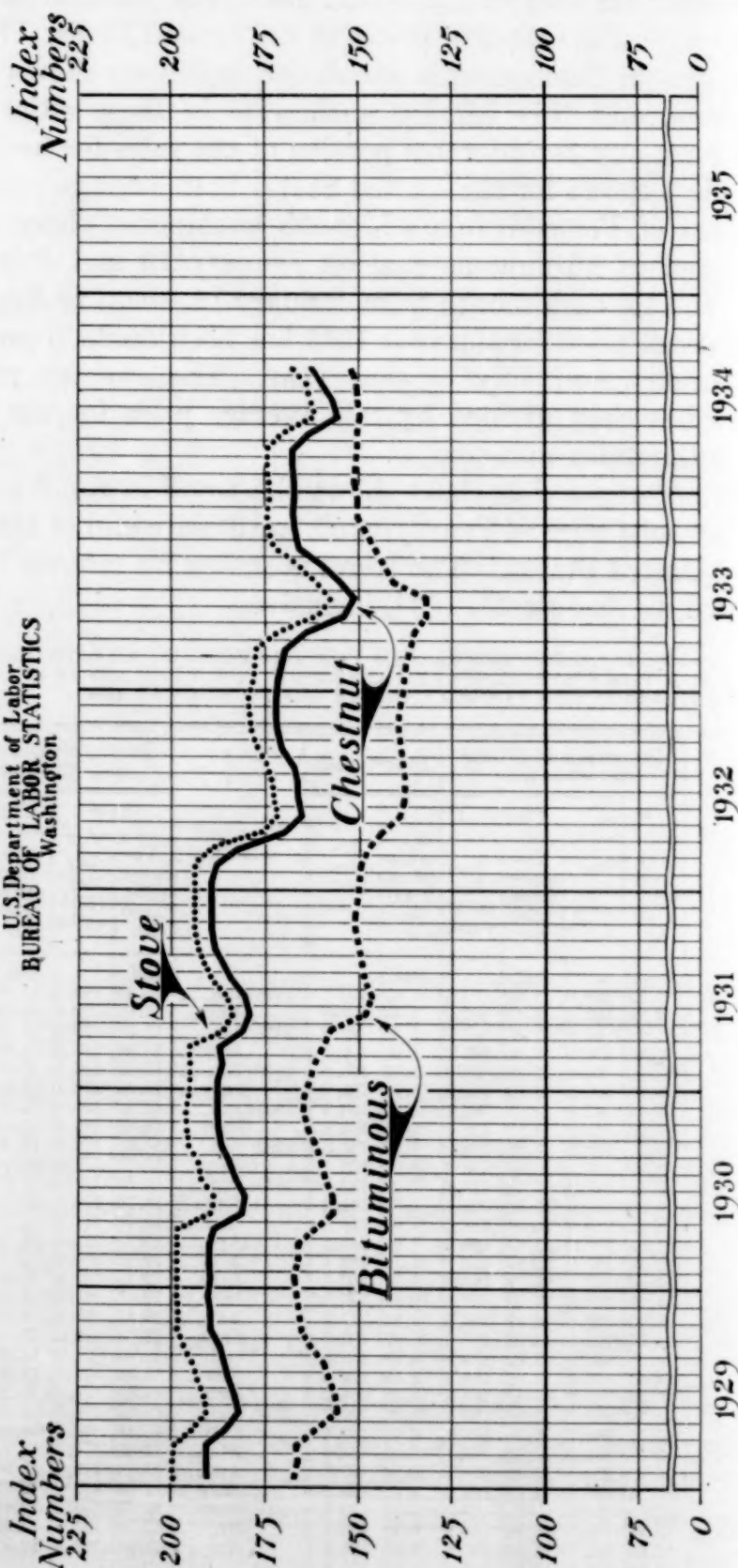


Table 2 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on August 15, 1933, July 15, 1934, and August 15, 1934, and percentage change over the year and month periods.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE AUG. 15, 1934, COMPARED WITH AUG. 15, 1933 AND JULY 15, 1934

Article	Average retail price and index number			Percentage change Aug. 15, 1934, compared with—	
	Aug. 15, 1933	July 15, 1934	Aug. 15, 1934	Aug. 15, 1933	July 15, 1934
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$12.85	\$12.79	\$13.02		
Index (1913=100).....	166.3	165.5	168.5	+1.3	+1.8
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$12.65	\$12.60	\$12.83		
Index (1913=100).....	159.8	159.2	162.1	+1.4	+1.8
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$7.77	\$8.23	\$8.30		
Index (1913=100).....	143.0	151.5	152.6	+6.7	+7.7

Table 3 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on August 15, 1933, July 15 and August 15, 1934, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, AUG. 15, 1933, AND JULY 15 AND AUG. 15, 1934, BY CITIES

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Atlanta, Ga.:				Chicago, Ill.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	\$6.25	\$6.52	\$7.02	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Baltimore, Md.:				Stove.....	\$13.53	\$13.23	\$13.48
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut.....	13.31	12.98	13.23
Stove.....	12.58	12.50	12.75	Bituminous:			
Chestnut.....	12.25	12.25	12.50	Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous:				High volatile.....	7.74	8.03	8.12
Prepared sizes:				Low volatile.....	9.99	9.77	9.89
Low volatile.....	9.06	9.69	9.19	Run of mine:			
Run of mine:				Low volatile.....	7.45	7.71	7.71
High volatile.....	7.21	7.29	7.29	Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Birmingham, Ala.:				Bituminous:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	5.11	6.24	6.29	Prepared sizes:			
Boston, Mass.:				High volatile.....	5.35	5.85	5.85
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	7.23	7.50	7.50
Stove.....	13.25	13.25	13.25	Cleveland, Ohio:			
Chestnut.....	13.00	13.00	13.00	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bridgeport, Conn.:				Stove.....	12.19	11.85	12.11
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut.....	11.94	11.60	11.86
Stove.....	13.50	13.25	13.50	Bituminous:			
Chestnut.....	13.50	13.25	13.50	Prepared sizes:			
Buffalo, N.Y.:				High volatile.....	5.67	6.90	6.98
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	8.57	8.76	8.84
Stove.....	12.28	12.41	12.65	Columbus, Ohio:			
Chestnut.....	12.03	12.16	12.40	Bituminous:			
Butte, Mont.:				Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	9.70	9.80	9.77	High volatile.....	5.35	6.12	6.22
Charleston, S.C.:				Low volatile.....	6.75	7.42	7.47
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	8.62	9.92	9.92				

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, AUG. 15, 1933, AND JULY 15 AND AUG. 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Dallas, Tex.:				Newark, N.J.:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$13.50	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	10.00	Stove	\$12.10	\$12.15	\$12.55
Denver, Colo.:				Chestnut	11.80	11.90	12.30
Colorado anthracite:				New Haven, Conn.:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.50	15.50	15.50	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.50	15.50	15.50	Stove	13.40	13.15	13.55
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.30	8.18	8.22	Chestnut	13.40	13.15	13.55
Detroit, Mich.:				New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.07	9.60	9.60
Stove	11.55	11.59	12.10	New York, N.Y.:			
Chestnut	11.55	11.59	12.10	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous:				Stove	12.12	11.45	11.70
Prepared sizes:				Chestnut	11.87	11.20	11.45
High volatile	6.27	7.17	7.15	Norfolk, Va.:			
Low volatile	7.32	8.52	8.52	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Run of mine:				Stove	13.00	13.00	13.00
Low volatile	6.38	7.98	7.98	Chestnut	13.00	13.00	13.00
Fall River, Mass.:				Bituminous:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Prepared sizes:			
Stove	13.67	13.83	14.00	High volatile	7.00	8.00	8.00
Chestnut	13.42	13.58	13.75	Low volatile	8.00	9.00	9.00
Houston, Tex.:				Run of mine:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.60	10.80	10.83	Low volatile	7.00	7.50	7.50
Indianapolis, Ind.:				Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes	8.70	8.61	8.64
Prepared sizes:				Peoria, Ill.:			
High volatile	5.38	6.16	6.34	Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.22	6.56	6.59
Low volatile	7.40	7.95	8.45	Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Run of mine:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile	6.50	7.00	7.50	Stove	11.71	11.25	11.25
Jacksonville, Fla.:				Chestnut	11.46	11.00	11.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	9.94	10.13	10.63	Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Kansas City, Mo.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:		12.75	12.75
Arkansas anthracite:				Stove		12.75	12.75
Furnace	10.44	10.53	10.80	Chestnut	12.38	12.75	12.75
Stove, no. 4	12.33	11.60	11.68	Bituminous, prepared sizes	4.64	4.47	4.10
Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.57	6.30	6.27	Portland, Maine:			
Little Rock, Ark.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Arkansas anthracite, egg	10.25	10.50	10.50	Stove	14.13	14.00	14.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.94	8.17	8.17	Chestnut	13.88	13.75	13.63
Los Angeles, Calif.:				Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	16.46	16.27	16.27	Bituminous, prepared sizes	13.07	12.67	12.67
Louisville, Ky.:				Providence, R.I.:			
Bituminous:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Prepared sizes:				Stove	13.70	14.63	14.75
High volatile	5.08	6.16	6.16	Chestnut	13.44	14.38	14.50
Low volatile	7.06	7.92	7.98	Richmond, Va.:			
Manchester, N.H.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove	13.25	12.50	13.00
Stove	14.00	14.50	15.00	Chestnut	13.25	12.50	13.00
Chestnut	14.00	14.50	15.00	Bituminous:			
Memphis, Tenn.:				Prepared sizes:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes	6.68	7.20	7.17	High volatile	7.33	7.50	7.50
Milwaukee, Wis.:				Low volatile	8.40	8.37	8.83
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Run of mine:			
Stove	12.86	12.91	13.16	Low volatile	6.75	7.00	7.25
Chestnut	12.61	12.66	12.91	Rochester, N.Y.:			
Bituminous:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Prepared sizes:				Stove	12.35	12.60	12.85
High volatile	7.21	7.98	7.98	Chestnut	12.10	12.35	12.60
Low volatile	9.31	10.36	10.39	St. Louis, Mo.:			
Minneapolis, Minn.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove	13.97	13.65	13.77
Stove	15.00	15.05	15.30	Chestnut	13.72	13.53	13.53
Chestnut	14.75	14.80	15.05	Bituminous, prepared sizes	5.19	6.44	6.21
Bituminous:				St. Paul, Minn.:			
Prepared sizes:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile	9.76	10.18	10.28	Stove	15.00	15.00	15.20
Low volatile	12.36	12.96	12.96	Chestnut	14.75	14.75	14.95
Mobile, Ala.:							
Bituminous, prepared sizes	7.13	8.05	8.10				

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal delivered in bins.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, AUG. 15, 1933, AND JULY 15 AND AUG. 15, 1934, BY CITIES—Continued

City and kind of coal	1933	1934		City and kind of coal	1933	1934	
	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15		Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15
St. Paul, Minn.—Continued.				Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	\$9.63	\$9.78	\$9.84
Prepared sizes:				Springfield, Ill.:			
High volatile.....	\$9.79	\$10.15	\$10.15	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	3.75	4.10	4.09
Low volatile.....	12.39	13.16	13.16	Washington, D.C.:			
Salt Lake City, Utah:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	7.77	7.37	7.40	Stove.....	³ 13.68	³ 13.70	³ 14.00
San Francisco, Calif.:				Chestnut.....	³ 13.42	³ 13.40	³ 13.70
New Mexico anthracite:				Bituminous:			
Cerrillos egg.....	25.63	25.63	25.63	Prepared sizes:			
Colorado anthracite:				High volatile.....	³ 8.25	³ 8.56	³ 8.56
Egg.....	25.11	25.11	25.11	Low volatile.....	³ 9.84	³ 10.00	³ 10.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	16.06	15.04	15.04	Run of mine:			
Savannah, Ga.:				Mixed.....	³ 7.62	³ 8.02	³ 8.02
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	² 8.90	² 9.53	² 9.70				
Scranton, Pa.:							
Pennsylvania anthracite:							
Stove.....	8.38	8.44	8.60				
Chestnut.....	8.13	8.19	8.44				

² All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

³ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries have been brought together with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the subjoined table, the base years in all cases being as given in the original reports. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in prices in the several countries, should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates. Indexes are shown for each year from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and by months since January 1931.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country.....	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities.....	51	30	Vienna	59	12	70	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included.....	42 foods	46 foods and groceries	18 foods	33 foods	35 foods	46 foods	24 foods	35 foods
Base=100.....	1913	1923-27 (1,000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1926	1926	July 1914
1926.....	160.6	1,027	116	¹ 170.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	² 117.8
1927.....	155.4	1,004	119	¹ 207.5	97.8	98.1	106.7	² 126.2
1928.....	154.3	989	119	¹ 207.4	102.5	98.6	92.1	² 125.5
1929.....	136.7	1,047	122	¹ 218.4	106.4	101.0	98.4	² 123.1
1930.....	147.1	946	118	¹ 208.6	86.7	98.6	118.8	114.3
1931								
January.....	132.8	876	109	195.1	-----	89.1	104.9	107.0
February.....	127.0	864	106	186.8	-----	85.6	122.0	105.6
March.....	126.4	854	105	183.1	-----	82.8	117.4	104.2
April.....	124.0	851	104	180.1	-----	80.5	98.7	106.2
May.....	121.0	840	104	176.6	-----	77.7	98.7	107.0
June.....	118.3	833	108	176.5	-----	75.0	99.6	109.3
July.....	119.0	811	110	174.8	³ 68.0	74.7	96.4	107.9
August.....	119.7	805	109	171.5	-----	75.5	116.5	102.2
September.....	119.4	804	109	172.9	-----	73.5	124.4	104.3
October.....	119.1	805	111	170.2	-----	71.4	110.0	103.1
November.....	116.7	812	110	167.9	-----	71.5	103.2	99.6
December.....	114.3	809	110	160.7	-----	71.2	97.0	99.1
1932								
January.....	109.3	814	111	156.5	67.1	69.6	98.2	98.0
February.....	105.3	829	110	151.3	65.7	66.5	122.8	95.6
March.....	105.0	825	109	148.2	65.8	66.0	114.2	100.1
April.....	103.7	824	107	144.3	65.2	65.4	99.1	97.3
May.....	101.3	812	108	144.8	64.8	62.9	98.4	100.8
June.....	100.1	803	113	143.8	65.1	62.1	107.3	101.4
July.....	101.0	800	110	144.4	65.0	61.4	101.4	97.5
August.....	100.8	796	109	142.9	63.2	63.5	103.6	94.4
September.....	100.3	792	110	150.8	62.6	63.0	102.6	97.6
October.....	100.4	786	110	155.4	62.8	63.6	94.9	100.0
November.....	99.4	764	109	159.4	62.8	63.9	87.9	102.3
December.....	98.7	759	109	156.9	62.1	64.0	84.5	102.3
1933								
January.....	94.8	747	106	154.4	61.9	62.8	87.3	100.4
February.....	90.9	742	103	156.1	62.3	60.6	94.8	99.3
March.....	90.5	734	103	150.4	62.2	60.4	92.3	94.9
April.....	90.4	746	103	147.7	60.9	61.3	85.2	94.1
May.....	93.7	750	103	143.0	59.6	61.9	86.0	96.8
June.....	96.7	759	106	143.4	59.2	62.2	84.1	98.8
July.....	104.8	754	104	144.0	60.0	63.2	86.3	96.8
August.....	³ 106.9	767	104	146.6	59.5	67.8	90.0	95.2
September.....	³ 107.2	768	104	151.2	59.5	65.9	88.0	94.2
October.....	³ 107.0	764	104	153.3	59.8	65.4	88.1	94.2
November.....	³ 106.8	750	104	153.6	60.7	65.8	83.2	94.6
December.....	³ 104.7	769	104	153.6	61.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
1934								
January.....	³ 105.2	767	104	150.3	61.9	67.7	78.0	92.9
February.....	³ 108.2	771	102	146.8	63.0	69.4	80.4	91.3
March.....	³ 108.3	774	101	141.1	61.8	72.9	75.0	75.9
April.....	³ 107.4	791	101	136.5	60.6	71.0	74.2	75.5
May.....	³ 108.3	798	100	132.1	-----	68.6	74.4	76.8
June.....	³ 108.8	777	102	134.0	-----	67.6	75.4	79.6
July.....	³ 110.0	-----	100	-----	-----	68.4	90.2	79.6
August.....	³ 113.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Computed average.² July.³ Average.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country-----	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency---	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Office Provincial of Economy
Number of localities--	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities included-----	51 foods	14 foods	Foods	24 foods	12 foods	17 foods	29 foods	18 foods
Base=100-----	1913	January-June 1914	January-June 1914	October 1913-July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914	January-June 1914
1926-----	118	1,107.8	¹ 529	144.4	113.3	¹ 152	179	654.7
1927-----	112	1,115.1	¹ 536	151.9	124.8	¹ 151	170	558.7
1928-----	120	1,150.2	¹ 539	152.3	127.7	¹ 144	169	517.0
1929-----	126	1,123.5	¹ 584	154.5	124.1	¹ 146	169	542.8
1930-----	103	971.2	¹ 609	142.9	105.1	¹ 134	160	519.3
1931-----								
January-----	95	893.2		133.5	93.5	111		467.1
February-----	96	882.6		131.0	94.1	106	151	462.8
March-----	96	878.8	641	129.6	96.3	103		464.7
April-----	96	869.8		129.2	95.7	104		466.8
May-----	95	849.4		129.9	96.6	102	139	460.0
June-----	93	842.4	642	130.9	96.5	101		456.6
July-----	94	846.0		130.4	98.9	100		452.0
August-----	91	869.5		126.1	99.7	100	143	444.1
September-----	87	844.3	607	124.9	99.6	100		438.3
October-----	83	847.9		123.4	96.8	100		435.1
November-----	82	885.2		121.8	94.1	100	155	436.8
December-----	80	918.8	555	119.9	93.0	101		437.8
1932-----								
January-----	81	915.8		116.1	91.8	103		431.2
February-----	81	908.3		113.9	89.9	102	151	432.5
March-----	83	911.2	561	114.4	89.8	103		445.6
April-----	83	886.3		113.4	89.9	99		450.4
May-----	81	875.7		112.7	93.4	99	144	441.8
June-----	80	871.0	567	113.4	93.3	99		438.0
July-----	83	885.7		113.8	92.1	102		426.8
August-----	80	897.8		111.8	93.8	102	134	411.1
September-----	79	891.4	534	110.5	92.9	101		409.7
October-----	77	894.5		109.6	92.0	102		423.4
November-----	76	919.8		109.5	88.4	103	135	428.0
December-----	75	910.2	531	109.0	86.7	103		433.9
1933-----								
January-----	75	894.1		107.3	86.5	101		426.1
February-----	74	883.5		106.5	86.2	98	130	422.8
March-----	75	869.8	542	106.2	86.1	98		416.6
April-----	73	868.0		106.3	85.5	93		405.1
May-----	74	867.8		109.5	84.7	91	126	398.3
June-----	74	881.7	532	110.7	84.4	95		402.9
July-----	77	907.1		110.5	79.2	95		402.4
August-----	81	919.9		110.2	77.8	94	129	391.2
September-----	81	920.1	530	111.1	77.3	94		401.5
October-----	77	923.2		112.3	73.7	91		405.1
November-----	78	911.0		113.4	72.2	92	140	400.5
December-----	79	881.2	548	114.2	74.3	88		408.9
1934-----								
January-----	78	853.4		114.1	74.8	86		421.9
February-----	79	843.1		113.8	76.1	85	133	407.9
March-----	78	865.3		113.5	75.7	84		406.8
April-----	79	853.8		113.7	76.1	83		404.8
May-----	79	850.5		113.3	80.2	83	129	341.7
June-----	77	852.0		115.5	79.6	85		383.3
July-----	77	854.6		117.8		87		383.5

¹ Computed average.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom
Computing agency....	Bureau of Statis- tics	Census and Sta- tistics office	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Statisti- cal office	Office of Census and Sta- tistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor office	Ministry Labor
Number of localities..	Amster- dam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities in- cluded.....	15 foods	58 foods	89 foods	85 foods	20 foods	43 foods	28 foods	14 foods
Base=100.....	1911-13	1926-30 (1,000)	July 1914	1928	1914 (1,000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926.....	¹ 161.3	1,026	² 198	-----	¹ 1,178	¹ 158	160	164
1927.....	¹ 163.0	983	² 175	-----	¹ 1,185	¹ 152	158	160
1928.....	¹ 166.4	1,004	168	-----	¹ 1,169	¹ 154	157	157
1929.....	¹ 162.4	1,013	158	-----	¹ 1,153	¹ 150	156	154
1930.....	¹ 150.2	974	152	-----	¹ 1,101	¹ 140	152	145
1931								
January.....	-----	910	146	-----	1,081	132	148	138
February.....	-----	879	144	-----	1,074	-----	146	136
March.....	139.9	856	143	-----	1,071	-----	144	134
April.....	-----	851	141	-----	1,073	130	142	129
May.....	-----	847	139	-----	1,082	-----	141	129
June.....	140.6	839	138	-----	1,064	-----	141	127
July.....	-----	824	140	-----	1,043	127	140	130
August.....	-----	820	138	-----	1,031	-----	139	128
September.....	136.9	812	136	-----	1,022	-----	139	128
October.....	-----	834	136	-----	1,026	128	138	128
November.....	-----	832	136	-----	1,022	-----	137	130
December.....	125.5	835	136	-----	1,004	-----	134	132
1932								
January.....	-----	827	135	-----	990	127	132	131
February.....	-----	810	135	-----	992	-----	129	131
March.....	118.8	792	135	-----	993	-----	128	129
April.....	-----	797	134	-----	987	125	128	126
May.....	-----	787	133	-----	981	-----	126	125
June.....	119.2	778	133	-----	963	-----	125	123
July.....	-----	761	134	-----	944	124	124	125
August.....	-----	761	133	-----	933	-----	123	123
September.....	119.7	758	134	-----	927	-----	122	123
October.....	-----	765	133	-----	927	125	123	125
November.....	-----	745	134	-----	928	-----	122	125
December.....	119.2	713	132	-----	926	-----	120	125
1933								
January.....	-----	707	130	57.4	931	123	118	123
February.....	-----	727	130	58.6	938	-----	117	122
March.....	115.5	712	130	60.0	950	-----	116	119
April.....	-----	714	130	60.4	966	119	116	115
May.....	-----	727	130	60.0	976	-----	116	114
June.....	116.5	723	130	59.5	989	-----	116	114
July.....	-----	732	132	60.4	980	120	116	118
August.....	-----	741	133	55.3	971	-----	116	119
September.....	121.1	746	132	56.0	987	-----	117	122
October.....	-----	753	132	55.9	1,029	123	117	123
November.....	-----	751	130	55.9	1,052	-----	117	126
December.....	128.3	750	129	56.5	1,050	-----	117	126
1934								
January.....	-----	750	128	54.8	1,035	120	117	124
February.....	-----	763	128	55.3	1,038	-----	116	122
March.....	125.5	769	128	54.6	1,038	-----	115	120
April.....	-----	777	130	55.0	1,054	120	115	118
May.....	-----	780	130	52.6	1,055	-----	115	116
June.....	123.1	778	132	51.2	1,041	-----	115	117
July.....	-----	-----	133	51.5	-----	123	115	122

Computed average.

² July.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Scope of Wholesale Price Reports

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects prices of important commodities at wholesale. An index number is compiled from 784 of the individual price series to show the trend of wholesale commodity prices. Each item is weighted according to its relative importance in the country's markets and the average for the year 1926 is used as the base in calculating this index. The list of articles is classified into 10 major groups of related commodities, which in turn are broken down into subgroups of closely related items. The method used in the compiling of the data and in calculating the index is explained in the introduction to Bulletin No. 493, Wholesale Prices 1913 to 1928, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yearly and monthly indexes by groups of commodities have been constructed for a period since January 1890. To this series has been spliced the index of wholesale prices extending back to the year 1840, taken from the report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, otherwise known as the "Aldrich report." The series of indexes used for the years 1801 to 1840 is that compiled by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, University of Minnesota. A combination of these series gives an index number of wholesale prices by years since 1801 and by months since 1890.

The number of commodities included in the index has varied considerably from time to time. Since January 1926, 784 individual price series have been included, 234 of which were added during the revision in 1931. Detailed monthly data for the added individual items for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, have not been published. Annual averages for the 234 added items, however, will be found in Bulletin No. 572. Monthly statistics for all items for the year 1931 are contained in Bulletin No. 572.

For monthly and yearly statistics prior to 1931 reference is made to previous reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Monthly prices and indexes since January 1932 are shown in the monthly reports entitled "Wholesale Prices." Averages for the years 1932 and 1933 will be found in the December issues for these years.

¹ Bulletins Nos. 27, 39, 45, 51, 57, 63, 69, 75, 81, 87, 93, 99, 114, 149, 181, 200, 226, 269, 296, 320, 335, 367, 390, 415, 440, 473, 493, 521, and 543.

Since January 1932 the Bureau has calculated and issued a weekly index number of wholesale prices. Indexes are published only for the 10 major groups of commodities and the special group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods." Weekly prices of individual items are not published in any form.

The apparent discrepancy between the monthly index and the average of the weekly indexes is caused partly by the fact that the months and weeks do not run concurrently, and partly by the necessity of using "pegged" prices when current weekly information is not available.

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to August 1934

TABLE 1 presents index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, by months from January 1933 to August 1934, inclusive, and by weeks for August 1934.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933.....	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
By months:											
1933:											
January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February.....	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March.....	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April.....	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May.....	50.2	59.4	76.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7
June.....	53.2	61.2	82.4	61.5	61.5	79.3	74.7	73.7	73.4	60.8	65.0
July.....	60.1	65.5	86.3	68.0	65.3	80.6	79.5	73.2	74.8	64.0	68.9
August.....	57.6	64.8	91.7	74.6	65.5	81.2	81.3	73.1	77.6	65.4	69.5
September.....	57.0	64.9	92.3	76.9	70.4	82.1	82.7	72.7	79.3	65.1	70.8
October.....	55.7	64.2	89.0	77.1	73.6	83.0	83.9	72.7	81.2	65.3	71.2
November.....	56.6	64.3	88.2	76.8	73.5	82.7	84.9	73.4	81.0	65.5	71.1
December.....	55.5	62.5	89.2	76.4	73.4	83.5	85.6	73.7	81.0	65.7	70.8

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—Continued

[1926=100]

Period	Farm prod- ucts	Foods	Hides and leather prod- ucts	Tex- tile prod- ucts	Fuel and light- ing	Metals and metal prod- ucts	Build- ing mate- rials	Chem- icals and drugs	House- fur- nish- ing goods	Mis- cel- lane- ous	All com- modi- ties
By months—Contd. 1934:											
January.....	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February.....	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March.....	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April.....	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May.....	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June.....	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July.....	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
August.....	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
By weeks ending:											
August 4, 1934.....	66.6	71.8	85.1	71.1	74.7	86.2	87.1	75.5	83.0	69.9	75.1
August 11, 1934.....	67.3	72.2	84.6	70.8	75.3	85.9	86.5	75.5	82.8	70.1	75.4
August 18, 1934.....	68.9	74.1	84.2	71.1	75.2	85.9	86.4	75.9	82.9	70.3	76.1
August 25, 1934.....	71.8	75.5	84.6	71.1	75.2	85.9	86.4	76.0	82.9	70.1	76.9

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, 1913 to August 1934

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to August 1934 are shown in table 2. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in August 1934 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base, is shown to be 76.4. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01309 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes \$1.309. Table 2 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that \$1 of 1926 had increased in value to \$1.309 in August 1934 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year will be found on page 1031.

TABLE 2.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLE SALE PRICES

[1926=\$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	\$1.399	\$1.558	\$1.468	\$1.745	\$1.631	\$1.101	\$1.764	\$1.247	\$1.776	\$1.074	\$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.964	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.193	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
By months:											
1933:											
January	2.347	1.792	1.451	1.927	1.515	1.279	1.427	1.397	1.372	1.634	1.639
February	2.445	1.862	1.471	1.953	1.572	1.292	1.433	1.403	1.383	1.689	1.672
March	2.336	1.832	1.468	1.949	1.590	1.295	1.422	1.404	1.385	1.698	1.661
April	2.247	1.783	1.441	1.931	1.626	1.300	1.425	1.401	1.399	1.730	1.656
May	1.992	1.684	1.300	1.789	1.656	1.287	1.401	1.366	1.395	1.698	1.595
June	1.880	1.634	1.214	1.626	1.626	1.261	1.339	1.357	1.362	1.645	1.538
July	1.664	1.527	1.159	1.471	1.531	1.241	1.258	1.366	1.337	1.563	1.451
August	1.736	1.543	1.091	1.340	1.527	1.232	1.230	1.368	1.289	1.529	1.439
September	1.754	1.541	1.083	1.300	1.420	1.218	1.209	1.376	1.261	1.536	1.412
October	1.795	1.558	1.124	1.297	1.359	1.205	1.192	1.376	1.232	1.531	1.404
November	1.767	1.555	1.134	1.302	1.361	1.209	1.178	1.362	1.235	1.527	1.406
December	1.802	1.600	1.121	1.309	1.362	1.198	1.168	1.357	1.235	1.522	1.412
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
July	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
August	1.433	1.353	1.193	1.412	1.340	1.153	1.166	1.321	1.222	1.425	1.309
By weeks ending:											
August 4, 1934	1.502	1.393	1.175	1.406	1.339	1.160	1.148	1.325	1.205	1.431	1.332
August 11, 1934	1.486	1.385	1.182	1.412	1.328	1.164	1.156	1.325	1.208	1.427	1.326
August 18, 1934	1.451	1.350	1.188	1.406	1.330	1.164	1.157	1.318	1.206	1.422	1.314
August 25, 1934	1.393	1.325	1.182	1.406	1.330	1.164	1.157	1.316	1.206	1.427	1.300

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to August 1934

IN TABLE 3 the price trend since 1913 is shown for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods."

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1933:					
1914.....	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January.....	50.2	56.9	66.7	64.9	67.3
1915.....	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February....	48.4	56.3	65.7	63.7	66.0
1916.....	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March.....	49.4	56.9	65.7	63.8	65.8
1917.....	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April.....	50.0	57.3	65.7	63.7	65.3
1918.....	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May.....	53.7	61.3	67.2	65.4	66.5
1919.....	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June.....	56.2	65.3	69.0	67.4	68.9
1920.....	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July.....	61.8	69.1	72.2	70.7	72.2
1921.....	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August.....	60.6	71.7	73.4	72.0	74.1
1922.....	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September..	61.7	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1
1923.....	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October.....	61.8	72.8	75.4	74.4	77.2
1924.....	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November..	62.4	71.4	75.2	74.2	77.2
1925.....	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December..	61.9	72.3	74.8	74.0	77.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January.....	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	February....	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	March.....	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	April.....	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	May.....	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	June.....	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	July.....	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4
						August.....	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3

Table 4 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 3. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1933, inclusive, and by months from January 1933 to August 1934, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 1021.

TABLE 4.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR AS DETERMINED BY INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY SPECIAL COMMODITY GROUPS

[1926=\$1]

Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913.....	\$1.453	\$1.335	\$1.441	\$1.449	\$1.429	1933:					
1914.....	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	January.....	\$1.992	\$1.757	\$1.499	\$1.541	\$1.486
1915.....	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	February....	2.066	1.776	1.522	1.570	1.515
1916.....	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	March.....	2.024	1.757	1.522	1.567	1.520
1917.....	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	April.....	2.000	1.745	1.522	1.570	1.531
1918.....	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	May.....	1.862	1.631	1.488	1.529	1.504
1919.....	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	June.....	1.779	1.531	1.449	1.484	1.451
1920.....	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	July.....	1.618	1.447	1.385	1.414	1.385
1921.....	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	August.....	1.650	1.395	1.362	1.389	1.350
1922.....	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	September..	1.621	1.372	1.337	1.357	1.314
1923.....	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	October.....	1.618	1.374	1.326	1.344	1.295
1924.....	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003	November..	1.603	1.401	1.330	1.348	1.295
1925.....	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975	December....	1.616	1.383	1.337	1.351	1.290
1926.....	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1934:					
1927.....	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064	January.....	1.560	1.391	1.316	1.333	1.277
1928.....	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076	February....	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
1929.....	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092	March.....	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
1930.....	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174	April.....	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
1931.....	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333	May.....	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
1932.....	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425	June.....	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279
1933.....	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404	July.....	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276
						August.....	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277

Wholesale Price Trends During August 1934

WHOLESALE commodity prices increased by 2 percent in August, according to the index calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The index number for the month advanced to 76.4 percent of the 1926 average as compared with 74.8 percent for July. The August index stands at the highest point reached during the year and is the highest level attained since February 1931.

The upward trend in prices was for the most part confined to 3 of the 10 major groups of commodities carried in the Bureau's index. Nearly two-thirds of the 204 items showing advances were in the farm products, foods, and fuel and lighting materials groups. Of the 784 items included in the index 456 remained unchanged. Declining prices were reported for 124 items. Changes in prices by groups are as follows:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF ITEMS CHANGING IN PRICE FROM JULY TO AUGUST 1934

Group	Increases	Decreases	No change
Farm products.....	43	17	7
Foods.....	78	11	33
Hides and leather products.....	0	15	26
Textile products.....	26	21	65
Fuels and lighting materials.....	10	3	11
Metals and metal products.....	6	14	110
Building materials.....	14	24	48
Chemicals and drugs.....	9	10	70
Housefurnishing goods.....	6	1	54
Miscellaneous.....	12	8	32
Total.....	204	124	456

Raw materials, including farm products, raw silk, crude rubber, and other similar commodities registered an advance of approximately 5 percent and are 18 percent above the August 1933 level. Semi-manufactured articles, including such items as leather, rayon, iron and steel bars, wood pulp, and other similar goods declined by one-tenth of 1 percent. The present index, 72.6, compares with 72.7 for July and 71.7 for a year ago.

Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, rose 1.3 percent over the July level and are nearly 8 percent above a year ago. The combined index for all commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods, declined approximately one-tenth of 1 percent between July and August, but was higher than a year ago by 5.5 percent. The nonagricultural commodities group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced 1.2 percent in the general average, to a point 8 percent higher than a year ago.

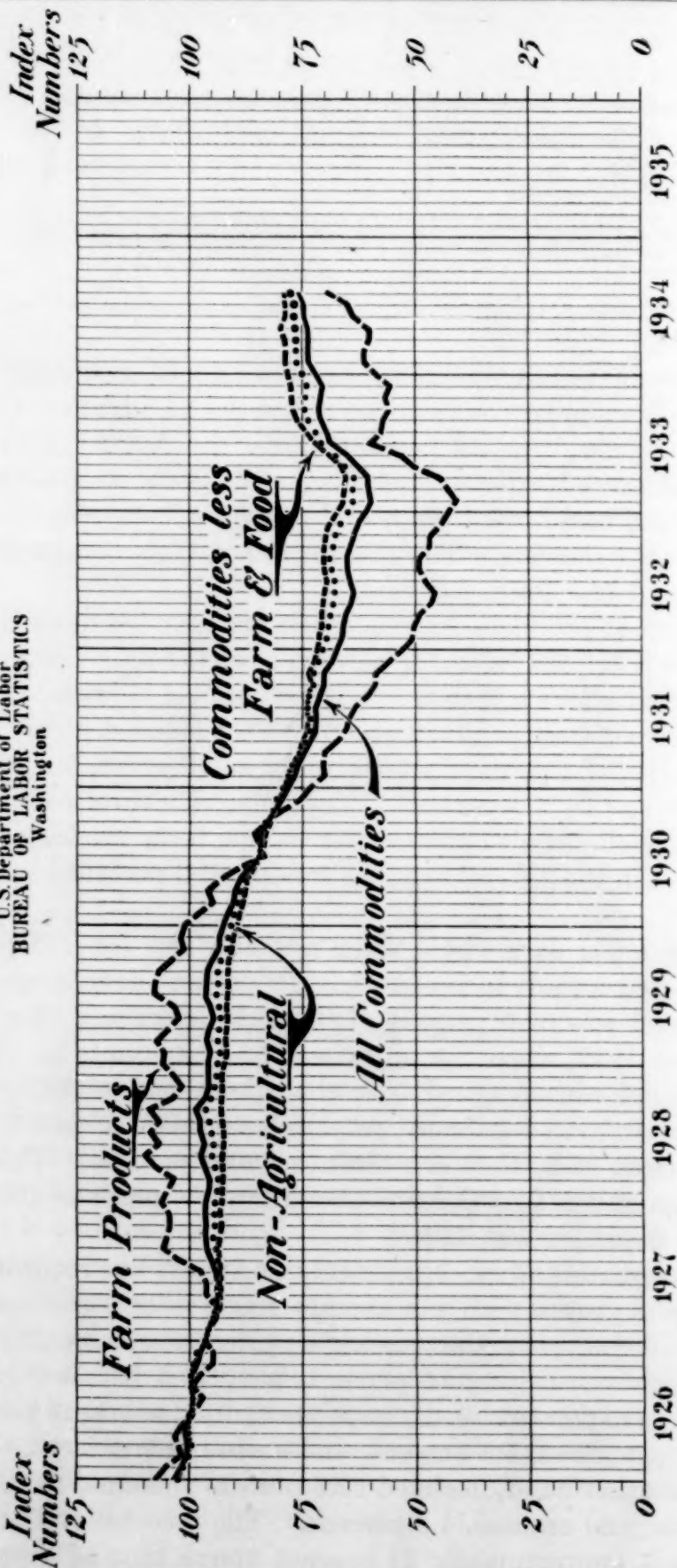
The index as a whole, after a steady rise for the past 4 months, registered an advance of nearly 10 percent over August 1933, when the level was 69.5 percent of the 1926 average. The increase since August 1932, when the index was 65.2, amounts to 17 percent. As compared with August 1930, when the level was 84.3, present prices are lower by 9.4 percent; as compared with August 1929, when the index was 96.3, they are down by 20.5 percent. The general level in August was 27.8 percent above the low point of 1933 (February), when the index was 59.8.

The greatest advance from July to August was recorded by the farm products group, with the average rising over 8 percent. Important items in this group showing higher prices were hogs, 30 percent; eggs, 24.5 percent; calves, 16 percent; hay, 15.5 percent; grains and live poultry, 15 percent; seeds, 14 percent; dried beans, 13 percent; tobacco, 7 percent; cows, 5.5 percent, and cotton, 4.5 percent. Fresh apples, on the other hand, declined 22.5 percent; lemons, 18 percent; wool, 7 percent, and oranges, 4.5 percent. The present level of farm-product prices is approximately 21 percent above that of a year ago. It is

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington

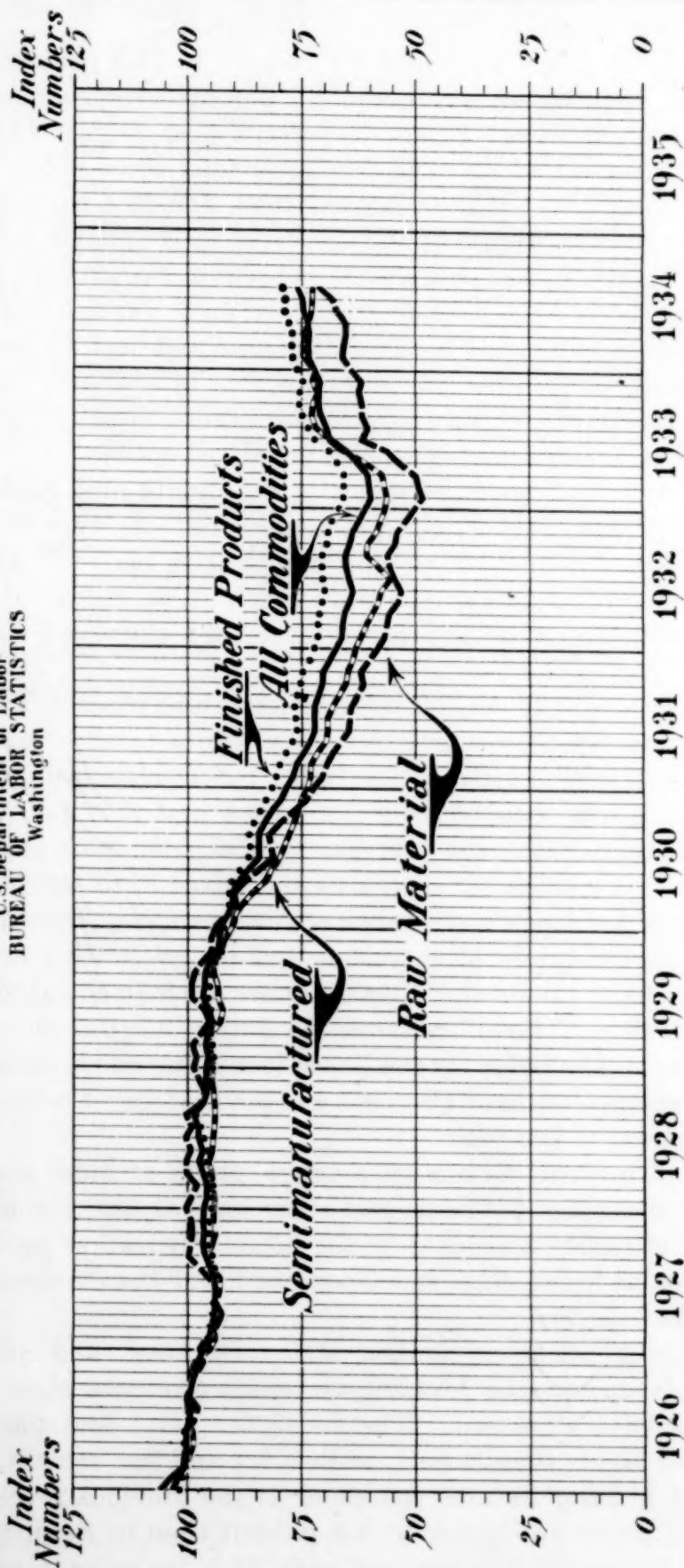


Jack Brundage, Jr.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS

1926 = 100

U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington



Jack Bennett Jr.

42 percent higher than in August 1932. As compared with August 1929, farm products are down by 35 percent.

The foods group advanced 4.7 percent to 73.9 percent of the 1926 average, showing an advance of 14 percent over August 1933, when the index was 64.8. It is 19.5 percent over August 1932, when the index registered 61.8. The wholesale food price index, however, is 15.5 percent lower than in August 1930, and 28.5 percent below that of August 1929, when the indexes were 87.6 and 103.5. Important price advances in this group were reported in August for butter, cheese, rye and wheat flour, hominy grits, corn meal, canned and dried fruits, canned corn and string beans, fresh and cured beef, bacon, ham, fresh pork, veal, lard, coffee, raw sugar, edible tallow, and vegetable oils. Lower average prices were reported for canned tomatoes, lamb, mutton, canned salmon, cocoa beans, and powdered cocoa.

Continued advances in prices of anthracite and bituminous coal, gas, electricity, and certain petroleum products were responsible for the 1-percent increase in the fuel and lighting materials group. Coke remained unchanged at the July level. The index for this group, 74.6, compared with 65.5 for August 1933 shows an increase of 14 percent during the year.

An advance of 17 percent in cattle feed and 6 percent in crude rubber caused the miscellaneous commodity group to show an increase of four-tenths of 1 percent. The index for miscellaneous commodities, 70.2, compares with 69.9 for July 1934 and 65.4 for August 1933. The advance during the year has been slightly more than 7 percent. Strengthening prices for chemicals and mixed fertilizers offset weakening prices for drugs and pharmaceuticals and fertilizer materials, resulting in the group of chemicals and drugs showing an increase of four-tenths of 1 percent. Present prices are 3.5 percent above August 1933. Prices of furniture increased during August while furnishings decreased. The index for the house-furnishing goods group as a whole advanced two-tenths of 1 percent and placed present prices 5.5 percent over August of last year.

The 14-percent decline in average prices of hides and skins, and smaller decreases for boots and shoes and leather, accounted for the decline of nearly 3 percent in the hides and leather products group. The present index, 83.8, is 8.5 percent lower than August 1933, when the index was 91.7.

Declining prices of lumber, structural steel, and other building materials caused the building-materials group to show an average decrease of 1.4 percent. The index for paint and paint materials averaged higher than in July, while brick and tile, cement, and plumbing and heating fixtures remained at the previous level. Building-material prices are higher by 5.5 percent than in August 1933. The present index, 85.8, compares with 81.3 for a year ago. Present

prices are, on the average, 23 percent higher than 2 years ago and 10 percent lower than the general average for August 1929.

Continued weakening prices in the subgroups of clothing, knit goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods, classified under textile products, caused the index for the group, as a whole, to move downward 1 percent. Cotton goods showed a general advance of 1.5 percent. Other textile products, including raw jute, twine, and similar items, increased one-tenth of 1 percent. The present level of the textile-products group is 5 percent below that of August 1933.

Lower prices for iron and steel products more than counterbalanced the slightly higher prices for nonferrous metals and caused the metals and metal-products group to decrease one-tenth of 1 percent. The subgroups of agricultural implements, motor vehicles, and plumbing and heating fixtures remained unchanged. The index for the group, 86.7, is 6.5 percent above that for August 1933 when the average was 81.2.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number, which includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, is based on the average prices of 1926 as 100.

Index numbers for groups and subgroups of commodities for August 1934 in comparison with July 1934 and August of each of the past 5 years are contained in the accompanying table.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Aug. 1934	July 1934	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1932	Aug. 1931	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1929
All commodities.....	76.4	74.8	69.5	65.2	72.1	84.3	96.3
Farm products.....	69.8	64.5	57.6	49.1	63.5	84.9	107.5
Grains.....	86.0	74.8	64.6	38.2	44.8	80.4	99.3
Livestock and poultry.....	56.2	48.8	45.9	52.8	67.0	84.6	112.8
Other farm products.....	73.1	70.5	62.5	50.8	67.3	86.7	106.8
Food.....	73.9	70.6	64.8	61.8	74.6	87.6	103.5
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	77.3	74.8	65.7	60.2	82.2	97.7	104.1
Cereal products.....	91.0	88.9	84.8	66.0	70.9	79.9	90.3
Fruits and vegetables.....	65.6	68.2	71.1	55.6	73.4	88.6	109.5
Meats.....	69.4	63.4	51.0	61.9	76.0	93.1	116.0
Other foods.....	68.9	64.5	62.6	62.1	69.6	78.1	94.7
Hides and leather products.....	83.8	86.3	91.7	69.7	88.7	99.0	109.5
Boots and shoes.....	97.9	98.0	96.1	84.4	93.5	100.6	106.1
Hides and skins.....	57.4	66.6	91.5	39.3	69.1	91.2	117.2
Leather.....	71.3	75.1	82.5	60.0	90.3	99.9	111.5
Other leather products.....	86.8	86.8	81.2	82.3	101.4	105.4	106.2
Textile products.....	70.8	71.5	74.6	52.7	65.5	78.0	89.8
Clothing.....	79.5	81.9	74.4	61.0	75.9	86.3	89.3
Cotton goods.....	86.4	85.1	93.5	52.6	64.0	81.1	98.2
Knit goods.....	59.3	59.5	69.4	48.5	59.2	78.2	87.9
Silk and rayon.....	24.4	24.5	34.6	29.5	43.7	52.6	80.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	78.9	80.7	78.9	53.4	67.4	77.8	86.8
Other textile products.....	69.7	69.6	77.8	67.4	74.4	83.1	94.2
Fuel and lighting materials.....	74.6	73.9	65.5	72.1	66.5	77.9	82.2
Anthracite.....	79.9	78.6	79.2	86.0	92.2	88.0	90.0
Bituminous coal.....	96.2	95.7	83.6	81.3	83.7	88.6	90.5
Coke.....	85.6	85.6	77.4	76.7	81.5	83.8	84.6
Electricity.....	(1)	92.4	88.8	104.4	98.4	97.3	92.8
Gas.....	(1)	99.2	99.5	107.0	103.2	99.8	94.4
Petroleum products.....	51.6	51.3	40.9	48.9	37.5	60.9	70.3
Metals and metal products.....	86.7	86.8	81.2	80.1	83.9	89.6	100.5
Agricultural implements.....	92.0	92.0	83.2	84.9	94.3	94.5	99.0
Iron and steel.....	86.6	86.7	78.6	78.7	82.4	88.0	95.1
Motor vehicles.....	94.6	94.6	90.4	95.3	94.7	98.2	106.6
Nonferrous metals.....	68.9	68.8	68.2	48.5	60.1	74.5	105.5
Plumbing and heating.....	75.0	75.0	70.3	67.1	83.8	83.5	94.3
Building materials.....	85.8	87.0	81.3	69.6	77.6	87.7	95.2
Brick and tile.....	91.3	91.3	81.5	75.2	82.9	88.6	93.3
Cement.....	93.9	93.9	90.3	79.0	75.8	91.7	92.0
Lumber.....	81.8	85.3	79.4	55.5	66.9	81.7	93.5
Paint and paint materials.....	79.9	79.8	77.5	67.2	78.4	90.0	95.8
Plumbing and heating.....	75.0	75.0	70.3	67.1	83.8	83.5	94.3
Structural steel.....	92.0	92.5	81.7	81.7	81.7	84.3	99.6
Other building materials.....	90.0	90.9	85.0	78.3	83.7	91.8	97.3
Chemicals and drugs.....	75.7	75.4	73.1	73.3	76.9	87.9	93.6
Chemicals.....	79.2	78.5	79.6	79.7	80.5	92.6	98.4
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	72.7	73.0	57.6	57.0	61.9	67.4	71.1
Fertilizer materials.....	64.8	67.6	69.0	66.4	74.4	83.3	90.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	73.0	72.8	64.4	68.3	78.7	92.7	98.2
House-furnishing goods.....	81.8	81.6	77.6	73.6	84.9	92.9	94.3
Furnishings.....	84.6	84.8	78.6	74.8	81.7	92.0	93.3
Furniture.....	78.9	78.5	76.8	72.6	88.6	93.9	95.5
Miscellaneous.....	70.2	69.9	65.4	64.6	68.3	76.1	82.8
Automobile tires and tubes.....	44.7	44.6	43.2	40.1	46.0	50.1	54.5
Cattle feed.....	104.0	88.8	78.0	47.4	50.8	104.8	124.7
Paper and pulp.....	82.4	82.4	81.0	76.3	80.6	85.4	88.9
Rubber, crude.....	31.7	29.9	14.9	7.9	11.2	20.3	42.6
Other miscellaneous.....	81.0	82.3	77.8	84.2	86.4	93.2	98.7
Raw materials.....	71.6	68.3	60.6	55.7	64.1	81.8	99.2
Semimanufactured articles.....	72.6	72.7	71.7	57.9	68.3	78.7	93.5
Finished products.....	79.2	78.2	73.4	70.7	76.4	86.2	95.2
Nonagricultural commodities.....	77.8	76.9	72.0	68.5	73.9	84.1	93.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.3	78.4	74.1	70.1	74.2	83.6	91.4

¹ Data not yet available.

TABLE 7.—PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES, AUGUST 1933 AND JULY AND AUGUST 1934

[1926=\$1]

Aug. 1929	Groups and subgroups	August 1933	July 1934	August 1934
		\$1.439	\$1.337	\$1.309
96.3	All commodities.....	1.736	1.550	1.433
107.5	Farm products.....	1.548	1.337	1.163
99.3	Grains.....	2.179	2.049	1.779
112.8	Livestock and poultry.....	1.600	1.418	1.368
106.8	Other farm products.....	1.543	1.416	1.353
103.5	Foods.....	1.522	1.337	1.294
104.1	Butter, cheese, and milk.....	1.179	1.125	1.099
90.3	Cereal products.....	1.406	1.466	1.524
109.5	Fruits and vegetables.....	1.961	1.577	1.441
116.0	Meats.....	1.597	1.550	1.451
94.7	Other foods.....	1.091	1.159	1.193
109.5	Hides and leather products.....	1.041	1.020	1.021
106.1	Boots and shoes.....	1.093	1.502	1.742
117.2	Hides and skins.....	1.212	1.332	1.403
111.5	Leather.....	1.232	1.152	1.152
106.2	Other leather products.....	1.340	1.399	1.412
89.8	Textile products.....	1.344	1.221	1.258
89.3	Clothing.....	1.070	1.175	1.157
98.2	Cotton goods.....	1.441	1.681	1.686
87.9	Knit goods.....	2.890	4.082	4.098
80.1	Silk and rayon.....	1.267	1.239	1.267
86.8	Woolen and worsted goods.....	1.285	1.437	1.435
94.2	Other textile products.....	1.527	1.353	1.340
82.2	Fuel and lighting materials.....	1.263	1.272	1.245
90.0	Anthracite.....	1.196	1.045	1.060
90.5	Bituminous coal.....	1.292	1.168	1.128
84.6	Coke.....	1.126	1.082	(1)
92.8	Electricity.....	1.005	1.008	(1)
94.4	Gas.....	2.445	1.949	1.938
70.3	Petroleum products.....	1.232	1.152	1.153
100.5	Metals and metal products.....	1.202	1.087	1.087
99.0	Agricultural implements.....	1.272	1.153	1.155
95.1	Iron and steel.....	1.106	1.057	1.057
106.6	Motor vehicles.....	1.466	1.453	1.451
05.5	Nonferrous metals.....	1.422	1.333	1.333
94.3	Plumbing and heating.....	1.230	1.149	1.166
95.2	Building materials.....	1.227	1.095	1.095
93.3	Brick and tile.....	1.107	1.065	1.065
92.0	Cement.....	1.259	1.172	1.222
93.5	Lumber.....	1.290	1.253	1.252
95.8	Paint and paint materials.....	1.422	1.333	1.333
94.3	Plumbing and heating.....	1.224	1.081	1.087
99.6	Structural steel.....	1.224	1.081	1.087
97.3	Other building materials.....	1.176	1.100	1.111
93.6	Chemicals and drugs.....	1.368	1.326	1.321
98.4	Chemicals.....	1.256	1.274	1.263
1.1	Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	1.736	1.370	1.376
90.5	Fertilizer materials.....	1.449	1.479	1.543
98.2	Mixed fertilizers.....	1.553	1.374	1.370
4.3	House-furnishing goods.....	1.289	1.225	1.222
3.3	Furnishings.....	1.272	1.179	1.182
5.5	Furniture.....	1.302	1.274	1.267
2.8	Miscellaneous.....	1.529	1.431	1.425
4.5	Automobile tires and tubes.....	2.315	2.242	2.237
4.7	Cattle feed.....	1.282	1.126	.962
8.9	Paper and pulp.....	1.235	1.214	1.214
2.6	Rubber, crude.....	6.711	3.344	3.155
8.7	Other miscellaneous.....	1.285	1.215	1.235
9.2	Raw materials.....	1.650	1.464	1.397
1.5	Semimanufactured articles.....	1.395	1.376	1.377
4.2	Finished products.....	1.362	1.279	1.263
9.9	Nonagricultural commodities.....	1.389	1.300	1.285
4	All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	1.350	1.276	1.277

¹ Data not yet available.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ALASKA.—Governor. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933.* Washington, Department of the Interior, 1933. 36 pp.

Reviews conditions in the Territory during 1933, including the outstanding problem of unemployment, wages, schools, medical relief, and health conditions.

COLORADO.—Bureau of Mines. *Annual report, for the year 1933.* Denver, 1934. 63 pp.

Includes data on fatal and nonfatal accidents in metal mining and quarrying and a list of operating mines, smelters, and quarries.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Department of Insurance. *Report: Business of 1933.* Washington, 1934. 21 pp.

Contains statistics of operations of the various types of insurance companies, including fraternal beneficial associations, and gives a list of credit unions chartered in the District of Columbia.

INDIANA.—[Department of Commerce and Industry.] Division of Mines and Mining. *Annual report, for the period ending June 30, 1933.* [Indianapolis, 1934?] 21 pp.

Presents data on accidents, employment, wages, and production, together with a directory of mines in the State.

LOUISIANA.—Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. *Seventeenth biennial report, 1933-1934.* [New Orleans?], 1934. 128 pp.

MARYLAND.—Commissioner of Labor Statistics. *Forty-second annual report, 1933.* Baltimore, 1934. 56 pp.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Commission on Interstate Compacts affecting Labor and Industries. *First report, January 1934.* Boston, 1934. 122 pp. (House No. 1325.)

— *Second report, June 1934.* Boston, 1934. 18 pp. (House No. 1641.)

— Department of Education. Division of Vocational Education. *Rehabilitation Section. Vocational rehabilitation for persons disabled in industry or otherwise.* Boston, 1934. 7 pp.

— Department of Public Welfare. *Annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1933, Parts I, II, and III.* [Boston, 1934?] 147 pp. (Public document no. 17.)

Contains detailed statistics on poor relief, data on private charitable homes and child welfare, and a very brief summary of operations under the old-age assistance act.

NEVADA.—Inspector of Mines. *Report for the period July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1934, inclusive.* Carson City, 1934. 40 pp.

Contains accounts of fatal and nonfatal accidents, figures on production, and opinions of the Attorney General relating to inspections and injuries.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Department of Labor. *Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, Raleigh, August 1934.* 6 pp. (Mimeographed.)

The North Carolina Department of Labor plans to issue this bulletin monthly, or as often as funds permit, "in the interest of better enforcement of the child-labor laws and regulations, the laws providing for the regulation of hours and working conditions for women, and the improvement of work places and working conditions generally." It will be sent free to anyone desiring it.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *Bul. No. 2 on Unemployment Compensation: Revised handbook on the Wisconsin unemployment compensation act and approved voluntary plans for unemployment benefits or guaranteed employment.* Madison, 1933. 115 pp.

The bulletin gives the text of the standard voluntary plan, a discussion of variations from the standard plan and the revised text of the State unemployment compensation act.

WYOMING.—Workmen's Compensation Department. *Eighteenth report; eighth report, Coal Mine Catastrophe Insurance Premium Fund; eleventh report, Wyoming Peace Officers' Indemnity Fund. January 1 to December 31, 1933.* Cheyenne, [1934]. 134 pp.

UNITED STATES.—Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services. *Statistics of consumer credit: Memorandum by Solomon Kuznets.* Washington, 7028 Commerce Building, May 1934. 52 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Suggests various innovations with reference to the collection and reporting of statistical data on consumers' credit.

— Congress. House of Representatives. *Report No. 1148 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): Old-age pensions. Report [to accompany H.R. 4548] of Mrs. Norton, Committee on the District of Columbia.* Washington, 1934. 3 pp.

— — — *Report No. 1763 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): Six-hour day for interstate carriers. Report [to accompany H.R. 7430] of Mr. Rayburn, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.* Washington, 1934. 3 pp.

— — — Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. *Railroad employees retirement system: Hearing (73d Cong., 2d Sess.) on H.R. 9596, to provide a retirement system for railroad employees, and thereby to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes, June 8, 1934.* Washington, 1934. 69 pp.

— — — *Six-hour day for interstate carriers: Hearing (73d Cong., 2d sess.) on H.R. 7430, to establish a 6-hour day for employees of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce and for other purposes, March 27-30, 1934.* Washington, 1934. 226 pp.

— — — Committee on Labor. *Old-age pensions: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d sess.) on H.R. 1623, etc., February and March 1934.* Washington, 1934. 253 pp.

— — — Committee on the District of Columbia. *Old-age pensions: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d sess.) on H.R. 1578, H.R. 4548, and H.R. 5590, bills to provide aid for aged dependent persons in the District of Columbia, January 23, 1934.* Washington, 1934. 64 pp.

— — — Senate. Committee on Interstate Commerce. *Retirement pension system for railroad employees: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d sess.) on S. 3231, a bill to provide a retirement system for railroad employees, to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes, April 23-26, 1934.* Washington, 1934. 185 pp.

— — — *To amend the railway labor act: Hearings (73d Cong., 2d sess.) on S. 3266, a bill to amend the railway labor act approved May 20, 1926, and to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, April 10-19, 1934.* Washington, 1934. 168 pp.

— Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Home Economics. *Bibliography of studies of family-living in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Peru, Mexico, and the islands of the Pacific. Preliminary report, by Carle C. Zimmerman in cooperation with the Social Science Research Council and the Bureau of Home Economics.* Washington, January 1934. 58 pp. (Mimeographed.)

— Department of Labor. *Earnings and standard of living of 1,000 railway employees during the depression, by Carter Goodrich.* Washington, 1934. 56 pp., illus.

Reviewed in this issue.

— — — Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 583: Proceedings of the National Conference for Labor Legislation, held at Washington, D.C., February 14 and 15, 1934.* Washington, 1934. 84 pp.

— — — *Bulletin No. 598: Organization and management of consumers' cooperative associations and clubs (with model bylaws).* Washington, 1934. 71 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

— — — *Bulletin No. 600: Union scales of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1933.* Washington, 1934. 139 pp., chart.

- UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 602: Discussions of industrial accidents and diseases at the 1933 meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Chicago, Ill. Washington, 1934. 216 pp., diagrams, illus.*
- — — — *Changes in cost of living of Federal employees in the District of Columbia from 1928 to 1933. 12 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, July 1934.)*
- — — — *Employment, hours, earnings, and production under the N.R.A. 19 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, May 1934.)*
- — — — *Industrial injuries in the United States, 1917 to 1932. 8 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, May 1934.)*
- — — — *International labor conventions. 20 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, April 1934.)*
- — — — *Interstate compact for establishing uniform minimum wage. 5 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, July 1934.)*
- — — — *Labor legislation during 1933. 19 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, March 1934.)*
- — — — *Labor offices in the United States and in Canada. 23 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, July 1934.)*
- — — — *Minimum standards for the safety and health of workers in manufacturing industries. 8 pp.*
- — — — *Occupational-disease legislation in the United States. 16 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, June 1934.)*
- — — — *Production by self-help organizations of unemployed. 6 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, July 1934.)*
- — — — *Public old-age pension legislation of the United States as of June 1, 1934. 4 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, June 1934.)*
- — — — *Rates of pay of silk and rayon weavers working on 4-loom basis, April 1934. 6 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, July 1934.)*
- — — — *Review of industrial disputes in the United States from 1919 to 1933. 15 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, July 1934.)*
- — — — *Wages and hours of labor in the intercity motor bus and truck transportation industries, July 1933. 26 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review, June 1934.)*
- — — — *Employment Service. Employment Service News, Vol. 1, No. 1. Washington, September 1, 1934. 12 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
- — — — *Library. Government annuities in Canada and New Zealand: A list of references, compiled by Laura A. Thompson. Washington, 1934. 5 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
- — — — *Public old-age pensions in the United States: References, 1932 to 1934. Washington, 1934. 10 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
- — — — *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. Information Circular 6775: How can the Bureau of Mines best serve mining? (the Bureau and the South), by Milton H. Fies. Washington, 1934. 8 pp.*
Reprint from The Mining Congress Journal, January 1934, describing work of the Bureau of Mines for the mining industry of the South.
- — — — *Information Circular 6783: Mining anthracite without roof-fall accidents at Colonial Colliery, Colonial Colliery Co., Natalie, Pa., by R. D. Currie. Washington, 1934. 9 pp.*
Reviews a well-planned safety campaign at a large anthracite colliery which has resulted in a remarkable accident-prevention record.
- — — — *Information Circular 6791: Accident experience and cost in Wyoming coal mines, by D. J. Parker. Washington, 1934. 13 pp.*
- — — — *Report of Investigations 3254: The national safety competition of 1933, by W. W. Adams. Washington, 1934. 18 pp.*
Shows basis of awards of trophies with records of all of the 332 mines and quarries which cooperate.

UNITED STATES.—Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Technical Paper 557: Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1932*, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1934. 15 pp.

Gives data on fatal and nonfatal accidents and reports the progress of accident prevention in 1932, by States.

— Office of Education. *Bulletin, 1932, No. 17, National survey of secondary education. Monograph No. 1: Summary*, by Leonard V. Koos and staff. Washington, 1934. 232 pp.

Among the subjects treated in this volume are secondary education for Negroes, guidance programs, and social studies.

— Monograph No. 2: *Horizontal organization of secondary education*, by Grayson N. Kefauver and others. Washington, 1934. 273 pp. Data from the volume are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Farm Credit Administration. *Circular 10: Federal credit unions—cooperative thrift and loan associations*. Washington, 1934. 5 pp.

— National Labor Board. *Decisions, Part II, April 1934–July 1934*. Washington, 1934. 94 pp.

This volume contains the text of individual decisions made by the National Labor Board in the closing months of its operation.

— Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Bulletin No. 208: The health of workers in dusty trades*. Washington, 1933. 37 pp.

A summary of the findings of the studies reported upon in this bulletin was published in the February 1934 Monthly Labor Review (pp. 320, 321).

Official—Foreign Countries

ALBERTA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Sixteenth annual report, for the year ended December 31, 1933*. Edmonton, 1934. 46 pp.

BARBADOS.—Unemployment Committee. *Report*. [Bridgetown?], 1934. 12 pp. (Supplement to Official Gazette, June 7, 1934.)

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Intérieur. Office Central de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo Belge, 1934*. Brussels, 1934. [Various paging.]

The data in this Belgian statistical year book relating to labor cover cooperation, various types of social-insurance funds, workers' dwellings, strikes and lock-outs, industrial accidents, and the number of employees in different industries. Most of the statistics are for 1932 or earlier years.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie, 1933*. Sofia, 1933. 616 pp. (In Bulgarian and French.)

Statistical year book containing data on compulsory labor service, wages, industrial disputes, industrial accidents, cooperative societies, etc. Most of the statistics in the volume are for 1932 and earlier years.

— *Statistique des accidents du travail dans le Royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1930*. Sofia, 1934. 65 pp. (In Bulgarian and French.)

BURMA (INDIA).—Chief Inspector of Factories. *Annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, in Burma for the year 1933*. Rangoon, 1934. 32 pp.

Includes figures showing the range of monthly wage rates in various occupations in rice and sawmills, general engineering, and printing.

CANADA.—Department of Labor. *Labor legislation in Canada, 1933*. Ottawa, 1934. 48 pp.

— *Twenty-third annual report on labor organization in Canada (for the calendar year 1933)*. Ottawa, 1934. 203 pp.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Office de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque*. Prague, 1934. 328 pp.

The subjects covered include social insurance, welfare work, wages, hours, employment, labor unions, and other labor matters. Some of the statistics in the volume are for 1933 but the greater part are for earlier years.

FRANCE.—Ministère du Travail. Statistique Générale de la France. Service d'Observation des Prix. *Mouvement des prix depuis la stabilisation du franc*. Paris, 1934. 328 pp., charts.

This report covers the movement of wholesale and retail prices in France since the stabilization of the franc.

GERMANY.—Reichsarbeitsministerium. *Der Sinn des Gesetzes zur Ordnung der nationalen Arbeit*. Berlin, 1934. Various paging. (In German, French, and English.)

An official German interpretation of the meaning and purpose of the new German National Labor Law of January 20, 1934. (See translation in the May 1934 Monthly Labor Review, pp. 1104-1116.)

GREAT BRITAIN.—Colonial Office. *British Honduras, financial and economic position: Report of the commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 1934*. London, 1934. 222 pp., chart, maps. (Cmd. 4586.)

Economic conditions in British Honduras, as described in this report, are briefly discussed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Department of Overseas Trade. *Economic conditions in France (June 1934)*, by Robert Cahill. London, 1934. 722 pp., map.

This report, by the commercial counsellor of the British Embassy in Paris, includes a section on employment, wages, and cost of living.

— Home Office. *Employers' liability insurance (limitation of charges in 1933)*. London, 1934. 4 pp. (Cmd. 4638.)

Certificate of the auditors of the Accident Officers Association showing the effect of the undertaking by the association in 1933 of limiting the charges to employers.

— — Factory Department. *Annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops, for the year 1933*. London, 1934. 108 pp. (Cmd. 4657.)

Accident data, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Industrial Health Research Board. *Fourteenth annual report, to June 30, 1934*. London, 1934. 34 pp.

A brief report is made regarding each of the various studies carried out by the board during the year ending June 30, 1934. The investigations included studies of environmental conditions such as lighting, noise, and dust; the physiology and psychology of work; sickness and absenteeism; vocational suitability; and accident proneness.

— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 85: Simultaneous shot firing. (A report by the shot-firing subcommittee of the explosives in mines research committee.)* London, 1934. 14 pp., diagram.

A study of the possibility of avoiding the dangers of successive shots in single shot firing.

— Ministry of Health. *Fifteenth annual report, 1933-34*. London, 1934. 388 pp. (Cmd. 4664.)

Statistical data dealing with extent of operations, receipts, and expenditures under the national health-insurance scheme, as reported in this report, are reproduced in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Ministry of Labor. *Twenty-first abstract of labor statistics of the United Kingdom (1919-33)*. London, 1934. 211 pp. (Cmd. 4625.)

Summary of statistics relating to labor in Great Britain and Northern Ireland compiled by the Ministry of Labor and other Government departments.

— Ministry of Transport. *Report upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1933*. London, 1934. 49 pp. (Cmd. 4643.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*An attempt to compile international statistics of cooperative societies*. Geneva, 1934. 23 pp. Reprinted from *International Labor Review*, Geneva, June 1934. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

Discusses the difficulties encountered in the attempt to compile international statistics of cooperative organizations and gives data for five classifications of societies—distributive, housing, agricultural, occupational, and miscellaneous.

— *International Labor Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934. Summary of annual reports under Article 408*. Geneva, 1934. 233 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)

A summary of reports made to the International Labor Office by members of the League of Nations on measures taken by them to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which they are parties, during the period October 1, 1932, to September 1933.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*The I.L.O. yearbook, 1933. Geneva, 1934. 560 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

The subjects covered include economic developments, working conditions, social insurance, wages, employment and unemployment, special problems of certain categories of workers, workers' rights, cost of living and consumption, collective agreements, industrial disputes, trade unions, and the International Labor Organization.

— *Studies and Reports, Series F, No. 14: Standard code of industrial hygiene. Geneva, 1934. 48 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

The standards of industrial hygiene set forth in this pamphlet are designed to serve as a guide for establishments concerned with the health of the workers, the purpose of the Office in issuing the report being to focus opinion on rules which, in each State, might inspire either new measures or the amendment of existing provisions.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Department of Industry and Commerce. *Report for 1933, in pursuance of section 118 (7) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Dublin [1934]. 16 pp.*

Report of factory inspectors covering prosecutions, accident record, etc.

JAPAN.—Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Section of Statistics. *The statistical abstract, 1932-33. Tokyo, 1934. 267 pp. (In English and French.)*

Contains index numbers of wages of workers employed in farming, sericulture, and raw silk production, 1922-32, and on fishing boats and vessels, 1926-31; also statistics on agricultural and forestry cooperative societies.

NETHERLANDS.—Centrale Commissie Voor de Statistiek. *Jaarverslag over het jaar 1933. The Hague, 1934. 20 pp.*

Annual report on the activities of the Central Statistical Commission of the Netherlands during the year 1933, including data on wages, housing, industrial accidents, etc.

— Rijksdienst der Werkloosheidsverzekering en Arbeidsbemiddeling. *Jaarverslag, 1933. The Hague, 1934. 92 pp., charts.*

This yearbook contains information in regard to the operation of the unemployment-insurance system and the employment offices in the Netherlands in 1933.

— Rijksverzekeringsbank. *Ongevallenstatistiek, 1932. Amsterdam, 1934. 219 pp., charts.*

Contains statistical information in regard to industrial accidents in the Netherlands during the year 1932, by industries and occupations and by locality and severity, insurance benefits paid, etc.

NEW ZEALAND.—Pensions Department. *Thirty-sixth annual report, for the year ended March 31, 1934. Wellington, 1934. 6 pp.*

The number of pensions, and amounts paid out during the year, are shown by classes of pensioners.

NORWAY.—Rikstrygdeverket. *Industriarbeidertrygden: Ulykkestygden for industriarbeidere M.V. 1931. Oslo, 1934. 113 pp. (In Norwegian and French.)*

Report on the administration of the State accident-insurance system in Norway during 1931, with data for earlier years. Includes statistical data on average cost of insurance per beneficiary; cost of accidents; number of working days lost through accidents, by industries and occupations; accidents in private and public works, etc.

POLAND.—Chief Bureau of Statistics. *Concise statistical year book of Poland, 1934. Warsaw, 1934. 195 pp., map. (In English.)*

Includes data on employment and unemployment, labor turnover, strikes and lockouts, wages, prices, social insurance, industrial accidents, trade unions, and consumers' cooperation.

SWEDEN.—[Social Departementet.] Riksförsäkringsanstalten. *Olycksfall i arbete år 1931. Stockholm, 1934. 51 pp.*

Annual report on industrial accidents and invalidity in Sweden in 1931, by industry and occupation.

— Statistiska Centralbyrån. *Statistisk årsbok, 1934. Stockholm, 1934. 380 pp.*

Statistical year book for Sweden for the year 1934, including information in regard to cooperation, housing, employment and unemployment, wages, etc.

Unofficial

ADAMIC, LOUIS. *Dynamite: The story of class violence in America.* New York, Viking Press, 1934. 495 pp., illus.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Insurance Management Series 17: Workmen's compensation insurance*, by H. L. Jamison. New York, 20 Vesey Street, 1934. 24 pp.

A paper presented at the American Management Association Insurance Conference, held in Atlantic City May 15, 1934, and discussions of medical services, cooperation of underwriters and employers, schedule rating and physical examinations of employees, and the effect of accident prevention in reducing compensation costs.

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Racial contacts and social research: Papers presented at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Sociological Society, held at Philadelphia, Pa., December 27-30, 1933.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 129 pp.

The subjects of some of the papers are: Community relations during the depression with special reference to the city of Buffalo; sociological research in public welfare; and the influence of severe and apparently lasting decrease in income upon family life.

ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY EXECUTIVES. *Record of monopolistic State workmen's compensation insurance funds.* New York, 1 Park Avenue, 1934. 24 pp. Revised July 1934.

The report gives a brief critical analysis of exclusive State workmen's compensation insurance funds in the United States and Canada.

BOWERS, ETHEL. *Recreation for girls and women.* New York, A. S. Barnes & Co., 1934. 425 pp., diagrams.

This volume, prepared for the National Recreation Association, contains programs for all types of organized recreation activities for girls and women with a discussion of methods which have been found to be desirable and successful. It is planned as a guide for leaders working with various groups and organizations. The writer discusses the changes which have taken place in the last 50 years and the problems they have created in the leisure of girls.

BROWN, RAY ANDREWS. *The administration of workmen's compensation.* Madison, Wis., 1933. 88 pp. (University of Wisconsin Studies in the Social Sciences and History, no. 19.)

A discussion of the procedure of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission in compensation cases, from the point of view of a law professor, who also makes various recommendations for improvement in administration.

BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH. *Jewish social work, 1933.* New York, 71 West 47th Street, 1934. 80 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Reports are submitted for the year under review on family welfare and child-care activities, care of the aged, and hospital in-patient and out-patient service.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Bureau of Public Administration. *Labor under the New Deal: A selected bibliography including analyses of labor-organization periodicals*, compiled by Dorothy Campbell Culver. Berkeley, June 12, 1934. 58 pp. (Mimeographed.)

CARTER, JEAN, and SMITH, HILDA W. *Education and the worker-student.* New York, Affiliated Schools for Workers, Inc., 302 East 35th Street, 1934. 72 pp., illus.

Prepared to interpret, to the new group of educators interested in workers' education under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration program, the methods, teaching techniques, and objectives of the workers' education movement.

COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (London). *First report: Slum clearance and rehousing.* London, S.W. 1, Artillery House, 1934. 139 pp., illus.

Covers the economic, financial, legal, and architectural aspects of the housing problem, with special reference to England.

FISHER, IRVING. *Stamp scrip.* New York, Adelphi Co., 1933. 117 pp., illus.

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